Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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ACKNOWLEDGES WITH THANKS AND APPRECIATION

YOUR GIFT OF

Albany
A Study in National Responsibility
by Howard Zinn

March 22, 1963 Edward G. Freehafer

DIRECTOR

LWD✓
SBV

THE METHODIST CHURCH

THE ATLANTIC COAST AREA
MARQUIS LAFAYETTE HARRIS, RESIDENT BISHOP
250 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

March 25, 1963

Mr. Montez G. Albright
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Albright:

I appreciate so very much excerpts from the recent addresses of Governor Burt T. Combs of Kentucky and Secretary of Commerce, Luther T. Hodges regarding equal opportunities for all people of our great Nation. You have done me a special favor in this instance.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Marquis L. Harris

Marquis L. Harris

MLH:mm

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

April 3, 1963

MA

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Montez:

Thank you for your note. I do know about the Mississippi report because I discussed that with Les Dunbar before sending the quantity agreed upon. South Dakota, I agree, is quite another kettle of fish and I hope that that South in Southern Regional Council is not taken so literally again.

Thanks, too, for supplying us with your publications, which continue to be invaluable.

Sincerely yours,

Carl

M. Carl Holman
Information Officer

MJ - [illegible]

MA ✓

MA - You might want to file with 1st Ltr. [illegible]

2 sid -
MA - in reply to letter to LWD referred to me

May 27, 1963

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forstyle Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Just a short note to thank you and your staff for the material which you compiled and sent to me about the S.R.C. some time in April. Your courteous and prompt reply was deeply appreciated.

If I am ever in Atlanta, I would enjoy looking over your operation.

Very truly yours,

Frank Williams

Frank A. Williams, Jr.

STATE
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA

The University Libraries

June 3, 1963

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Research Associate
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright:

It is a pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your recent gift to the Human Rights Collection of the State University of Iowa Libraries. Gifts such as yours contribute to the building up of our resources for study and research and we are most grateful for uour generosity. Please accept our sincere thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Marinelle Harris

(Miss) Marinelle Harris
Reference Librarian

MH/fn

The Transportation Center

AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

1818 HINMAN AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS - UNIVERSITY 9-1800

June 3, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

In May 1961 we wrote for and received a complimentary copy of "Race violence and law enforcement" by George McMillan. As this has been lost, would it be possible to obtain another copy?

We would also like a copy of "The unequal badge: Negro policemen in the south," referred in Police Chief, April 1963, p.18.

Very truly yours,

Gertrude Lewis

(Mrs.) Gertrude Lewis
Library Assistant

GL/sp

6-6-63
MA

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June 19, 1963

Mr. Pettis Perry
2646 North Glenn Avenue
Altadena, California

Dear Mr. Perry:

We have mailed you today, under separate cover, some back issues of NEW SOUTH: September and November-December, 1962; January, February, March, and April, 1963. We are delighted to know that you enjoyed the October issue you received from a friend, that you have not only subscribed but are interesting your friends in subscribing too. It is good to have a volunteer promotional representative in California!

Regarding your subscription, do not be upset if it sometimes arrives late. Our talented editor also has the responsibility for talking with the many foreign visitors who come to Atlanta to learn about race relations in a few hours, or days, and this sometimes delays the writing and editing of New South.

Because of your interest in obtaining other subscribers for us, there is no charge for the extra issues sent today. A current publications list is enclosed, for your possible interest.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

A Friend was kind enough to give me the October Issue of the New South, I did not know it was published until then, I was so interested I called about 20 of my friends in L.A. County, urging them to subscribe to New South. If some of the other issues which I have not seen are available would you please send them to me? I will be happy to pay for them. You can send them C.O.D. Thank You

Pettis Perry

Rt to MA for sending copies & letter

Sept 62
Nov - Dec
Jan, Feb
March
April 63

USE THIS CONVENIENT ORDER FORM FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS TO NEW SOUTH

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta 3, Georgia

Please enter my subscription to NEW SOUTH for one year, effective with the next issue. Enclosed is my check, or money order, for $2.00.

NAME Mr. Pettis Perry

STREET ~~2646 No. Glen Avenue~~

CITY ~~Altadena, California~~ STATE

ck $2.00
6/27/63
LK

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

June 24, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send me the following publications:

Executive Support of Civil Rights (1962)	.50
The Federal Executive and Civil Rights (1961)	.35
The Negro Voter in the South (1957)	
The Negro and the Ballot (1959)	.40
Map, showing percentage of non-white population (1960)	.25
The Student Protest Movement: A Recapitulation	.15
Desegregation and Academic Achievement (1960)	?
Georgia's Divided Education (1960)	.35
American Anthropological Association Resolution on Race (1961)	?
Desegregation in Southern Parochial Schools (1962)	?
	$2.00

You will find my check enclosed for $2.00 to cover the cost of the above items plus the Zinn article which I have already received.

Sincerely,

H. F. Way

H. F. Way
Assistant Professor of
Political Science

HFW:lc

6-27-63
MA

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

July 1, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We have received the material which you were kind enough to send to the Legislative Reference Service, and it is proving to be most useful. Thank you for your prompt and courteous reply to our request.

Sincerely,

Merwin C. Phelps

Merwin C. Phelps
Librarian
Legislative Reference Service

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(CANADIAN COMMITTEE)
685 SANTA MONICA ROAD
LONDON, ONTARIO

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July 3, 1963.

Mrs. Montez G. Albright,
Research Associate,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
5 Forsyth St., N.W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mrs. Albright,

Mr. Simpson has asked me to write to thank you for the material you sent in connection with his trip to Africa this summer. Everything was very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Helen Andrews

(Mrs.) Helen Andrews,
Secretary.

July 8, 1963

Mr. E. Lee Lassiter
Copy Editor
Afro-American Newspapers
628 N. Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Mr. Lassiter:

We have not prepared or issued surveys on Oxford and Birmingham similar to Albany; we are waiting a while for the dust to settle in Birmingham before any real evaluation can be made. We do, however, have a few things which may be of interest to you in this regard, and are sending them under separate cover.

Regarding the Synopsis of Recent Developments, we plan to up-date this every two weeks and we have in process a fuller report giving some interpretation to these events. The Afro-American is on our press list and you will be receiving such publications in due course.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
The Oxford Disaster--Prime of Defiance
New South, Oct. 1962, Mississippi
" " March 1963, The Other Mississippi
Student newspaper editorials
Letter from a Birmingham Jail
The Civil Rights Crisis: A Synopsis of Recent Developments

628 N. Eutaw St.
Baltimore, Md.
July 3, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

We received recently your reports on the Freedom Rides and Albany Crisis.

If you have prepared similar surveys of the Oxford-Meredith affair and Birmingham situation, may we please be sent a copy.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

E. Lee Lassiter
Copy Editor
AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers

Price of Degree

Resume' protest Movement

student Newspaper

letter from Birmingham jail

The other Miss ; Miss

Miss

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

July 9, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We have received the material which you were kind enough to send to the Legislative Reference Service, and it is proving to be most useful. Thank you for your prompt and courteous reply to our request.

Sincerely,

Merwin C. Phelps

Merwin C. Phelps
Librarian
Legislative Reference Service

ck $2.00 7/18/63 K

The LUTHERAN CHURCH

MISSOURI SYNOD

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~~THE REV. MARTIN P. STUDTMANN~~
~~EXECUTIVE SECRETARY~~
~~10 EAST WASHINGTON~~
BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS
PHONE ADAMS 4-4767

REV. DAVID H. BRAMMER
NEW ADDRESS: 109 EAST "B" STREET

July 11, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I had the real pleasure and privilege of hearing a member of your Council Board at a recent workshop of the Lutheran Church at Valparaiso University. Dr. James McBride Dabbs of South Carolina was a most stimulating and interesting speaker. It was the first that I had heard of your work and I was very impressed with both your program and objectives.

Since I will be moving to a new position on August 1, 1963, I would like to have a subscription to your publication "The New South", sent to my address there:

Rev. David H. Brammer
3301 Kim Lane
Austin 5, Texas.

7-18-63 i

Find enclosed $2.00 to cover the cost of an annual subscription to your publication.

Wishing you continued success in your program, I remain,

Very cordially yours,

David H. Brammer

David H. Brammer
Executive Secretary of Social Welfare

DHB:bh

Enc.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH – MISSOURI SYNOD

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT

Social Welfare Committee

NEW ADDRESS: 109 EAST "B" STREET

REV. DAVID H. BRAMMER, ACSW
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
OF SOCIAL WELFARE

PHONE: ADAMS 4-4767
10 E. WASHINGTON
BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS

July 30, 1963

Mr. Dean M. Gottehrer
Acting Director
U. S. Student Press Associagion
3457 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia 4, Pa.

Dear Mr. Gottehrer:

We are mailing you today the requested 50 copies of Racial Crisis and the Press for use in your workshop on Reporting and Editing, August 14-17. The pamphlets should arrive by August 5, as you specified.

If has been our policy to supply our materials at half-price when used in colleges and universities as textbook material; we are stretching this policy to include your workshop, since it does concern students. Since the quantity price is .20 per copy, we are billing you at .10 per copy.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

UNITED STATES STUDENT PRESS ASSOCIATION

3457 CHESTNUT STREET • PHILADELPHIA 4, PA. • AREA CODE 215—BAring 2-1106 • CABLE NATSTUD

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29 July 1963

Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Please send us 50 copies of Racial Crisis and The Press. We intend to use this pamphlet in our workshop on Reporting and Editing of National and International News in the Student Press at our Second National Congress, August 14-17 at Indiana University. If there is any cost please bill us. Because of the proximity of the Congress, please ship the pamphlets so that they will arrive here in Philadelphia by August 5. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Dean M. Gottehrer

Dean M. Gottehrer
Acting Director USSPA

50
.20
+10.00

8-12-63

50 copies Cales pamphlet
to Dr. Chas. Ladd
Emory Univ.

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

LCOD ✓
VJ ✓
SB ✓
MA

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Myers Avenue At Fifteenth Street
DUNBAR, WEST VIRGINIA

Aug. 16, 1963

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Nearly 3 years ago you were kind enough to send me a sheaf of material to help with my writing of church youth programs on race relations. That material proved to be invaluable and I belatedly want to express my gratitude.

Also belatedly, under separate cover, I'm sending you a copy of the issue of Presbyn Youth with the articles marked. The program booklet is used throughout our 'Southern' Presbyterian Church but have no idea how many local churches actually used those particular programs.

Sincerely yours,
John S. Lyles

V. T. Thayer

8-19-63

MA

3900 Manhattan College Parkway, New York 71, N. Y.

August 16, 1963

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sirs:

I am presently engaged in writing a chapter for an educational text book (The Role of the School in American Society) dealing with the problem of segregation in education. My attention has been called to Dr. Robert Coles' booklet on The Desegregation of Southern Schools. I should like to include this in my bibliography & also to use its conclusions in my discussion. Would it be possible for you to send me a copy for this purpose? I should be happy to remit whatever sum is necessary to cover your expense.

Sincerely yours,

V. T. Thayer

sent Coles & Morland

Mailed separately:
Coles, Southern Children Under Desegregation
Desegregation of Southern Schools; A Psychiatric Study
New South: 9/62, Two Boys of Conscience and Courage
Morland, Southern Schools: Token Desegregation and Beyond
L-16, Racial Differences in Academic Achievement (Stallings)
L-29, statement of Am Psychiatric Ass'n on race
Copy, November 1960 SSN, Weinstein, "Hidden Extra Gradualism"

August 21, 1963

Dr. Irwin Katz
Research Center for Human Relations
New York University
21 Washington Place
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr. Katz:

Under separate cover we are mailing you a copy of Dr. Cole's "Southern Children Under Desegregation," a report presented to the American Psychiatric Association May 6, 1963 as well as the pamphlet, The Desegregation of Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study. The second was written more for the layman, and I believe you will find the Report more useful for your purposes. Included also is a magazine article by Dr. Coles, and a short report by Dr. Frank H. Stallings, Racial Differences in Academic Achievement.

As to other sources of similar studies, you might wish to write to Dr. Kenneth Clark, 31 W. 110th Street, New York City, and to Professor Melvin M. Tumin, Department of Sociology, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. Dr. Clark's studies were concerned with the effects of segregation, but he will know of any other research being done. Dr. Tumin has a pamphlet coming out soon; we will send you a copy when we receive the ones we ordered. The enclosed leaflet describing a new publication, Integrated Education, mentions a bibliography on school integration and related topics. You may wish a copy of this; please write to them. In 1960 Dr. Eugene A. Weinstein, Vanderbilt University sociology professor, surveyed 88 Negro families to find out why they did or did not choose to send their children to desegregated schools. A copy of this is included, as published in Southern School News. In Southern Schools: Token Desegregation and Beyond, Dr. J. Kenneth Morland refers (PP. 20-25) to some studies, mainly on academic standards and social adjustment. A copy of this pamphlet is included.

When Dr. Coles returns to Atlanta, I will refer your letter to him and if he has any further suggestions I'm sure he will be writing you.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

RESEARCH CENTER FOR HUMAN RELATIONS
A Division of the Psychological Research Center
21 WASHINGTON PLACE

TELEPHONE: SPRING 7-2000
Extensions: 8006
8048

August 20, 1963

SSN
about 2 yrs ago
Wrote w/
Vanderbilt

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

I am presently gathering material for an article on the psychological effects of desegregation on Negro and white school children. I am particularly interested in effects on the school achievement and emotional adjustment of Negro children. Thus far I have been able to find very little research dealing directly with this problem.

I understand that you have published a condensation of Dr. Robert Coles' study of school desegregation in Atlanta (Trillin of the New Yorker memtioned this in a letter). May I have a copy of this publication?

Also, I would be most grateful for any additional material you could send me, including suggestions about sources of information.

Many thanks for any help you can give me. My article is being prepared at the request of The Society for The Psychological Study of Social Issues, an affiliate of The American Psychological Association.

My address till after Labor Day is New Preston, Conn.

Sincerely yours,

Irwin Katz

Irwin Katz

Dr. Kenneth Clark
31 W. 110th St.
New York, N.Y.

Prof. Melvin M. Tumin
Dept. of Sociology
Princeton Univ.
Princeton, N.J.

Washington,
Baltimore
L-16 & 17

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, CALGARY

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
CALGARY, CANADA

August 23, 1963.

Mrs. M. G. Albright,
Research Associate,
Southern Regional Council Inc.,
5 Forsyth St. N. W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia,
U. S. A.

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Thank you very much for your prompt reply to my letter. The information you gave me will be of some help and I will also be in touch with the Councils directly, as you suggested.

Yours sincerely,

Mildred Schwartz

Mildred Schwartz
Assistant Professor of Sociology

ms:gl

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

August 26, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

We would very much like to receive one hundred (100) copies of your Report L-44, dated August 1, 1963, on the progress of desegregation in Charlotte, North Carolina, for distribution to our State Advisory Committees. As you know, these Committees frequently have an opportunity to foster improved community relations and we believe your report would be of interest to them.

We will greatly appreciate your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Peter M. Sussman

Peter M. Sussman
Assistant Staff Director
for State Advisory Committees

Rec'd 8-29-63
MA

VJ

~~Yes~~, I checked with Bernie, & #17 (commission on CR) did not get L-44.

We wouldn't charge for it, or would we?

MA

MA
Please forward pursuant to request

VJ

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

Staunton-Augusta County
Chamber of Commerce

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September 10, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Will you please send us 12 copies of your Report No. L-44, August 1, 1963, reprinted from the Charlotte Observer, CHARLOTTE HAS BUILT ITS INTEGRATION ROAD?

If there is a charge for this, please bill us when you send the material.

We will appreciate having it as soon as possible. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Betty B. Reeves

Mrs. David L. Reeves
Secretary

Sent 9-10-63 MA

billed - $1.20

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1863 1963

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
CHARLESTON 5, WEST VIRGINIA
TELEPHONE DI 3-4411 • EXTENSION 2616

September 11, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send us 300 copies of the reprint of "A Different Way, Charlotte Has Built Its Integration Road" reprinted from The Charlotte Observer, July 14, 1963, Report No. 1-44, August 1, 1963.

Please bill us in triplicate.

Sincerely,

Howard W. McKinney
Executive Director

HWM:lvk

@.10
$30.00
billed & sent
9-13-63
MA

October 8, 1963

Mrs. Frances M. O'Dell
Serials Librarian
Tennessee State Library and Archives
Nashville 3, Tenn. 37219

Dear Mrs. O'Dell:

Under separate cover we are sending the requested No. 1 and No. 2 in the Toward Regional Realism series; we are pleased that you found No. 3 of interest. We are also placing you on our mailing list to receive all subsequent research publications.

Enclosed is our current publications list. If you note any of our publications which you think would be useful to the state legislators of Tennessee, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Montes G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

TENNESSEE STATE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE 37219

STATE LIBRARY DIVISION

October 2, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We have received pamphlet Number 3 in the "Toward Regional Realism" Series and would like very much to have pamphlets Number 1 - The South and the Nation and Number 2 - A Hundred Years Later.

We would also like to have this library on your permanent mailing list to receive your publications as they are distributed.

Please use the following address for your mailing stencil:

#7

State Library Division
Tennessee State Library & Archives
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Frances M. O'Dell

Frances M. O'Dell (Mrs.)
Serials Librarian

FMO:nw

October 9, 1963

Dr. Bernard Spilka
Psychology Department
University of Denver
Denver 10, Colorado

Dear Professor Spilka:

We are mailing you today under separate cover the pamphlet by Dr. Henderson, The Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nation and in the South. Enclosed is our current publications list; if you note any other publications which would be helpful to you in preparation of your book, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER University Park
COLORADO SEMINARY Denver 10, Colorado

October 8, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am currently under contract with McGraw-Hill to write a book on Social Problems and Issues in the American Culture. At the present time my focus is on prejudice and group conflict. I note in the latest issue of the New Republic that you have published a work by Vivian W. Henderson, The Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nation and in the South. This would be of considerable aid to me, and I would like to order a copy, Rush if possible. Unfortunately no price is given, thus I am unable to send a check. Would you either send the book C.O.D. (if it is under $10.00) or send an order form as quickly as is convenient. In addition, I would very much appreciate a listing of any other publications of your office, and if possible to be placed on your mailing list for future announcements of forthcoming work.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Bernard Spilka

Bernard Spilka Ph.D.
Associate Professor,
Psychology Department.

Ans 10-9-63
MA

New Orleans Public Library

The Directors wish to acknowledge with appreciation your gift to the New Orleans Public Library.

All gifts are accepted with the understanding that they will be utilized to the best interest of the Library, in the judgment of the staff.

We hope you will remind others that we are always interested in acquiring materials which will be of value in extending the Library's program.

SOUTH AND THE NATION and A HUNDRED YEARS LATER.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

October 14, 1963

Miss Patricia L. Ziegel
Chairman
Human Relations Council
Geneva Region
National Student YWCA
Scott Quadrangle - Box 5
Ohio, University
Athens, Ohio

Dear Miss Ziegel:

One October 11 we shipped you, via Railway Express, the requested items for kits at your Human Relations Groups in colleges and universities. We did include 80 copies of our current publications list. A statement is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Scott Quadrangle, Box #5
Ohio University
Athens, Ohio

September 29, 1963

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Friends:

The Geneva Region Human Relations Council of the Young Women's Christian Association, having recognized that separation, injustice, and inequality between men of various races exists, and having expressed the Christian purpose which compels us to respect the worth of all human beings, has involved its members in the struggle for human dignity and unity throughout the world. We will not rest until peace and understanding have overcome injustice.

We recognize the efforts of the Southern Regional Council and want to congratulate you and express our gratitude. You have helped many to come to understand the dimensions of involvement in race relations, to strengthen their personal commitments, and to develop those necessary skills in leadership in order to work toward the goals of the movement.

Enclosed I have listed the index numbers and titles of materials which I think would be valuable to Human Relations Groups at colleges and universities in the Geneva Region of the YWCA. The Council is preparing a workbook and kit for local associations to use in their Human Relations groups. I wonder if you could provide a Publications List to be distributed with the workbook. We would need eighty copies to include in the kits for distribution to campus groups in the Geneva Region. I hope you will be able to help us in this way.

With sincere gratitude, I remain,

Loyally,

Patricia L. Ziegel

Patricia L. Ziegel, Chairman
Human Relations Council
Geneva Region
National Student YWCA

please set up for billing

THE ANNEALING OF THE SOUTH, by Leslie Dunbar. Single copy. . . . $ .10

THE CITY AND THE NEGRO, by Charles E. Silberman. S. C. 20

A VIRGINIA VIEW OF "RACE AND REASON," by Benjamin Muse. S. S.. . .05

THIS I BELIEVE, by Haywood M. Hill, M.D. Eighty copies. 1.60

RACIAL VIOLENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT, by George McMillan. 25

SCHOOL DESEGRATION: THE FIRST SIX YEARS, S.C. 25

THE NEGRO VOTER IN THE SOUTH and
THE NEGRO AND THE BALLOT.S.C. 40

THE FREEDOM RIDE - MAY 1961.S.C. 25

THE STUDENT PROTEST MOVEMENT: A RECAPITULATION .S.C. 15

WHAT THE SUPREME COURT SAID, .S.C. 10

THE CHURCH IN AREAS OF RACIAL TENSION, by the Rev. Tanplee .S.C. .05

ARE SOUTHERN MINISTERS FAILING THE SOUTH, by Robert Sessions .S.C. .05

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE SOUTH, by Harold Fleming, Eighty Copies . 1.60

SANCTUARIES FOR TRADITION: VIRGINIA'S NEW PRIVATE SCHOOLS,
by Mary Ellen Goodman. S. C. 10

THIS IS WHAT WE FOUND, by Ralph and Carl Cheger.S.C. 25

THREE VIEWS OF THE SEGREGATION DECISIONS, by Faulkner, Mays, Sims
Eighty copies for distribution with out workbook would be
greatly appreciated.

THE EASY CHAIR, by Harry S. Ashmore. Eighty Copies, if possible.

SOUTH CAROLINIANS SPEAK, compiled by the Rev. John Morris.
We would especially appreciate eighty copies of this article.

75 file 7

L-16. ATLANTA AND WASHINGTON: RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN ACADEMIC
ACHIEVEMENT, Frank Stallings. Single Copy.

L-20. PROBLEM SOLVING THROUGH RACE RELATIONS COMMITTEES. Eighty.
Eighty, if possible, on any of the following:
L-29. AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION ON RACE.
L-30. A POSITIVE PLAN TO HELP SOLVE OUR RACIAL DILEMMA.
L-32. REFUTATION OF "RACE AND REASON."
L-33. A STATEMENT OF RECOMMENDED POLICE POLICY RESULTING FROM THE
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CONF.

Please bill Patricia L. Ziegel, Box #5, Scott Quadrangle, Ohio University,
Athens, Ohio. Thank you.

Sent 10/11/63
Railway Express

+ 80 copies of publications list

By: R.B.

ST. PETERSBURG JUNIOR COLLEGE
ST. PETERSBURG 10, FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

October 15, 1963

Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, Chairman,
Department of Economics,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Henderson:

Enclosed is an editorial clipping from the St. Petersburg Times under date of October 14, 1963 which comments upon your study of the economic status of Negroes in the United States.

I am writing to request either a copy of this study, or information as to where it can be obtained.

I am much concerned with the subject of the economic basis for great social upheavals and revolutions, in the past and at the present time. I would also like this information to make it available to the better students in my economics classes. It is my feeling that studies such as yours deserve the widest possible dissemination.

Thank you for your attention to my request.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph E. Worthington

Ralph E. Worthington,
Instructor in Economics,
Social Sciences Department

Enclosure

Sent 10-23-63 mk

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA 4

October 17, 1963

Wharton School of
Finance and Commerce

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Research Associate
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Thank you very much for your letter of October 11 and the materials which you forwarded under separate cover. We appreciate your cooperation and feel certain that the research studies prepared by the Council will be quite useful.

Sincerely yours,

Richard L. Rowan

Richard L. Rowan
Assistant Professor
Industry Department

RLR:r

cc: Professor Herbert R. Northrup

October 18, 1963

Mr. Stanley Mailman
Fried & Mailman
295 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Mailman:

Thank you for your check; the Morland publication is 50¢, but we are sending you four copies as you requested. We hope your friends enjoy it as much as you did. Also enclosed is a short resume of the aims and origin of the Council. Our list of current publications may also interest you.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

ck $1.00
10/18/63
LK

FRIED & MAILMAN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

ELMER FRIED
STANLEY MAILMAN

COUNSEL
HARRY KAPLAN

295 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
MURRAY HILL 3-7340

October 15, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We wrote to you a short while ago asking for a copy of Kenneth Morland's pamphlet entitled, "Token Desegregation and Beyond" published jointly by you and B'nai B'rith, and asking for the amount of the charge. You were kind enough to promptly send us a copy indicating the charge at 25¢, although the publication rate appears to be 50¢.

I have started reading the pamphlet and I am very pleased to have it. I enclose our check in the sum of $1. and ask that you send us another copy. If our check would cover two additional copies and your supply, taken together with the demand, permits, we would be pleased to have two additional copies which we would make available to friends.

We confess that we know nothing of the work of the Southern Regional Council and would be happy to have any information about it that you may be able to provide.

Sincerely yours,

FRIED & MAILMAN

Stanley Mailman

/ff
Enc.

October 27, 1963

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Research Associate
Southern Regional Counsil
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Thank you so very much for your recent letter and literature regarding "Why the Negro didn't Migrate before 1914" which I am writing a term paper on.

Your assistance in this matter was much appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Sonya Starr

University of California,
Berkeley

Oct. 30, 1963

Dear Mrs. Albright :

Many thanks for your note of Oct. 25 and for the new listing on desegregation of recreational facilities. This is helpful .

Ada R. Brown
Penn Community Center
St. Helena Is.
Frogmore, S. Carolina

ARB

We'll see that a copy of our folder is sent to you

3026 Askew
Kansas City Mo. 64128
October 30, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5th Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3 Georgia

Dear Sirs:

It was a great pleasure for me to receive the educational materials published by the Council.

I shall send you another order

Very respectfully yours

(Mrs.) Naomi S. Keene

CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS
Y DOCUMENTACIÓN SOCIALES, A. C.

«PANORAMAS»

RÍO TÁMESIS 1, MÉXICO 5, D. F. October 31, 1963.

Les damos las gracias por su envío de:

Nous vous remercions pour votre envoi:

We thank you for:

"THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF NEGROES", by Vivian W. Henderson.

CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS Y
DOCUMENTACION SOCIALES, A. C.

November 1, 1963

Mr. Byron E. Blankinship
American Consul General
Mesuemplein 19
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

My dear Mr. Blankinship:

We are pleased that you have found our Executive Support of Civil Rights helpful in preparing talks; we regret that we do not have a follow-up publication bringing this subject up-to-date. If the President's legislative program on civil rights now before the Congress (or some other compromise legislation) is passed, the new laws will speak for both the present administration and the United States.

This past year we have issued several things on the problems of city and city government in the civil rights area, and I am sending you these. The pamphlet Albany: A Study in National Responsibility may be helpful to you in understanding the problems of Negroes in their struggles for civil rights in the small towns of the deep South. A current publications list is also enclosed, for your possible interest.

We are presently considering publication of a survey of state governments and executive powers in civil rights similar to the two on national government. If you would like to receive this, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
City Government and Minority Groups
Albany
New South: Macon
March on Washington
L-Reports 36, 37, 38, 41, 43, 44

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Consulate General,
Museumplein 19,
Amsterdam, The Netherlands,
October 17, 1963.

Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street N. W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

I have just completed reading your "Executive Support of Civil Rights" published on March 13, 1962, and have found it very helpful in preparing talks that I will be giving on the race problem in the United States. Do you have a more recent publication bringing the story up-to-date? If so, please send me a copy and naturally I will pay the costs.

Sincerely yours,

Byron E. Blankinship

Byron E. Blankinship ~~, Esquire~~
American Consul General

My dear Mr.

Albany
City Gov. & Minority Groups
L-36
37
38
41
43
44
New South: ~~Albany~~ Macon
" " March on Washington

November 8, 1963

Mr. William Peters
Producer
CBS News
524 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019

Dear Mr. Peters:

We shall be pleased to see that you receive all our materials, both at you home address (as you are now) and at your office address. The press list is supposed to receive <u>everything</u> we publish, whether or not there is a press release on it.

We do appreciate your continued interest in the Council and in our publications.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

P.S. Our current publications list is enclosed. If there are items on it which you do not now have in your office files, and which you would like to have, please check them and we will send them to you.

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK • PLAZA 1-2345

November 6, 1963

nm

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

For some time I have been receiving mailings from the Council at my home. Now that I am working full time with CBS REPORTS, I would very much appreciate your sending me material to my office as well. As I am interested in all areas of your activities I hope you will put my name on all of your various mailing lists.

Please keep sending material to my home. This way I can continue to build my files at both places.

Sincerely yours,

William Peters

William Peters
Producer

P.S. Will you please send my office mailings to me at:
CBS REPORTS
524 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019

WP:jls

November 12, 1963

Professor Daniel L. Spencer
Department of Economics
Howard University
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Professor Spencer:

We are pleased to send you a copy of Dr. Henderson's report for review in connection with possible adoption in some of your courses. If you should decide to order these in quantity, we could let you have them at 20¢ each if you order more than 50 copies. It is our policy to charge only the cost of the publication when they are being used in classrooms; in the case of the Henderson report, we are charging now only cost plus postage because we wanted to get it widely distributed. A list of our current publications is enclosed for your possible interest.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

November 8, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Please inform the Department of Economics of the cost of a copy of The Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nation and in the South, by Vivian W. Henderson.

We plan to requisition a number of copies, but would appreciate an advanced complementary copy for use in connection with possible adoption in some of our courses.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel L. Spencer

Daniel L. Spencer,
Head

CALIFORNIA STATE POLYTECHNIC
COLLEGE
Kellogg-Voorhis Campus
Pomona, California

November 15, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Thank you for your kind reply to my letter of August 31.

I greatly appreciate the material you sent me.

Sincerely,

Herman J. Ruether

Herman J. Ruether
Assistant Professor
Social Sciences Department

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY LIBRARIES

26 November 1963

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Research Associate
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mrs. Albright:

Thank you very much for sending us "The Negro and Employment Opportunities: Chattanooga." We are also grateful to you for putting us on your regular mailing list to receive your future publications.

Faithfully yours,

Lawrence S. Thompson

Lawrence S. Thompson
Director of Libraries

LST:hp

320 North 9th Street
Hamilton, Ohio
November 27, 1963

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright:

I want to thank you for the photocopy of the pamphlet, "Machines in the Cotton Fields", you sent me and also the list of source material on mechanization. This is much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jack McKart

Southern Education Reporting Service

P. O. BOX 6156, ACKLEN STATION
1109 NINETEENTH AVE., SOUTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37212

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Publishers of
SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS
CYpress 1-1262

November 27, 1963

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Research Associate
Southern Regional Council, Incorporated
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 14th and the materials.

Your interest and cooperation in our organization are greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. G. M. Hardacre

Mrs. G. M. Hardacre
Librarian

GHep

ck $1.85
12/2/63
L K

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs,

My sincere thanks for the material you sent me while I was in solitary confinement in East Baton Rouge Parish Prison. Enclosed please find my check for $1.85 for the publications I received.

We Shall Overcome,

Edgar H. Vickery
306 Avery Street
Plaquemine, La.

ma

THE FIELD FOUNDATION, INC.
250 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

December 2, 1963

Mrs. Montez G. Albright, Research Associate
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Thank you for sending the additional copies of Report L-46. We appreciate your willingness to supply them.

Sincerely,

Maxwell Hahn

Maxwell Hahn
Executive Vice President

PAINE COLLEGE

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA 30901

December 10, 1963

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Research Associate
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright

Thank you for your letter of November 21, and the materials you sent to us.

We have spent most of our time thus far in obtaining the available information and making an analysis of it.

We will send you copies of the report(s) that we make as additional work is done.

Thanks again.

Sincerely yours,

Don Franks

Don Franks, Secretary
Paine College Research Committee

December 27, 1963

Mr. Henry Cabirac
Catholic Council on Human Relations
of the Archdiocese of New Orleans
1046 Baronne St., Suite 2
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Cabirac:

We are mailing you today the requested 500 copies of L-46, November 15, 1963, and are pleased to know that you plan to send the report to all of the leading businessmen of New Orleans.

We are charging you only cost to us, 2¢ each or $10.00.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

CATHOLIC COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW ORLEANS

1046 BARONNE ST., SUITE 2 NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113 PHONE 523-2901

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HENRY A. CABIRAC, JR.

December 24, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send us immediately 500 copies of your L-46 Report, November 15, 1963, and bill us if there is a charge. It is our intention to send these reports to all of the leading businessmen of New Orleans.

May I take this opportunity to extend you Seasons Greetings.

Yours sincerely,

Henry Cabirac

Henry Cabirac

fl

500
.02
$10.00

10,000
.02
$200.00

$109.95

Southern Field Service

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice

1046 Baronne Street • New Orleans 13, Louisiana • 523-2901

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Henry A. Cabirac, Jr.

January 2, 1964

Mrs. Montez Albright
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Thank you for your prompt response to our request for 500 L-reports of the Birmingham businessmen. Let us hope that they will be of some benefit to New Orleans.

Yours sincerely,

Henry

Henry Cabirac

fl

January 22, 1964

Mr. John Brooks
Governor's Office
P. O. Box 2539
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Brooks:

In response to your telephoned request, we have mailed you today one hundred copies of L-44, Charlotte. Our statement is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

1963-64

Ordered in quantity by Jacksonville, Fla.
Savannah, Ga.
Ft. Pierce, Fla.
for distribution by city government

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478-8610

January 29, 1964

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Research Associate
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Thank you very kindly for the publication School Desegregation; the first six years. It will be of great help to me. I am very sorry that America's Tenth Man is out of publication, but I am grateful that you had a suitable substitute.

Again, may I say thank you kindly.

Sincerely yours,

Wayman R. F. Grant, Sr.

P.S. Thanks for the list of current publications. You may look forward to our making some orders.

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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

January 30, 1964

Sent & billed 2-5-64 mA

Professor C. H. Hamlin
Department of Social Science
Atlantic Christian College
Wilson, N. C.

Dear Professor Hamlin:

We have a policy of charging only half-price for our pamphlets when they are used for classroom study, as I judge you mean to do with the 40 or more issues of our October-November New South, Direct Action in the South. When you have decided how many copies you will need, we will be pleased to mail them to you, plus a copy for the professor, at 10¢ each.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Kindly send me fifty (50) copies of October-November issue of New South plus one copy for me. Shall remit immediately with transportation added. I use these in my classes. I have been active in the cause since 1926.

Hastily
C H Hamlin
Dept. Social Science
Atlantic Christian College
Wilson
N.C.

Atlantic Christian College
Wilson, N. C.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
C. H. HAMLIN

Jan 28, 1964

The New South
Atlanta 3, Ga

Gentlemen:

Kindly let me know price of forty (40) or more copies of your issue, October-November 1963, entitled Direct Action in The South.

Sincerely

C H Hamlin
Atlantic Christian College
Wilson
N.C

2/5 40
1 60

10¢

AUBURN UNIVERSITY

AUBURN ALABAMA

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

TELEPHONE 887-6511

January 31, 1964

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am teaching Education 601 this term and would like to use The Desegregation of Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study. Would you please send me two copies?

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

F. B. Rosen

F-4-64
mA

F. Bruce Rosen
Assistant Professor
of Education

bkl

February 7, 1964

Mr. E. Thomas Miller
23 Valley Park Road
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Mr. Miller:

We are mailing you the fifteen copies of October-November and December 1963 New South for the race relations symposium at the Presbyterian Student Center.

We have also entered your name as a subscriber, and our statements for subscription and materials are enclosed.

We hope our materials help you to have a good discussion.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosures

WESTMINSTER FELLOWSHIP

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

HARRY E. SMITH
CAMPUS PASTOR

E. THOMAS MILLER
ASSOCIATE CAMPUS PASTOR

February 6, 1964

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send me fifteen copies (15) of your October-November, 1963, issue of New South and fifteen copies (15) of your December, 1963 issue.

I would like to use these issues as a basis for discussion in a race relations symposium at the Presbyterian Student Center at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Please send these copies and the bill for same to the Westminster Fellowship, Drawer 509, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

JS { In addition, please add my name to your subscription list and bill me at 23 Valley Park Road, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Very sincerely,

E. Thomas Miller

E. Thomas Miller

ETM/ccl

Cancelled

Letter Letter 2-21-64

February 13, 1964

Mrs. H. M. Perry
Race Relations Department
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tenn. 37203

Dear Mrs. Perry:

Under separate cover we are mailing you today or tomorrow the 200 copies of Direct Action in the South, for your Summer Institute.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright
Research Associate

TRUMAN B. DOUGLASS, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
HOWARD E. SPRAGG, TREASURER

DIVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND
THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
WESLEY A. HOTCHKISS, GENERAL SECRETARY
287 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

HERMAN H. LONG, SECRETARY FOR RACE RELATIONS
FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE 37203

UNITED CHURCH BOARD FOR HOMELAND MINISTRIES

February 11, 1964

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Would you be good enough to send to the Race Relations Department 200 copies of "Direct Action in the South," the October-November 1963 issue of NEW SOUTH. It is our hope to be able to include this issue in the packets which will be made up for the 1964 Institute.

Also, please enter a subscription to New South for the Race Relations Department.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

H. M. Perry

(Mrs.) H. M. Perry
Administrative Secretary

@200
.20
40.00

Sent materials ordered
2-14-64
MA

February 17, 1964

Sister Peter Elizabeth
Alverno College
3401 South 39th Street
Milwaukee 15, Wisconsin

Dear Sister Peter Elizabeth:

We are pleased that the Alverno Student Council is planning to use material excerpted from our October-November 1963 issue of New South during your Institute on Race on March 11. You have our permission to reproduce whatever you wish from the report; we would appreciate receiving credit, and if not too much trouble to you a copy of the reprint. We'd like to know the portion you consider of particular interest.

If we had a quantity of extra copies, we would make you a special price; unfortunately we have only about fifty copies left. We are going to reprint this issue, but it will be several weeks before we could make delivery.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Alverno College
3401 South 39th Street
Milwaukee 15, Wisconsin

February 13, 1964

Dear Sir,

The Student Council here at Alverno College is sponsoring an Institute on Race on Wednesday, March 11, 1964. Speakers will include Rev. G. Clements, Dr. O'Reilly, and John Howard Griffin. We are compiling material to prepare the student body for the richness of this day, and we would like to ask your help. The October-November 1963 issue of New South contains some excellent background material. We would be unable to purchase the necessary one thousand copies and would appreciate permission to reprint selections.

Thank you for helping us to spread an appreciation of the reality which is Unity.

In Christ and His poor,

Sister Peter Elizabeth, O.S.F.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

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assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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103 N. 10th St.
Monroe, Louisiana
26 February 1964

Mrs. Montez Albright
Research Associate
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Albright:

I appreciate very much the literature you sent me in answer to my request. It is only about once a month that we can get to a newsstand or bookstore that carries anything more sophisticated than Time Magazine or the latest Mickey Spillane epic, and the local newspapers are pretty atrocious.

You are quite right about North Louisianabeing as bad as Mississippi; two of us were run out of a small town called Tal Tallulah last Monday by the local authorities, who bragged that they "Know how to handle 'niggers'and 'nigger lovers' better than they do in Jackson." (When I say run out, I mean temporarily, for we shall return mighty soon!)

I expect a pay check this week, and shall remit the $2.00 for the New South subscription as soon as it arrives.

Thanks for your help.

Yours in the cause of Freedom. I wonder, shall we ever OVERCOME?

Mike Lesser

Mike Lesser

Chatham College
Pittsburgh 32, Pa.
March 4, 1964

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe St., NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Thank you very much for your generous co-operation with my request for information concerning the Voter Education Project, the newspaper bibliography on voter registration drives in the South, and the SRC reports on the Kennedy Administration and civil rights. I received your letter today and am looking forward to receiving the materials you are sending under separate cover. Not everyone takes the trouble to help a student with such detailed information, and I thank you very much.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Laura E. Smith

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000 • Cable Wishcom, New York

March 9, 1964

Mrs. Montez G. Albright, Research Associate
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Many thanks for sending me the L Report on "Desegregation of Southern Parochial Schools" together with the additional information in your letter. It will be very helpful for my article.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Fleischman

Harry Fleischman

eak

57th Annual Meeting, APRIL 30–MAY 3, 1964, THE NEW YORK HILTON

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WEST BADEN COLLEGE

WEST BADEN SPRINGS

INDIANA

March 9, 1964

Mrs. Montez G. Albright

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Thank you for your very prompt reply to my request for literature on the race issue. I do not mind at all articles with a Protestant flavor. In doing graduate work at Stanford University I made most of my enduring friends and they are Protestant.

I will make good use of the literature you sent me and hope it will be effective in conjunction with the days of spiritual recollection.

Begging God's blessing on your work, I am

Sincerely,

T.S. Acker, S.J.

T.S. Acker, S.J.

417 S. I-oka
Mount Prospect
Illinois - 60057
March 9, 1974

Southern Regional Council
Mrs. Monty Albright
5 Forsyth St. N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright:

I wish to express my sincere thanks to you for the bulletin, Atlanta, Employment, your suggestions on articles in The Nation, and all the other sources you referred me to when I was writing my term paper. They proved to be exceptionally good references. I don't believe that I would have been able to turn in a paper near the length needed without your kind help. My paper was turned in with an excess of at least 400 words of the minimal requirement.

Yours very truly,
Mary C. McGough

GEORGE McMILLAN
P. O. BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
NIDWAY 9-4747

March 10, 1964

Dear Montez:.

Thanks very much for the material on the Catholic Church and desegregation. As Leslie probably told you, it's for an insert in that piece I've done for the NYTimes Magazine on the White Clergy and the South. Looks like the piece is now finally going to appear.

Best,

George

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Ga.

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ITHACA NEW YORK

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March 10, 1964

Our Reference: Our request
of 2/24/64

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N W Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The Cornell University Library gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the gift noted below, which you sent to us in response to our recent request ("Our Reference", above).

We are pleased to be able to add this to our collection and appreciate your courtesy in sending it to us.

Very truly yours,

Arlene Davern

(Mrs.) Arlene Davern

Gift & Exchange Section

Zinn, Howard
Albany, a study in national responsibility
Atlanta 1962

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000 • Cable Wishcom, New York

March 11, 1964

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Research Associate
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Many thanks for your correction on desegregation in the Catholic schools. It came in time for me to incorporate it in my article.

With all best wishes.

Appreciatively yours,

Harry Fleischman

Harry Fleischman

eak

57th Annual Meeting, APRIL 30–MAY 3, 1964, THE NEW YORK HILTON

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James M. Howard
2606 Sunrise Boulevard
Fort Pierce, Florida 33450

March 12, 1964

Dear Mrs. Albright, –

Thank you very much indeed for digging out the May 1956 New South for me, and for including also the February 1960 issue. They (the specific articles in question) are remarkably relevant to the present moment in Fort Pierce, and I hope to make good use of them. The other enclosures, too, are helpful, and I am very grateful.

Sincerely yours,

James M. Howard.

KING COLLEGE

BRISTOL, TENNESSEE

March 14, 1964

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed please find a reprint of an article which I have just published in the South Atlantic Quarterly. You have been so good about sending me valuable stuff on the South that I thought that it was only considerate to reciprocate with something of mine. Do with it as you see fit. If I can ever be of any use to the Council please feel free to call upon me. I am interested in contemporary race relations as well as the history of American and of course southern race relations.

Sincerely yours,

Bruce Clayton

Bruce Clayton
Assistant Professor
of History

EMORY UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA 22, GEORGIA

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

14 March 1964

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Research Associate
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Albright:

I am most grateful to you for preparing the bibliography on Negro higher education. I will find it useful for many purposes.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

C D Hounshell

Charles D. Hounshell
Associate Dean

cc: Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar

fyi LWD PAV

Dallas CORE
Box 3106
Dallas Texas , 75221
March 17, 1964

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Attn: Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of March 9. Yes I did get a big laugh out of it. In first letters to organizations I always say as lest as possible to see how much of a response I recieve. You may be interested to know that you haven't broken my batting average.

The purposed Core chapter well have its first organization meeting on March 19. On that day Ike Reynolds, Core field sectary, well be coming into Dallas to help in the organization . We well be meeting, this first time, out on the SMU campus as guests of the Young Democarts of SMU who have expressed an interest in joining CORE. I will be meeting with some of them tommorow.

There is also in exictence a Dallas Corridating Committee composed of the Dallas Chapter of Core, Dallas County PASO, Dallas County UAW, Dallas County Laudrey Workers, Students of Bishop College, Students of SMU College, and the Dallas Committee for Equal Citizenship. The Rev. Earl Allen, of Highland Hills Methodist Church, is its spokesman. It has held one public meeting and plans to hold another one next week. It is also meeting in Executive Seccision with the leaders of each group to plan out direct-action against the segeration policy of Dallas. All meetings are top secret even to outside organizations like yourself. When I can release information to you I will do soo at the earliest possible time. The Regional (Southwestern) Office of the NAACP is also a member of the Corridating Committee. But, however, the local branch of the NAACP is opposed to Direct Action.

All corrospence to me will , or shoould, be made through the offical Dallas CORE address above. All publications entered into by myself and the SRC mailing list should be addressed to the Dallas Branch of Core.

I recieved the publications asked for today. Thank you very much. All news releases of the SRC should me sent as part of the mailing list, if it is not a part. With the sub. for New South and other materials I firgue it out that the local chapter owes you $2.50. We well send you this amount as soon as possible. All of the help you can give us well be recieved in affrimation and fellowship.

For a more immediate FREEDOM NOW,

I remain,

Richard A. Koogle

Richard A. Koogle
DALLAS CORE

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

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103 North 10th Street
Monroe, Louisiana
17 March 1964

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Payday has arrived, and I am enclosing the $2.00 for my subscription to New South in honor of the occasion.

Incidentally, I found the issue on direct action in the South to be a very good summary of the history of non-violence in. re. the civil rights struggle. Also, the questions raised about "direction" and future use of non-violent direct action in the South are very relevent to our problems in N. Louisiana, and to the kind of intellectual and methodological dilemmas our Southern staffs wrestling with now.

One thing we have been discussing, the three of us in Monroe, is the possibility of a weekend session with CORE and SNCC field workers sitting down and where we are going, and how we are going to get there. Discussing our problems, and writing down what is said so that we have a written record. All too often our good ideas come to no consequence because we have no written record of them. I have just recently noticed that critical evaluation of our successes and failures is beginning to appear in the journals-thoseI can get my hands on.

Well, time to stop thinking about how to run a revolution, and get back to doing it.

Yours in the cause of FREEDOM,

Mike

Mike Lesser
CORE Task Force

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

TWENTY WEST FORTIETH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • BRyant 9-1400

March 18, 1964

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Research Associate
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Albright:

This will acknowledge your letter of March 13 to Mr. Wilkins enclosing the copy of the February issue of NEW SOUTH. We are pleased to know that you are mailing an additional ten copies.

When Mr. Wilkins returns to the city you may be assured that I will call this to his attention.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Mildred Bond

Mildred Bond
Administrative Assistant

MB:crn

120 EAST END AVENUE

NEW YORK 28, NEW YORK

March 18, 1964

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Mrs. Pulitzer has had to leave the city and in her absence, I wish to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of March 13.

I have acted on your advice and have written to Miss Connie Curry. If it turns out that she requests that the books be sent direct to her, then there would be no need to send them first to you.

At any rate, we shall do nothing until there has been some reply from Miss Curry.

Thank you for taking the trouble to write as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Y. B. Garden

Miss Y. B. Garden, Secretary

Telephone MUrray Hill 8-7530

Educating for Brotherhood

NCCJ

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March 31, 1964

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Research Associate
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Altanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Rabbi Gilbert has asked me to tell you how delighted he is to receive the copies of the New South, both of which he is going to keep. They are exactly what he wanted, and he is deeply appreciatative of your prompt response to this request.

Cordially,

Annabel Lee

Annabel Lee
Secretary to the Project

November 11, 1964

Miss Jean Montague
1011 North Waldron Road
Fort Smith, Arkansas

Dear Miss Montague:

Whoever suggested we add your name to our mailing list did both us and "the cause" a tremendous favor. Of the approximately 4,500 names on our various lists (more are added each week, so we never hade an exact count) only two or three take the time and effort to write us the sort of warm and morale-building letter that we have received from you. It is most reassuring to know that the materials we mail out into this great void in the South are being used so wisely and so throughly and so thoughtfully.

Thank you for writing as you did, and we hope our subsequent mailings will also be of interest and use to you.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

BCC of letter and reply to Arkansas Council office

sent copy - to Clerk Council

LWD ✓
PA ✓
PW ✓

Miss Jean Montague
1011 North Waldron Road
Fort Smith, Arkansas

November 4, 1964

Ret - MA

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3 Georgia

Dear Sir,

When you asked some months ago whether I wished to remain on your mailing list, I answered that I did, not knowing just what use I could make of the material. But I believe it has done some good -

After reading the excellent studies of peaceful desegregation in Louisville & Charlotte, I took them to a neighbor who is a member of the mayor's Biracial Committee & manager of a department store -

When the study on Memphis came, I took it to the new mayor & had a chance to talk to him about the good work of the much-maligned Human Relations Council.

Over!

I will take the Brunswick study to the president of the Human Relations Council to use as he sees fit.

These studies are too good to file away & I shall find uses for each one as it comes. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Jean Montague

PA
MA

Pascagoula Chamber of Commerce

P. O. DRAWER "P"
PASCAGOULA, MISSISSIPPI

WILLIAM D. "BILL" BAILEY
MANAGER

November 17, 1964

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Research Associate
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Thank you for your letter of November 13, 1964. I did receive the copies of the special reports on Charlotte, Louisville, Memphis and Brunswick and deeply appreciate your forwarding same.

Note to NM 11-18-64 MA

I would very much like for you to place my name on your mailing list.

Again, our deepest thanks.

Sincerely yours,

William D. Bailey

William D. Bailey
Manager

WDB;jes

December 17, 1964

Mr. Henry Schwarzschild
Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, Inc.
156 Fifth Avenue, 9th Floor
New York, N. Y. 10010

Dear Mr. Schwarzschild:

Here is some more stuff for your 1964 report on civil rights:

Housing: Jim Montgomery clips on national and Houston housing. 9-6-64; 8-30-64

Civil rights, general: Wall Street Journal clip 6-22-64

Intermarriage: clips - James Harwood Newsweek 12-21-64, Houston Chronicle 11-8-64

Politics & Voting: What Happened in the South? & VEP statistics

Labor Unions: reference list of recent publications

Education: L-23D and L-34A updated, plus clips

New South, Oct. 1964, see page 9.

If we have anything else by early January, I will do another mailing.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

c PW - ret. MA

Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, Inc.

Ninth Floor, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10010

(212) YU 9-7530

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Counsel to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

HOWARD MOORE, JR.
Counsel
Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee

Executive Secretary
HENRY SCHWARZSCHILD

November 12, 1964

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright:

You are a princess among researchers, and the SRC is a prince among research organizations.

I have not even looked at the material as yet since I have every confidence that it is relevant and useful. The tabulation of the year's (or the summer's) events will be very important, but if you are going to publish it soon, do not go to the trouble of compiling figures and totals for me specially.

I am looking forward to receiving all the material that you list. I have only one other request: Pat Watters said that he would have my name placed on the mailing list of people who receive all the SRC publications. Would you check to see that this has been done? I'd be very grateful -- no, I am very grateful already!

My best to the SRC staff, from Les Dunbar on down.

Cordially,

Henry Schwarzschild

Henry Schwarzschild
Executive Secretary

HS:c

gone 4,MM
11-16-64
MA

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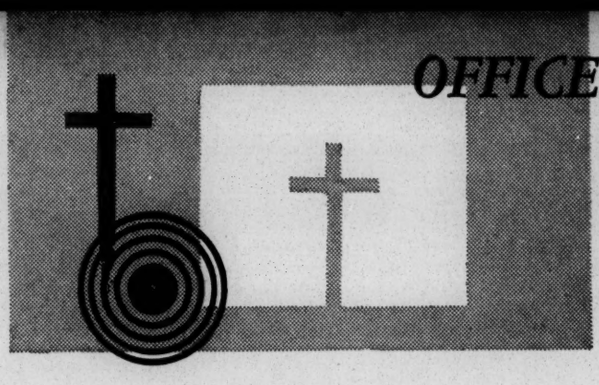


OFFICE for AUDIO-VISUALS
of the Stewardship Council

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
1501 Race Street Room 520
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102
Telephone: 215 LOcust 3-5283

William E. Wimer, *Director*

January 6, 1965

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright:

It was good to receive your letter of December 16th. I appreciate the specificity of your suggestions.

I am particularly grateful for your mention of the film division of the AFL-CIO.

If my office or I can be of any help to you, please feel free to call on us.

Cordially,

Bill (cm)

William E. Wimer
Director

WEW/cm

4/2/65
$2.00
L.K.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
1901 F Street, Northwest
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

March 4, 1965

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Thank you very much for the publications regarding the school segregation cases. The pamphlets and other materials are of considerable help in the research project.

I have seen Benjamin Muse's Ten Years of Prelude, as you suggested, and found it quite thorough and informative.

Enclosed is a check, made out by Daniel M. Berman, which should cover the costs of the publications.

Thank you again for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Jacques DePuy

Jacques DePuy
Research Assistant
to Daniel M. Berman

Skidmore College
Saratoga Springs, N.Y.
15 March 1965

Research Associate
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright,

Thank you very much for your letter of March 12, regarding material for Brown v. Board of Education.

I have several of the sources you listed and can obtain the others. Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy E. Whitcomb

Nancy E. Whitcomb

EAGLE-A
TYPE-ERASER
25% COTTON FIBER

Saint Ann's

PAULIST FATHERS

70 ST. STEPHEN STREET · BOSTON, MASS. 02115 · (Area Code 617) 266-2635

April 2, 1965

Dear Mrs. Albright,

Thank you very much for your letter of March 15 giving the statistics you have on voter registration.

Sincerely yours,

Rev. Robert W. Bass, CSP

The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

2825 LEXINGTON ROAD • LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40206

SAMUEL SOUTHARD
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
PSYCHOLOGY OF RELIGION

April 21, 1965

Mrs. Montez Albright
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Thank you very much for your letter which points to additional sources of information and for the two Xerox copies of the work done against lynching in the South. I shall plan to use as many of these sources as I can when I speak to women in Mississippi next month.

Sincerely yours,

Sam Southard

Samuel Southard

SS:ds

New South, "March on Washington"

letter 11-5-63 from Eugene Patterson, editor Atlanta Constitution to Margaret Long

"The New South issue with your Washington report in it will live. It's a great job. When I saw you wandering around the Washington Monument you didn't tell me you were going to do the definitive work on that day, but I think you have done it."

The Desegregation of Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study, by Robert Coles, M.D.

Time Magazine, 8-16-63

"...Coles has been off tackling one of the great questions of U. S. education: How, in detail, does desegregation affect children? He may now be the nation's leading expert on the subject. As gifted with words as he is with feelings, Coles last week issued an eloquent report under the auspices of the Southern Regional Council and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.
...All this, Reporter Coles believes, shows how racial myths can in practice be legislated out of existence to the general improvement of education. The law is still a great teacher."

Dallas, Texas Express, 8-17-63

(last Para) "There may be many changes of some of these findings, and some of them may be attacked, but it is heartening to most of the educators to find them now."

Washington Post, 8-11-63, Susanna McBee

"To those whites and Negroes who have lived through the initial difficulties of newly desegregated schools, the event is more than a political struggle for a social phenomenon; it is a series of individual experiences.

...The moral of Dr. Coles' report seems to be that both races have survived and made progress in integrated schools."

Providence (R.I.) Journal, 10-6-63, John Matthews

"...In an ironic way Dr. Coles' study should take its place among other psychiatric classics concerning reactions of children under stress in concentration camps and during wars."

The News and Observer, Raleigh, N.C. 8-12-63 (from AP report)

"School desegregation is easier in elementary grade schools than in high schools... children of both races seem able to learn without physical or emotional injury, if they are in good health and have a functioning school system."

The Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nation and in the South, by Vivian W. Henderson

The Federationist, October 1963

"Vivian W. Henderson, chairman of the Fisk University economics department, has put down in concise, dramatic form the economic costs to the Negro of discrimination in job opportunities, in education and in job training. In no part of the country does the income of the Negro stand near equality with that of whites and in the South, where discrimination is greatest, the Negro's status is worst. Professor Henderson destroys the popular myth that things are getting better. Negro earnings relative to those of whites have not improved since 1955 and the prospects for the future are grim unless there is a major breakthrough in ending these three kinds of discrim ination listed above. For Negro employment is highest in those jobs which are declining in the American economy and lowest in areas of greatest expansion. Just how far we are from this breakthrough is indicated by a report on the vocational schools in Houston, Nashville and Atlanta."

May 31, 1954

Dictated May 28

Mr. Edward F. Burrows
Guilford College
Guilford College, North Carolina

Dear Ed.:

I ought to be getting back to Atlanta just about June 13, 14, or 15. Much pleasure to see you after you get here.

Anything in the world in our files is here for you.

Sincerely

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

GUILFORD COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1837
GUILFORD COLLEGE
NORTH CAROLINA

26 May 1954

RECEIVED
MAY 28 1954
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N? E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George Mitchell:

I know that in your recent affluence, and with all the repercussion of the SupremeCourt's decision, you more than have your hands and office full, but once more I'd like to take advantage of your kindness. I need to do some final checking on some of the data for my thesis on the Commission on Interracial Cooperation; and, if I would not be too much in the way, would like to get into their files again. I hope to get to Atlanta about June 14 or 15; and am hoping that I shall not have to be there too long as I'm tentatively planning to get this thing done this summer.

I'm sorry that I'm going to have to miss your visit to these parts but at the time you'll be here withthe Institute, I'll be putting in my plug with the YM-YW College group at Blue Ridge. We are right proud of the start that Greensboro has made; and from what I hear, you deserve a great deal of credit for it. Let's hope that we will be able to continue to make headway.

If you have anything of special import that you think would help me out at Blue Ridge, I'll be glad to get it. Of course I have all the regular SRC stuff, plus a good bit I've gotten from Gordon Lovejoy of the NCCJ, plus a copy of Ashmore's book hot off the press.

Trust I shall be seeing you soon.

Sincerely,

Ed Burrows

Edward F. Burrows

September 7, 1955

Professor Ed Burrows
Guilford College
Guilford College, North Carolina

Dear Ed:

I see by the College Bulletin that you are a Ph'er undsoweiter. Which means hon thesis must be all typed and bound. Where can I send through library channels for a crack at it? Shall I get the public library here to write to University of Wisconsin?

All best wishes,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Guilford College Bulletin

Published Monthly at Guilford College in the Interest of the College and Alumni

VOLUME XLVIII MAY, 1955 NUMBER 5

Alumni Day and Commencement

May 28-30, 1955

PLANS FOR ALUMNI DAY

Do you remember the dusty road that led from the college gate to the boxwood in front of Founders, took a sharp right curve, forked — one fork ending at the row of posts in front of Cox Hall, the other continuing to the left under the portico at Founders? Well, it isn't there any more. Remember the old gymnasium which we called the "Barn"? That's replaced too. Remember old King Hall? It finally got the front that was forty years a-building! Remember the plaintive call — sometimes bull-like roar — for water? It runs now— most of the time. The library has changed, the roads are paved, the walks are dry and solid. There is a new Shore Hall, and fifty more beautiful girls to fill it! Were there married students in your day? There are now, and the Frazier Apartments to house them. What indeed are we coming to?

But it isn't all new. The dogwood still blooms; the great oaks are in leaf; the grass is green; and the Carolina moon still seems to do the same things to the landscape *and* the squirrels and the students as in those yesterdays which you have not forgotten. And there are still people here whom you remember and who remember you. Some of them are still trying by cajolery and other means to get a little knowledge and wisdom into reluctant heads. They are what really make Guilford great. Maybe they have helped you, too. Why not come back and see them? ? ?

There are Clyde and Ernestine Milner, Era Lasley, Philip Furnas, Eva Campbell, Algie Newlin, Garness Purdom, Harvey Ljung — and if you were a student since 1940, many more — all faculty members who will be glad to see you return.

What do we do on Alumni Day? Well, there's a schedule of events — registration, lunch (out of boxes

[Continued on Page 2]

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM

ALEXANDER C. PURDY

Alexander C. Purdy, Dean of Hartford Theological Seminary and Hosmer Professor of New Testament, will be welcomed again to the Guilford College campus as the baccalaureate preacher. During his years at Hartford Theological Seminary, he has been the understanding guide and wise counselor of approximately one hundred Friends preparing for religious leadership. His influence, thus multiplied, has also been extended through his membership on and chairmanship of many of the most important committees of the Society of Friends.

Recognized as an outstanding scholar of the New Testament, he has published several books and is a contributing editor of the *Interpreter's Bible*, for which he has written the introduction and the exegesis for the Book of Hebrews.

D. ELTON TRUEBLOOD

A former member of the Guilford College faculty, D. Elton Trueblood, has been chosen as Commencement speaker. Many Guilfordians and friends of the College will remember him as Dean of Men and Professor of Philosophy from 1927-1930.

At the present time, on a leave of absence from Earlham College, he is Chief of Religious Information with the United States Information Agency.

Elton Trueblood has always had three professions going at the same time — writing, teaching, and preaching. After his Guilford experience he taught at Haverford College, Garrett Biblical Institute, and Stanford University, where he was also Dean of the Chapel. Simultaneously, he edited *The Friend* and wrote many of his widely read books.

In April, the fourteenth book, *The Declaration of Freedom,* was published. In it he "has given us even more than the clear and profound statement of an eminent philosopher concerning the deepest foundations of liberty, equality and human dignity. He has sounded a strong rallying call to the millions of us who enjoy the blessings of liberty. We must dedicate ourselves to a clearer understanding, a stronger advocacy and a fuller demonstration of the life we prize."

PLANS FOR ALUMNI DAY

[Continued from Page 1]

this year), class meetings, the scholarship society's open meeting, dedication of the Frazier Apartments, tea and banquet. But most of all, we talk, remembering good times and bad.

It's a good day and you'll enjoy it. Won't you come?

WE WANT TO RESERVE A BOX LUNCH AND A BANQUET PLATE FOR YOU. PLEASE GIVE US YOUR ANSWER AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE.

SIX PH.D.'S IN TWELVE MONTHS—THAT'S A NEW GUILFORD FACULTY RECORD

Where else in the world has a college the size of Guilford had six of its faculty complete doctoral degrees in twelve months? Guilford College has had this happen, and is proud of the work done by its faculty members in professional growth, and the recognition they have received. It is also glad that, through its long-range educational program and purpose which includes providing financial assistance and leaves of absence to complete doctoral work, Guilford has a "home-grown" crop of Ph.D's that makes its faculty outstanding.

David B. Stafford, on April 26, successfully defended his thesis, "Socio-Cultural Change and Quakerism," which was approved by his committee. Duke University will award him the Ph.D. degree at its next convocation.

In March, Gorge G. Thielman had his thesis, "The Canadian Mennonites—a Study of an Ethnic Group in Relation to the State and Community with Emphasis on Factors Contributing to Success or Failure of its Adjustment to Canadian Ways of Living," accepted by Western Reserve University.

These two most recent Ph.D.'s join four other members of the faculty who have completed their graduate work and received their degrees within the twelve months period: E. Daryl Kent, Ph.D., Columbia University, thesis — "The Ethics of Thomas Hill Green;" Norris W. Preyer, Ph.D., University of Virginia, thesis — "The South's Experiment with Protective Tariff — 1816-1820;" Carroll S. Feagins, Ph.D., Northwestern University, thesis —"Critiques of Pacifism by Some American and British Philosophers since 1914;" Edward F. Burrows, Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, thesis—"The Commission on Interracial Cooperation — 1919-1944."

For twenty years it has been a clearly defined policy of the administration to encourage and assist promising teachers to continue their graduate work. Grants of leaves of absence and some financial assistance have been given for this purpose.

It is anticipated that Nelson Page and Walter Arndt will complete all the requirements for their degrees by autumn. J. Floyd Moore, Whitfield Cobb, and Mildred Farrow will be on leaves of absence next year to further their graduate study. This summer Grady E. Love is completing the residence and course requirements for a doctor's degree at the University of North Carolina.

Doctors' degrees acquired in the light of actual teaching experience at Guilford College are more valid and meaningful for the future usefulness of a professor on the Guilford faculty than those completed without the Guilford Educational Program and Purpose clearly visualized.

NEW MEMBERSHIP OF THE SCHOLARSHIP SOCIETY

Back row: Larry Bumgarner, Earl Redding, Hillary Page Lee and Ralph Edwards.
Front row: Carol Smith, Jane Carroll and Margaret Anne White.

Always encouraging and emphasizing sound scholarship, the College, at the convocation April 29, honored the seven students who met the Guilford Scholarship Society's membership requirements. When Phi Beta Kappa members of the faculty, wishing to stimulate scholarship, sponsored the Society, they established high requirements for membership, which correspond exactly to Phi Beta Kappa standards.

Carol Smith of High Point, Larry Bumgarner of Greensboro, Lura Jane Carrroll of High Point, Earl Redding of Guilford College, Margaret Anne White of Woodland, Hillary Page Lee of Guilford College and Ralph Edwards of Guilford were inducted into the organization by the six active members—Marie Brewer, Edward Brooks, Janice Corneilson, Phyllis Redman, Trilby Tucker and Martha Burton.

The guest speaker, Dr. Edward Benbow, who did some of his pre-medical work at Guilford College, interestingly and informatively presented the problems of being a pediatrician. He took his audience with him through a day's experience—research conferences on new methods to cope with diseases, an emergency caused by a dog bite, which involved surgery and various preventive shots, the routine of giving a child much needed gamma globulin to prevent infection, the telephone calls from anxious parents, the consultations with various health officials on first one problem and then another.

Margaret Pegram Reeves '34 Appointed Associate Professor of Psychology

Margaret Pegram Reeves, who evidenced great interest in and demonstrated marked insight into psychology during her undergraduate years, did brilliant work in the field of Parapsychology at Duke University, and received her M. A. in 1937.

Her husband, Harry Payne Reeves, is presently on the faculty of the University of Illinois in the Department of Spanish.

As well as rearing her family of three children, she has continued her study and writing and was awarded her Ph.D. in Experimental Psychology by the University of Illinois in 1954. During her years of graduate study she held both an assistantship and an internship in Clinical Psychology.

To meet the ever growing demands upon the Department of Psychology an additional full time faculty member has been needed. It is especially significant that the College can select an excellently trained Guilfordian for this position.

The Reeves family, upon the retirement of Harry Payne Reeves in June, is moving to Guilford College.

Double Your Money

Recognizing the tremendous contribution of our dual system of education in the United States and their obligation to support the independent colleges, executives of industry, business, and philanthropy have given generously to endowment and building programs. Leaders of several large corporations—for example, General Electric—have announced plans to double the contributions given by their employees to their Alma Maters, rather than to make benefactions because of unique innovations in the college's programs. These philanthropists are emphasizing the fundamental value—the significance of a college to its graduates. The corporations are challenging alumni to say through their own generous contributions, "Our Alma Maters are worthy of your consideration."

The present trend will unquestionably become a guidepost for many organizations, for it will simplify the benefactor's problems, save the time of reviewing various financial appeals, and eliminate extreme pressures upon them. They will be saying to institutions, "Our gifts will depend upon the gifts of our employees, your alumni."

This program, as stated, is new, but many leaders of industry and business, when speaking and writing on this subject during the past ten years, have indicated a growing interest in this criterion. The future of your Alma Mater depends on your generosity, as it always has, but NOW YOU CAN DOUBLE YOUR MONEY!

The 1952-1957 Development Program For a Growing College in its Second Century

Total Goal $1,450,000.00

At its meeting on April 15 the Board of Trustees received the progress report of the Committee on Promotion and Development with hearty approval and encouraged accelerated activity for the completion of the six current objectives by early autumn. These projects are:

1—FOUNDERS HALL ADDITIONS

Plans and specifications for Founders Hall additions have been completed and construction has started. This new addition will more than double the size of the college dining room, completely modernize the kitchen, provide a small college infirmary and adequate teaching and laboratory facilities for the Home Economics Department.

2—TWELVE ADDITIONAL APARTMENTS FOR MARRIED STUDENTS

These are being built now and will be ready for occupancy by midsummer. Their completion and the removal of the old "Pre-fabs" will greatly improve the campus.

3—STUDENT UNION

H. D. Barnes, the contractor, is studying carefully the plans and specifications for the STUDENT UNION. He recommends that this building be constructed concurrently with the Founders Hall project. He assures us that this would not impede the progress on Founders Hall but would make construction of the Union more economical.

4—COMPLETION OF GROUND FLOOR AREA OF KATHRINE HINE SHORE HALL

During the summer months *the ground floor area of the Kathrine Hine Shore Hall,* providing facilities for women day students and a recreation room for all women students, will become a reality.

5—OUTDOOR RECREATION AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES AREA

For a number of years *an outdoor recreation and social activities area* has been planned and is included among the current projects for this summer.

6—EXTENDING AND BEAUTIFYING CAMPUS

In order to provide *sufficient parking space* for day students, a new west entrance will be built and the campus will be extended and beautified.

The construction of these units is undertaken with the faith that fifty-five units of graduates, former students and present students and the Greensboro Advisory Board will at the same time accelerate their activity in providing materials and money.

To May 3, 1955, gifts, pledges and established trust funds totalled $764,269.00.

DO JOIN US FOR ALUMNI DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 28TH

Please send at once your reservations for a Box Lunch and for the Banquet

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Saturday, May 28, 1955—Alumni Day
11:00 a.m.—Registration—Founders Hall
12:30 p.m.—Reunion Luncheon (Box Lunch)
3:00 p.m.—Guilford Scholarship Society Program for all alumni—The Library
4:30 p.m.—Cornerstone Laying—Frazier Apartments
5:00 p.m.—Alumni Tea—Virginia Ragsdale Alumni House
6:00 p.m.—Annual Alumni Banquet

Sunday, May 29, 1955—11:00 a.m.
Baccalaureate Sermon, Dr. Alexander C. Purdy, Dean of Hartford Theological Seminary

President and Mrs. Milner's Reception in honor of Senior Class — 7:30 p.m.

Monday, May 30, 1955—10:30 a.m.
Graduation Exercises, Dr. D. Elton Trueblood, Chief of Religious Information, U. S. Information Agency.

GUILFORD COLLEGE BULLETIN

Entered at Guilford College, N. C., as second-class matter under the act of Congress, August 24, 1912. Return postage guaranteed.

To

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

Professor Ed. Burrows
Guildord College
Guilford, N.C.

Dear Ed,

I see by the Collge B llletin that you are a Ph'er undsoweiter. Which means hon thesis must be all typed and bound. Where can I send through library channels for a crack at it? Shall I get the pub library here to write to U. of Wisc?

~~Ail best wishes,~~

EB Please follow through, and with HCF's helf lay hands on a copy, and give me a chance to read it. GSM

September 20, 1955

Mr. Edward F. Burrows
Guilford College
Guilford College, North Carolina

Dear Ed:

We have ordered the thesis through the Atlanta public library, and in a week or so it should be in. We will read with much eagerness. Worry not; we are getting, will read, and do count as unimportant this interval. When a man is young and has things on his mind intervals come -- the Lord knows I served my slavery to intervals.

I have sent to Harry S. Jones, who is the paid guy for the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, the relevant paragraphs from your letter, about the Guilford business. Hope he will act.

Lib's a honey, and her beau husband, but the Mitchells too seldom see them.

I praise your College.

Prosper, do good, and come see us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

9/16/55

Dr. Mitchell:

Mr. Fleming called the public library re getting copy of Burrows' thesis -- talked with a Mr. Carroll there, who is ordering copy from University of Wisconsin. It should come in in about two weeks.

GUILFORD COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1837
GUILFORD COLLEGE
NORTH CAROLINA

12 September 1955

SEP 13 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am indeed embarrassed that after all your kindness to me I had to let you write to ask about my thesis. Long ere this I should at least have explained what was what. But I sort of took for granted that you had your hands full about now and just wouldn't have time to think about it.

Here is the situation. I finally finished the thesis up last September and passed the oral. Then I rushed back here to find school already underway, new living quarters to be obtained, and a rather hectic year of work that never seemed to get any nearer completed. I had only one final copy of my thesis and it was and still is unbound. (the other two copies are in the library of the University of Wisconsin and one is available for circulation). Curti urged that I get it published and I wanted to consider it, but just didn't have time to even stop to look it over to consider all the angles involved. I was waiting to see whether it was publishable; if not, I planned to have additional copies typ-ed so that I could send you one. Finally, as a result of your letter and a few other things, I have gotten a letter off to the University of N.C. Press, so maybe I 'll know something definite before long.

In the meantime, I am enclosing the summary that had to be prepared for publication. Further, as stated, there are two bound copies at the U.Wisconsin Library and I am sure that one can be obtained throught your local library. I still intend to give you a copy in one form or another eventually. Actually, while I recognize my limitations as a writer, I really hope that some of the information can be put into circulation in the hope that it may be of some use to us in this troubled hour.

So much for my thesis - I have something else on my mind which I think is even more important. I 'm sure that by now you have heard of the goings on up here. In summary, a group of local citizens, appalled by the increasing signs that the state was totally opposed to any integration (Gov.'s speach, Patriots, etc.) wrote a letter to the local school committee and suggested that they thought it would be wise to accept Negroes if they applied, and that they would be willing to support the board if it took such action. This got to the papers, was greatly distorted, and stirred up consideable heat and some violence. The community has been a a state of shock now for over a week. Further, it has already been suggested that what has happened here is ample proof that nothing can possibly be done in N.C.

I'd like to suggest that some competent outsider be secured to make a complete analysis of what has happened here: study the community make-up, interview the signers of the letter and determine their backgrounds (especially birthplace), analyze the role of the press, especially the disparity between their headlines and editorials; go into the nature of the reaction, the leaders of it, the petition that was gotten up and the signatures on it; finally, make an attempt to relate other indirectly related incidents - erarlier bombing when Mrs. Roosevelt spoke, etc.

The entire picture here is already greatly distorted and I fear that it will be even more so in any attempt to use it as a weapon. There really should be some way to get a clear factual report of what did take place so that such knowledge can be used elsewhere. If you are not in any position to do this, rather have it done, can you suggest who might?

Thanks for writing. I promise I have not forgotten you.

Sincerely, Edward F. Burrows

P.S. Saw Dr. Taylor (Baptist) briefly recently & he asked about you - please convey my regards & thanks and any to your people who may remember me. 373.

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, 1919-1944

A Case Study in the History of the Interracial Movement in the South

EDWARD FLUD BURROWS

Under the supervision of Professor Merle Curti

The fuller inclusion of Negroes into the life of the nation was one of the more important of the changes that took place in the United States between 1900 and 1950. Among the factors operating to bring about that change was the interracial movement. This study is a delineation of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation as a major part of the interracial movement in the South.

At the beginning of the twentieth century the separation of Negroes and whites in the South was increasing rather than declining. The race issue was often played upon as a campaign feature. Negro racial self-consciousness was developing. On the other hand, the scientific knowledge about race was increasing. Further, both individuals and organizations were evincing concern about race relations. When World War I greatly aggravated the racial tensions, the time was ripe for the initiation of an interracial movement.

In January, 1919, a small group of white men advanced the idea of getting Negroes and whites together to discuss the racial situation. They acted quietly and without publicity. They considered their actions a temporary expedient. But, as the months passed,

they continued to feel the need for joint action. Their circle was enlarged to include Negroes and women. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation officially came into being in 1920.

At first the organization was very informal. In 1929 it became incorporated. Ideally the organization was to be composed of hundreds of local interracial committees scattered throughout the South. These were to be loosely knit together into state committees and stimulated and led by a central Commission and its staff. Actually very few local committees attained any permanency. Some state committees were a little more stable but only one or two survived without interruption. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation with its offices in Atlanta was the most sustained part of the set-up.

The Commission and its various committees managed, however, to include a fairly large number of persons across the years. Some of them, especially the paid staff members, gave long-term support to the movement. With few exceptions, the people who made up the various committees and commissions were Southerners, and represented positions of leadership and respect. Unfortunately, though, they tended to come primarily from among the clergy and educational groups alone.

The Commission throughout its existence depended largely upon Northern philanthropy to finance its program. Most of its funds went to the maintenance of a small staff. Several attempts were made to secure a permanent endowment for the Commission but none were successful. Because of limited funds, the Commission's

program was altered from time to time, but it continued for twenty-five years.

The activities of the Commission were basically educational. It advocated remedial measures to alleviate the causes of interracial tension; but these were carried out for the most part by other groups. The Commission concentrated on the education of public opinion, through meetings and conferences, through circulation of literature, through research on special subjects such as lynching, and through contact with the established educational institutions. As an important part of this work, it published over 200 pieces of literature devoted to race relations. And it encouraged the publication of almost a dozen major research studies.

Finally the Commission on Interracial Cooperation assisted in the creation of a new organization to take its place. Unable to secure the necessary financial support for its program, and failing to bring into its leadership the younger Negroes and whites, it suffered a decline during the 1930's. It was unable to cope effectively with the demands placed upon it by the coming of World War II. But some of its leaders saw the need of becoming more inclusive. The idea developed that racial tensions were but one of the problems of the South as a region. The Southern Regional Council, composed of Southerners from all walks of life, was created to contend with the interrelated problems of the South. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation dissolved itself in February, 1944.

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation existed in the South for twenty-five years. It was limited by its lack of a

completely representative membership for it included few businessmen, industrial laborers, or rural farmers. It was weak in its dependence upon Northern financial resources, and in its failure to keep abreast of developments in the field of public relations with which it was so much concerned. On the other hand, it included some leading Southerners among its membership, a definite asset. It provided an opportunity for contact between Negro and white leaders in the South. And it did so by means that appealed to many people because it was neither rigid nor bound to a fixed objective.

The idea of "interracial cooperation" advanced by the Commission was never clearly defined. But it was an important contribution to the thought of the South. It reversed the trend toward racial segregation. It provided a basis for eventual development of the concept of racial integration.

Although the Commission on Interracial Cooperation was only one of several organizations that worked in the area of race relations between the two World Wars, it played a major role in improving race relations in the South. The Commission contributed to the improvement of the living conditions of Negroes. It stimulated education on race relations in the South. It shared in reducing the number of lynchings and interracial violence. It inspired other organizations to advocate interracial cooperation. It exerted an influence on the intellectual currents of the region. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation undoubtedly affected the social change that took place in the South between the two World Wars. Thus, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation shared in bringing about the social change taking place in the United States between 1900 and 1950.

THE COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

What It *Is*

How It *Operates*

What It *Must* Do

What It *Can* Do

What *You* Can Do

"We must do something about the Constitutional rights of the individual. To my mind, every American whatever his religion, his color, his race or anything else, should have exactly the same concern for these matters as does any individual who may have felt embarrassment or resentment because those rights have not been properly observed."

President Dwight D. Eisenhower,
May 12, 1958.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

JOHN A. HANNAH, Chairman, President of Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

ROBERT G. STOREY, Vice Chairman, Dean of Southern Methodist University Law School, Dallas, Texas.

JOHN S. BATTLE, former Governor of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

DOYLE E. CARLTON, former Governor of Florida, Tampa, Florida.

REV. THEODORE M. HESBURGH, C. S. C., President of the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana.

J. ERNEST WILKINS, Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs, Chicago, Illinois.

STAFF DIRECTOR

GORDON M. TIFFANY, former Attorney General of New Hampshire, Concord, New Hampshire.

CREATION OF THE COMMISSION

Title I of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, which was signed into law by President Eisenhower on September 9, 1957, established the bipartisan Commission on Civil Rights.

In November and December, 1957, the President sent to the Senate the nominations of six citizens to serve as Members of the Commission. Their approval was voted by the Senate on March 4, 1958. Three are Democrats; two are Republicans; one is an Independent.

The nomination of the Staff Director, made in February, 1958, was approved by the Senate on May 14, 1958.

HOW THE COMMISSION OPERATES

The Commission operates as an independent, fact-gathering government study group to advise the President and the Congress on conditions which deprive U. S. citizens of equal justice because of their color, race, religion or national origin.

The Commission names in each state an Advisory Committee, which serves without compensation to help in this job.

The Commission may receive help in its fact-gathering duties from other Government agencies.

Congress also gave the Commission the power to hold hearings in carrying out its functions and carefully indicated the rights of any individuals appearing before a Commission hearing.

WHAT THE COMMISSION MUST DO

The Commission is directed by the Act to investigate denials of voting rights based upon color, race, religion or national origin.*

The Commission studies and collects information on other legal developments "constituting a denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution" because of color, race, religion or national origin.

The Commission is also directed to see how federal laws and policies are carried out in this regard.

While the Commission has no power to enforce a law or act as a police agency, it must report its findings to the President and Congress and make recommendations for governmental action.

WHAT THE COMMISSION CAN DO

The Commission can choose particular areas of study. In addition to voting, the fields of housing and education have already been selected. Other fields where equal

* In regard to voting complaints, the Act states that the Commission shall "investigate allegations in writing under oath or affirmation that certain citizens of the United States are being deprived of their right to vote and have that vote counted by reason of their color, race, religion or national origin; which writing, under oath or affirmation, shall set forth the facts upon which such belief or beliefs are based."

justice is being denied because of race, color, religion or national origin may be selected in the future.

Similarly, the State Advisory Committees may select areas of study which are of particular concern to their States.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

You can write to the Commission stating the facts which you believe show that certain citizens are being denied their right to vote or their right to equal protection under the law because of race, color, religion or national origin. This will help the Commission collect information about such legal developments.

If you file a voting complaint, please do it in the way required by the Act, as stated in the footnote on page 5.

HOW IT AFFECTS EVERY AMERICAN

For the first time in history, Congress has set up a Commission to study the application of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, adopted almost 100 years ago.

The solid collection of facts which the Commission gathers, studies, appraises and reports to the President and the Congress paves the way for future laws and governmental action in the broad field of civil rights.

Members of the Commission and enlightened citizens throughout the country regard its work as a major step toward bringing true equality to every American.

FURTHER INFORMATION

In addition to contacting the appropriate State Advisory Committee, those wishing further information about the Commission may write:

Commission on Civil Rights
726 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1958 O—471807

STATE COMMISSIONS ON HUMAN RELATIONS: SOUTHERN AND BORDER STATES ONLY
August, 1963

DELAWARE: State Human Relations Commission, established under Section I, Title 31, approved 12-28-61.

KENTUCKY: Commission on Human Rights established under a general assembly act of March, 1960.

MARYLAND: Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations

MISSOURI: Commission on Human Rights established by a general assembly bill in 1959.

NORTH CAROLINA: In January 1963 Gov. Sanford began naming members (24) to statewide North Carolina Good Neighbor Council. Created by executive order.

OKLAHOMA: Civil Rights Commission

VIRGINIA: Governor proposed establishment of committee 5-29-63; not passed. At least 15 cities have biracial committees.

~~All~~ Each of the above would be in the capital city of the state.

MA copy - files

(est) at end of Aug 1963
11 southern states - 55 active
4 border states 16 "
(does not include state-wide commissions or committees or private groups)

COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEES

(11 southern states & Okla., Ky., & Mo.)

I. State Commissions

A. Kentucky - Commission on Human Rights established under a general assembly act of March, 1960.

B. Missouri - Commission on Human Rights established by a general assembly bill in 1959.

II. Local bodies created by ordinance

A. Louisville, Ky. - Louisville Human Relations Commission (ordinance passed by Board of Aldermen in 1962)

B. Miami, Fla. - Dade County Community Relations Board (ordinance 6-11-63) of 15, with professional inter-group director

III. State and city councils on human relations with permanent staff+ and cooperating with Southern Regional Council (private agencies)

Alabama Council on Human Relations
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Florida Council on Human Relations
Jacksonville Council on Human Relations
Georgia Council on Human Relations
Atlanta Council on Human Relations
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
Tennessee Council on Human Relations
Virginia Council on Human Relations
Houston Council on Human Relations

IV. Other groups with varying powers

A. Alabama
. Montgomery*
. Birmingham - Mayor Albert Boutwell announced plans to form 6-31-63; biracial community affairs committee created by a city council resolution 7-13-63.
. Anniston - City Commission created biracial committee 5-16-63 with 4 Negroes, 5 whites; Mayor Carl Dear, Rev. J. Phillip Noble, chmn.; Rev. Wm. McClain Human Relations Council.

+ Similar Councils without staff in New Orleans, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Texas.

* The existence of a biracial committee has been mentioned in very recent news items, or is otherwise known to SRC, not in detail.

B. Arkansas

Pine Bluff* (also had an unofficial committee during 1960 sit-ins)

C. Florida

Auburndale - Pinellas County, 6-27-63 County Commission voted creation of 10-man biracial committee

Cocoa - During May 1963 biracial Citizens Advisory Committee in operation

Coral Gables**

Clearwater - as of July 1963 has municipal biracial committee

Daytona Beach - biracial committee appointed by mayor 6-4-63; also had committee during 1960 sit-ins

Delray Beach - ** (also had committee prior to 1960 sit-ins)

Eustis** - (also had committee prior to 1960 sit-ins)

Fort Myers - 6-2-63 ten-member (5/5) biracial committee

Fort Pierce**

Gainesville - 6-2-63 Mayor Byron M. Winn, Jr. and city commission met in midst of demonstrations and formed biracial committee of 8 whites, 4 Negroes.

Jacksonville*

Miami - see p. 1, section II

Melbourne - mayor's biracial committee appointed June 1963

Orlando** - (also had committee prior to 1960 sit-ins)

Pensacola - City Council established biracial committee June 1963

St. Petersburg - Mayor Herman Goldner's biracial committee in operation as of 5-25-63 (also had committee during 1960 sit-ins)

Stuart - biracial committee formed this Spring (since Birmingham) under auspices of city commission

Tallahassee - 6-12-63 Mayor held second meeting with biracial committee (had unofficial lay and ministerial biracial committee during 1960 sit-ins)

** Biracial committee created by city government was in existence as of 10/60 (sit-in movement), current status not known

Tampa - has had a mayor's biracial committee for some time (recently); possibly an extension of committee in existence during 1960

Vero Beach - 7-5-63 Mayor Jack Sturgis appointed 18-man biracial committee

West Palm Beach - ** (also had a committee prior to 1960 sit-ins)

Winter Park** (also had a committee prior to 1960 sit-ins)

D. Georgia

Atlanta - Mayor Ivan Allen has been asked to form a biracial committee by NAACP (5-30-63). A private, biracial group of realtors formed May 1963

Brunswick - July 22, 1963 city commission created biracial advisory committee (6 Negroes, 14 whites); had advisory biracial committee during winter 1963.

Columbus - July 22, 1963 biracial advisory committee (6 Negroes, 14 whites)

Marietta*

Savannah - biracial Human Relations Council formed June 1963 (had biracial committee prior to 1960 sit-ins, becoming inactive in April 1960)

Valdosta - July 31, 1963 Mayor Maxwell Oliver announced plan to form biracial committee; formed 9-5-63.

E. Louisiana

Baton Rouge - Mayor-President Jack Christian appointed 30-man biracial committee (created by "resolution") reportedly first such in state and in operation as of mid-May 1963. NAACP has no representation on it and is currently protesting it.

Hammond - September 1963, reportedly second biracial committee in La.

New Orleans*

Shreveport - Negro leaders request biracial committee 6-2-63

F. Mississippi

Clarksdale - biracial committee as of 6-30-63

Greenville - 5-29-63, eight local Negroes appointed by community to request biracial committee of city council; between June 19 and July 5 a six-man biracial committee formed

Gulfport - 13-man biracial committee, 8 whites, 5 Negroes, during week of July 1

Jackson - Mayor Allen Thompson has held meetings with Negro leaders but declines to establish a formal biracial group, one of Negroes' demands as of 6-15-63

G.

North Carolina - In January 1963 Gov. Sanford began naming members (24 total) to state-wide North Carolina Good Neighbor Council.

Albemarle & Stanley County - 6-24-63 biracial committee formed under auspices of chamber of commerce

Asheville* - 12 members

Charlotte - committee, named in May 1963 by Mayor Stan Brookshire, chaired by Dr. John R. Cunningham, to be permanent. (also had committee during 1960 sit-ins)

Clinton - 6-9-63 Mayor Geo. S. Walston named 10-man biracial committee

Concord* - Mayor J. G. McCachern named six-man (3/3) biracial committee 6-7-63

Dunn - 7-17-63 Mayor's biracial Human Relations Committee held first meeting

Durham - Mayor Wense Grabarek formed biracial committee 5-21-63 (also had biracial committee prior to and during 1960 sit-ins)

Fayetteville - Nine-man biracial committee (co-ordinating) named by Mayor as of 6-23-63

Gastonia - has a biracial committee as of 6-13-63

Goldsboro - biracial committee in effect in early August

Greensboro - Mayor David Schenck formed the biracial Special Committee on Human Relations 5-22-63. Chairman is Dr. G. H. Evans with 17 members (also had committee during 1960 sit-ins)

Hickory* - Mayor Julian G. Whitener named biracial Community Relations Council 6-4-63

High Point - Mayor H. C. Benton - 18 member biracial (9/9) biracial committee 5-30-63, Capus Waynick, chairman (also had biracial committee during 1960 sit-ins)

Hillsboro - 9-1-63, first meeting of biracial committee (5/5)

Laurenburg - had an unofficial Chamber of Commerce-sponsored biracial committee during 1960 sit-ins

Lenoir - Mayor J. Harper Beall named biracial 5-member Lenoir Committee on Human Relations 5-24-63

Lexington - Mayor Chas. V. Sink sent names for biracial committee to city council 6-3-63 (before Link death)

Lumberton - Has biracial committee, 6-5-63, appointed by Mayor R. A. Hedgepeth.

Monroe - Mayor's biracial committee of 12 members (6/6) formed ~~early~~ Spring 1963.

Raleigh - Mayor W. C. Enloe named 15-member biracial committee 5-14-63 (also had committee during 1960 sit-ins)

Rockingham - Mayor appointed biracial (4 w., 3 N.) Good Neighbor Committee 7-13-63

Roxboro - Mayor C'Arey Bradsher appointed 20-man biracial (10/10) Community Relations Committee June 1963.

Sanford - newly-formed biracial committee as of 6-23-63

Thomasville - committee formed 5-25-63 to study merits of a biracial committee; 8-19-63 first meeting of biracial committee

Wilmington - biracial committee as of 7-7-63

Wilson - 6-3-63 announcement that biracial Good Neighbor Council would be named

Winston-Salem - Mayor M. C. Benton named 18-member biracial committee (9/9) held first meeting 5-21-63 (created 5-20-63); Thomas H. Davis, president Chamber of Commerce is on committee (motels, hotels, restaurants & theatres) Committee has named three sub-committees and is permanent. (also had committee during 1960 sit-ins and again in December 1962) All have been called "good will" committees.

H. South Carolina

Charleston - biracial committee as of 7-24-63

Florence - biracial committee formed July 2, 1963

Manning - On 6-12-63 City Council refused NAACP request for biracial committee

Sumter - Negro IMA proposal for biracial committee to be established by ministerial association turned down 6-12-63

I. Tennessee

Chattanooga - Mayor Ralph Kelley had appointed a biracial committee as of 6-18-63.

Athens - two Negro members on a city-council -approved committee in April 1961; in action as of March 1963.

Knoxville - 35 white civic leaders meeting currently (& quietly) with mayor's approval. (had biracial committee during 1960 sit-ins)

Humbolt - biracial committee mention in news story July 21, 1963.

Memphis - Committee on Community Relations (reportedly formed in 1958) currently active.

Nashville - Metropolitan Human Relations Committee formed 5-16-63 by Mayor Beverly Briley to be permanent and "to recommend actions by the business community" NOT "a board of arbitration with enforcement powers." Membership includes: Amon C. Evans, Greenfield Pitts, Will D. Campbell, Kelly M. Smith, Dr. Herman Long, Dr. Felix Robb, Mrs. Mathew Walker, John Dubuisson, R. P. Curry, Tom B. Baker, Jr., James P. Bass. (had committee during 1960 sit-ins)

Tennessee, continued:

Oak Ridge- ** currently has biracial committee created by city commission

J. Texas

Houston**

La Porte - Committee established by City Council 8-5-63

K. Virginia - Gov. Harrison rejected proposal for statewide biracial committee 5-29-63

Arlington - Arlington County Human Relations Commission established Spring 1963 by Arlington County Board

Charlottesville - urging biracial committee

Covington - City Council postpones decision on biracial commission 7-17-63

Danville - biracial committee meeting as of 6-7-63 (Mayor Stimson's Advisory Commission is biracial 6-20-63)

Fredericksburg - City Council named(4/4) eight member race relations commission

Hampton - Mayor Gerege C. Bentley appointed 11-member biracial Council on Community Relations # 5-18-63

Lynchburg**

Martinsville - Martinsville-Henry County Christian Civic League (6-6-63) called on community to desegregate public accommodations and employment and create a biracial commission. 6-25-63 Mayor J. Frank Wilson and Chamber of Commerce agreed to appoint biracial committee; 7-17-63 City Council tabled it.

Newport News*-

Norfolk - 5-28-63 City Council asked Mayor to form biracial committee. As of 7-15-63 Citizens Advisory Committee (biracial) in effect.

Petersburg - 7-17-63 City Council sanctions formation of biracial commission

Roanoke - race relations sub-committee of the Citizens Committee for Greater Roanoke currently in operation (during 1960 sit-ins unofficial biracial committee met)

Richmond - proposal for biracial committee introduced to city council 5-17-63. (during 1960 sit-ins mayor formed a biracial committee)

Staunton - Community Relations Committee (3/3) in effect 8-1-63

Woodstock - Committee composed of Mayor William Dalke and two councilmen met August 1962 to select a biracial commission of 4/4 members

V. Groups of note in border states

A. Delaware - State Human Relations Commission, established under Section I, Title 31, approved 12-28-61.

Rehoboth Beach - 5-18-63, town commissioners voted to establish Human Relations Committee in the event the area might have racial unrest (5 N, 6 w)

B. Kentucky

Henderson - has 25 member biracial Commission on Civil Rights

C. Maryland - Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations

Annapolis - 7-22-63, Mayor Joseph H. Griscom, Sr. appointed 9-member race relations committee at request of NAACP (5 w, 4 N) "to bring about better relations and better feeling among the races."

Baltimore - Baltimore Commission on Human Relations

Baltimore County - 7-16-63, newly created Human Relations Commission

Cambridge - Committee for Interracial Understanding, a wyite negotiating committee formed May 1963 by Dorchester County Judge W. Laird Henry

Cecil County - biracial committee, as of 6-26-63

Centerville - Mayor W. E. Price formed biracial committee 6-21-63

Chestertown - biracial committee

Crisfield - Mayor John Catlin formed biracial committee

Easton - week of June 17 biracial committee; ~~desegregated~~ most restaurants, hotel, and the only threatre desegregated by 7-8-63.

Montgomery County - Montgomery County Human Relations Commission - statutory group established under general assembly act in 1951 (4 N, 5 w)

Pocomoke City - biracial commission appointed 6-21-63

Princess Anne - biracial commission, Alexander Jones, chairman

Prince Georges County - 7-12-63 11-man biracial Human Relations Committee (advisory) appointed by County Commissioners

Salisbury-Wicomico Commission on Interracial Problems (3 years old as of May 1963)

D. Oklahoma State Commission on Civil Rights

Oklahoma City - Chamber of Commerce approved 15-member Community Relations Commission.

Human Relations Committee

October 8, 1963

Mr. E. S. Brinton
Kinston Mayor's Bi-Racial Committee
Kinston, North Carolina

LOWNBOUND

Dear Mr. Brinton:

Under separate cover we are mailing you our "Synopsis" reports of direct action during this Summer, with resulting desegregation as it has occurred. From the North Carolina sections of the report you will be able to compile information that will answer some of the questions in the questionnaire you attached. We will have another follow-up report soon, and a copy will be sent to you.

We would like very much to receive a copy of the report you compile from the questionnaires you have mailed out. It will, undoubtedly, be more accurate than ours, since our reports are mainly compiled from news reports and we know that some desegregation is not reported in the local or national press.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Synopsis, I, II, III

City of Kinston North Carolina

August 22, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed is a letter sent to several communities in North Carolina on behalf of the Mayor's Bi-Racial Committee of Kinston, North Carolina.

We would be interested to know if your Council has a compilation of such facts as those we have requested for these or any other communities in the South.

We are seeking guidance and facts to assist our community in its progress in this field of human relations.

Any information you are able to send will be most useful.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

E. S. Brinton, Member
Kinston Mayor's
Bi-Racial Committee

ESB/rlc
Enclosures

The communities in North Carolina are as follows:

Asheville	Fayetteville	Hickory	Raleigh
Charlotte	Greenville	High Point	Wilson
Chapel Hill	Greensboro	Jacksonville	Winston-Salem
Durham	Goldsboro	New Bern	Wilmington

City of Kinston North Carolina

Dear Mayor _____:

I am writing you on behalf of the Bi-Racial Committee of Kinston. In our efforts to meet the increasing demands of our city and county in the area of human relations, it would be of great help to us to know of your city's experiences to date in regard to interracial problems.

I am writing you directly to obtain factual information which is essential in this difficult field, rather than rely on hearsay and the sometimes misleading news media reports. Such factual information will be most useful in guiding our committee's activities.

It is recognized that you may not be able to fully answer all of the questions on the enclosed list; however, those facts you are able to share with us will be of great help and guidance to our committee in Kinston.

We also would be interested in learning of any approaches you have found to be especially effective in the solution to specific racial problem areas.

Your response to this letter will be most appreciated, as will information regarding any significant change that may occur in the future in your city in this highly dynamic situation.

Sincerely,

Simon C. Sitterson, Jr.
Mayor

/rlc
Enclosure

North Carolina

GOOD NEIGHBOR COUNCIL

1. Do you have a Governor's Good Neighbor Council in your city?

2. Has this group conducted a survey of job opportunities in local industry?

3. What percentage of local firms are in accord with non-discriminatory practices in providing job opportunity?

4. Are these firms employing Negroes in skilled jobs as well as custodial type jobs?

   If so, please state typical examples.

5. What percentage were opposed to non-discriminatory hiring?

6. Where business firms or enterprises have adopted a policy of non-discriminatory hiring, what financial effect, if any, has resulted from this action?

   How long have these firms been integrated?

7. Are Negroes employed by your local city and county government and administration agencies?

   If so, please list typical positions held and indicate approximate number so employed.

Comments:

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION CENTER

1. Do you have an Industrial Education Center in your city?

2. If so, how many Negroes have applied for courses?

3. How many Negroes have attended?

4. What is the percentage of Negroes currently in the total attendance?

5. How many Negroes have successfully completed their courses?

Comments:

AREAS OF INTEGRATION ACTIVITY

	Total Number		Number Integrated		Approximate Average Negro - White Attendance
	White	Colored	White	Colored	
1. Schools A. Primary B. Secondary C. Higher					
2. Libraries					
3. Parks					
4. Swimming Pools					
5. Other Recreational Facilities (State Type)					
6. Restaurants					
7. Lunch Counters					
8. Hotels-Motels					
9. Theatres-Movie Houses					
10. Hospitals					
11. Nursing Homes					

Arkansas Gazette.

Monday, June 1, 1964.

Arkansas Council on Human Relations Looks Back on Long, Difficult Decade

By BILL LEWIS
Of the Gazette Staff

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations is approaching its 10th anniversary financially and numerically stronger than it has ever been, but faced with a job that is not as dramatic but far more difficult than before.

"The operation now is harder," said Ozell Sutton, associate director. "We have moved from outright defiance to circumvention, which is more difficult to deal with."

Despite difficulties, the Council can look back to a record of achievements — often without fanfare or credit — that probably is unequaled by any other private, non-profit organization with a minimum staff and funds.

The Council came into being as the result of efforts of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, which dates from the end of World War I, to stimulate groups in the Southern states that would help prepare the way for desegregation of the schools, which by the early 1950s had begun to appear an inevitability.

1955 Incorporation

The Arkansas Council, then as now affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, organized a Board in December 1954, obtained a staff in April 1955 and set up its office the next month. It was incorporated under Arkansas law as a non-profit organization in July 1955, with Fred K. Darragh Jr., Harry S. Ashmore and Rev. Charles C. Walker as incorporators.

"At that time," recalled Nat R. Griswold, the executive director, "the Council realized that Southern communities, in complying with the Supreme Court's desegregation decree, would need all of the advice they could get." But the feeling generally was that the communities would accept the ruling in good faith and comply.

The byword has long since become "transition without tragedy." In those days, he said, "we didn't think there would be tragedy. And up until 1956, things were pretty relaxed."

In Griswold's retrospective view, the Southern Manifesto quickly changed everything. It seemed to say that "maybe we don't have to desegregate after all." Governor Faubus, in answers to questions by a New York Times reporter in 1956, disclosed his own viewpoint, which essentially was one of local option compliance, and he offered the services of his administration to help carry out that viewpoint.

The fears of desegregation began to evolve, and the Council, which previously had operated quite openly, began to take less direct approaches, even in approaching officials. From that time on through the turbulent crisis years, Griswold said, the Council racked up "a long record of failures" in which many things were attempted with few achieved.

In the summer of 1957, it brought to Arkansas some education consultants from Missouri and Oklahoma to meet the school superintendents at Russellville ("It has just now desegregated," Griswold noted), Clarksville, Danville, Ola and other communities along the Arkansas River.

The object was for the superintendents who had experienced desegregation to tell those facing it what they might expect and how to go about it. As the Little Rock controversy mounted, the upriver superintendents became less willing, and their answer eventually was, "We can do it, but we won't do it without a court order."

Another Try Falis

The Council also tried at Little Rock and North Little Rock to organize conferences of teachers at which staff members from the College of Education at the University of Arkansas or other experts could offer direction on dealing with problems that would accompany the admission of Negroes to white schools. "We were always stopped at the superintendent's office," Griswold said.

While the Council advocated good-faith compliance with school desegregation orders, Griswold said, the Little Rock school administration, personified by the superintendent then, Virgil T. Blossom, was planning minimum compliance.

"Blossom was the author of the doctrine of avoidance of court defiance without the admission of Negro children in any significant numbers," he said.

The Council's most successful early effort was at Hoxie. There, the School Board, motivated more by economics than human concern, desegregated voluntarily, and after a few weeks this stirred up a hornet's nest of segregationist opposition. Board members and school officials were threatened, their homes stoned. The Board was on the verge of resigning under the pressure when the Council moved in.

"We were able also to bolster the resolution of the principal and the School Board members," Griswold said. The Board took the initiative in court and won a federal court ruling that the School Board, which administratively found it possible to desegregate but did not do that, was liable to the parents of children who were damaged by segregation. The court also enjoined the distractors from continued molestation.

Little Rock Effort

The Council was thwarted in its every effort to smooth the school desegregation path at Little Rock, Griswold said. Blossom would attend meetings but always confined his contribution to an explanation of what the Board was doing.

"When we made suggestions, he became very defensive, aggravated and disturbed," said Griswold. "He was the only one allowed to talk on this subject."

Throughout, the Council's "weapon" has been the conference table. "We have been committed from the beginning to the view that the majority and the minority could solve any problems in any community without rancor, and do it fairly," Griswold said.

An example is Pine Bluff, which he said had made considerable progress in desegregating its public accommodations largely through the Council, which established liaison between opposing factions.

At Pine Bluff, Griswold said, the Council has reached the point in public confidence where its staff talks publicly with the police chief.

Explanatory Work

From time to time, the Council also has issued statements it feels are needed to counterbalance or put in perspective pronouncements on court opinions or whatever by various groups and individuals.

Griswold and Sutton say they approach desegregation problems not from the Negro's side alone but from the standpoint of what the South — white and Negro—has lost and is losing through continuance of segregation.

"The Negro has less to lose because he doesn't have anything," said Sutton. "The South itself has everything to gain."

Sutton said the difficulties lie in the fact that Southern — and Little Rock — school and public officials have never accepted desegregation as progress" but only as "something that might have to be done."

"They're always looking for a place to stop," said Griswold.

Both agree that desegregation will come, whether now or tomorrow or another day, and that segregation continues only in the acquiescense of Negroes.

The Council tries to achieve the "transition without tragedy," and also to bring the full community into the realization of the value of harmonious living. It does this now by trying to interpret to the communities in which it operates all developments in the race relations area and to get white and Negro persons involved in projects so that by working together they get to know each other — the most effective way to integration.

Griswold thinks this will come to urban areas much more quickly than to rural communities, but it tries to tackle the rural problems as well, by holding meetings for people from rural crossroads.

What Are Goals?

What is the Council's present goal?

It might be summarized this way: "Opening doors."

The Council particularly is concerned with opening doors for job opportunities for Negroes, including urging industrial plants to declare and publish an "open" policy of employment. It also is finding itself the liaison in efforts to extend Negro opportunities in federal jobs in line with national policy.

Sutton said the Council provided a real service to industrialists who do not know where to start, who to see or what to do when they wish to begin hiring Negroes. It answers employers' questions about employe reaction to Negro co-workers. (Those with federal contracts, for example, stand in threat of losing them—and thus having to lay off white workers —unless they follow a non-discrimination hiring policy.)

Many of the approaches are through the pocketbook.

"It would be good to have the heart converted," said Sutton, "but if that doesn't work, we try something else."

Civil Rights Bill

Another area in which the Council is now at work is on public and business acceptance of the civil rights bill, which it expects to be passed.

"We're doing what we can to see that businesses will not defy the act," said Griswold. Under the law, if passed, Negroes would have a right to go wherever they wished and to be served as whites are, and Griswold said this involved a possibility of trouble.

Both the Council and business leaders want to avoid trouble, he said. Often the Council works indirectly through businessmen, who might be able to approach a small businessman whom the Council staff itself could not.

From whom does the Council draw its strength?

Always interracial, it has a 14-member executive board, with state-wide representation. Its staff includes the director, associate director and secretary. Its membership is at times "pretty low" but now numbers more than 600, and it operates in 24 communities of Arkansas.

"We have not claimed to be a mass movement or force or power and have never attempted to be," Griswold said.

Its funds come from foundation grants and from members and donations. Its budget this year is $26,000. Until last year, Griswold said, only about one-fourth of the budget had been raised locally. This increased last year to 40 per cent, representing, he thinks, a change of climate in the business community of the state.

June 30, 1964

Mr. Solomon Charles Smith
Legal Reference Librarian
Yale Law Library
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Mr. Smith:

We are enclosing some lists of civil rights and human relations commissions, as you requested.

Another good reference would be: Civil Rights Ordinances (A Preliminary Report: Human Rights Commissions; Racial Violence and Religious Hatred, etc.; Fair Employment Practices; Equal Accommodations; Open Occupancy; Fair Neighborhood Practices; City Attorneys Opinions; and Court Decisions), by Charles S. Rhyne, Brice W. Rhyne, National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 17th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. 1964. ($5.00)

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosures:
Municipal Agencies, reprinted from Guidelines for Municipal Human Relations Committees, Nat'l Ass'n of Intergroup Relations Officials, Washington, D. C.
An Incomplete list of biracial committees that have been formed in the 11 confederate states and Kentucky. (SRC)
Report L-35, State Commissions on Human Relations (SRC)

BP

YALE LAW LIBRARY
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

LUX ET VERITAS

HARRY BITNER
Librarian

June 12, 1964

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am searching for a list of municipal agencies, commissions or committees, in the United States which concern themselves with civil rights in employment, education, housing, etc.

Your assistance toward this end will be much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

SCSmith

Solomon Charles Smith,
Legal Reference Librarian

SCS:pw

AN INCOMPLETE LIST OF BIRACIAL COMMITTEES THAT HAVE BEEN FORMED IN THE 11 CONFEDERATE STATES AND KENTUCKY. DOES NOT INCLUDE PRIVATE AGENCIES. MOST ARE OFFICIAL; THOSE WE KNOW TO BE EITHER UNOFFICIAL OR NOT BIRACIAL BUT OFFICIAL ARE SO NOTED.

ALABAMA
Anniston
Birmingham
Mobile
Montgomery*

ARKANSAS
Little Rock
Pine Bluff

FLORIDA
Auburndale
Bradenton
Clearwater
Cocoa
Coral Gables
Daytona Beach
Delray Beach
Eustis
Fort Lauderdale*
Fort Pierce
Fort Meyers
Gainesville
Jacksonville
Melbourne
Miami
Orlando
Pensacola
Pinellas County
Sarasota
Saint Petersburg
Stuart
Tampa
Tallahassee
Vero Beach
West Palm Beach
Winter Park

GEORGIA
Augusta
Brunswick
Columbua
DeKalb County**
Marietta
Savannah
Valdosta

KENTUCKY
Covington***
Henderson***
Hopkinsville
Lexington***
Louisville
Paducah***

LOUISIANA
Baton Rouge
Hammond

MISSISSIPPI
Clarksdale
Greenville
Gulfport

NORTH CAROLINA
Albermarle/Stanley Co.
Asheville
Chapel Hill
Charlotte
Clinton
Concord
Dunn
Durham
Elizabeth City
Enfield
Fayetteville
Gastonia
Goldsboro
Grantville Co.
Greensboro
Henderson
Hillsboro
Hickory
High Point
Laurenburg
Lexington
Lenoir
Lumberton
Monroe
Mount Airy
Murfreesboro
North Wilkesboro
Oxford
Raleigh
Roxboro
Rockingham
Rocky Mount
Salisbury
Sanford
Statesville
Thomasville
Washington
Williamston'
Wilmington
Wilson
Winston-Salem

SOUTH CAROLINA
Anderson
Baytown
Beaufort
Charleston
Columbia
Florence
Greenville
Newberry
Seneca

TENNESSEE
Athens
Chattanooga
Franklin
Jackson
Knoxville
Haywood County
Humboldt
Memphis
Nashville
Oak Ridge

TEXAS
Austin
Baytown
Beaumont
Corpus Christi (tri-)
Corsicana
Dallas
Fort Worth
Galveston County
Grand Prairie

* - Not biracial
**-Unofficial
***-Local CCR sponsored by state commission

TEXAS, CONT.
Houston
La Porte
Lubbock
Marshall
Marlin
San Antonio
Texas City
Tyler

VIRGINIA
Arlington
Charlottesville
Fort Lee
Fredericksburg
Hampton
Hopewell
Lynchburg
Martinsville
Newport News
Norfolk
Petersburg
Portsmouth
Radford
Richmond
Roanoke
Staunton
Suffolk
Tappahannock
Woodstock

June 7, 1960

Mr. R. B. Kochtitzky
303 Perkins Dormitory
Southern Methodist University
Dallas 22, Texas

Dear Mr. Kochtitzky:

I regret that other demands caused us to be this slow in fulfilling your recent request, and I hope the materials being sent under separate cover will be helpful to you. Most, but not all, of them are items related to the current sit-ins. I would also refer you to a 1959 publication of the Council's, Intimidation, Reprisal and Violence, in which, under the heading of Reprisals, you will find some instances of economic boycott. Unfortunately, we no longer have copies. You will find the study printed in its entirety, pp. 1573-1603, Part 3, Appendix, Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights of the Committee on the Judiciary, U. S. Senate, 86th Congress, First Session. I would also refer you to an article by Herbert Hill, "Recent Effects of Racial Conflict on Southern Industrial Development," Phylon, Winter 1959.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

Mailed separately:

New South, April 1956, "A Call for Economic Leadership"
"Bigotry Dims South's Future"
"Boycotts Can Cut Two Ways," by William Gordon
Sept. 1956, "The 'New Negro' in Tallahassee," by William Gordon

Field Reports on Desegregation in the South: Tuskegee, Ala.
"Voting Rights and Economic Pressure," by Lewis Jones and Stanley Smith

Student Protest Movement
Morland, Lunch Counter Desegregation in Corpus Christi, Galveston, and San Antonio, Texas

Price, Toward a Solution of the Sit-in Controversy

Community Surveys

November 1, 1960

Mr. Robert Stowell
Penn Community Services, Inc.
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Robert:

I wish you Godspeed on your Beaufort self-survey. I do not know who here at SRC qualifies as an "expert" --as you put it--on self-surveys but I suppose, through our Consultant Service Program, we might help. Why don't you let me know when you would like someone to come in and we'll see what can be done?

We are sending under separate cover the requested 10 copies of the Greenville report; two copies of A Second Look at Atlanta--John Constable says he sent you some about a month ago, and, unfortunately, we have only a handful left; and a few other things as mentioned below. We no longer have any but one or two file copies of Your Community Looks at Itself.

The Jacksonville report is long gone; I am forwarding you our only copy on loan: please return. I included in the package some materials also on loan dealing with Nutley (N.J.) and Minneapolis. The thermofaxes on Arlington and Oak Ridge you may keep. The Shreveport survey is on loan; it is our only copy. Under the sponsorship of the American Jewish Committee, a community audit of Greater Miami was completed in early 1959; write to Seymour Samet, A.J.C., 1208 Congress Building, Miami.

From old correspondence here I note that there was interest in 1955 in self-surveys in Charlottesville and San Antonio; what may have come of them I don't know. You might, if interested, write to the people who wrote to us: Mrs. Alfred Fernback, Community Services, Extension Division, University of Virginia, Charlottesville; Theodore Freedman,

Anti-Defamation League, 2405 San Jacinto St., Houston 2, Texas.

I have had some small part in the launching of a statewide study of race relations practices in Texas. A number of study commissions have been organized, each surveying one area, such as schools, churches, recreation, etc. There is some material available on the plans and methods of the commission; write to Harold Kilpatrick, Texas Council of Churches, 504 West 24 St., Austin 5, Texas.

You are right in guessing that we cannot advise about home improvement financing. I have two suggestions. One is that you outline your problems in letters to the Columbia offices of FHA and VA and ask for any materials they have. The other is that you write to Robert Thompson, Executive Director of the Atlanta Urban League, 239 Auburn Avenue N.E., Atlanta 3; Bob knows the ins and outs of housing better than anyone I know. Generally of interest is a pamphlet, The Case of the Blighted City, by E. C. Banfield, one of the case studies in American politics put out by the American Foundation for Continuing Education, 19 South LaSalle St., Chicago 3; and Phylon for the First Quarter, 1958 (order from Atlanta University, $1.25).

There are so many biliographies. I am forwarding one, The Negro American, which you may keep. Melvin Tumin has been sort of official bibliographer of the desegregation controversy, publishing a digest and a supplement under the title Segregation and Desegregation; order from ADL, 515 Madison Ave., New York, 22. Every year, in connection with its Institute, the Race Relations Department at Fisk prepares a detailed bibliography which you could get by writing. The old standard is E. T. and A. M. Thompson, Race and Region, University of North Carolina Press, 1949, now out of print, I believe, but maybe available at your library.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

December 15, 1960

Professor Wilbur E. Apgar
Department of Social Science
Jersey City State College
11 Princeton Place
Upper Montclair, New Jersey

Dear Professor Apgar:

I am enclosing the only pamphlets we have available which may be of use to you in connection with your presentation on community self-surveys. The Greenville study you mention (a copy is enclosed) represents one of SRC's last publications in this area; one later pamphlet, "Your Community Looks at Itself: A Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey," did appear as the April, 1951 issue of New South (Vol. 6, No. 4). Regrettably, it is out of print. If it is available in any libraries to which you have access, you may find it useful in that it provides detailed model questionnaires.

In regard to your question about the Greenville study, there was some follow-up, but after several years efforts were discontinued, due to tensions connected with Supreme Court desegregation decisions.

Two of the enclosed items are published results of recent surveys, "A Second Look at the Negro Citizen in Atlanta," and "The Negro Citizen in Arlington." A community audit of Greater Miami was conducted in 1959 under the sponsorship of the American Jewish Committee. Write to Seymour Samet, A.J.C., 1208 Congress Building, Miami, if you wish to obtain copies of the results. I am listing below several other publications you may also wish to request directly from the publishers.

1. Description of the 1953 human relations project conducted in Nutley, N. J. (together with any follow-up). If copies are still available, they may be ordered from: Essex County Intergroup Council, 30 Clinton Street, Newark 2, N. J.

2. "Shall We Make a Survey?" Questions to be considered Before a Survey is Undertaken. National Social Welfare Assembly, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y. 1949.

3. "Let's Look at Ourselves" A Brief Guide for Conducting a Community Audit. National Citizens' Council on Civil Rights, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

4. Northtown Survey on Human Relations, 1947. American Jewish Congress, 212 West 50th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Research Assistant

MM:A
Enclosures:
Greenville survey
"Negro in Arlington"
ACCA pamphlet

December 22, 1960

Miss Jean Fairfax
160 North 15th Street
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Dear Jean:

I suppose this reply to your letter of October 29 is by now moot. We did, however, give your suggestion of an SRC study of Prince Edward County serious consideration and this included discussing it with Dan Bowers, the director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. I think we shall have to pass on this one, at least in the specific form which you suggested. We are pushing right up to the limit of our research and publications budget and we have already commitments which we have to carry through on. Also, we have undertaken a study of Virginia private schools (by Mary Ellen Goodman) and this may be all that we can justifiably devote to Virginia at this time.

Dan Bowers is in touch with the Prince Edward situation and, I understand, is working along with your effort in the county. Why don't we say that you and your co-workers will take up with him any thoughts you may have for ways in which SRC might be helpful? We could come into the picture after such discussions. Dan and Paul Rilling have been talking about some analysis of and counsel for the centers; this I suppose you know about.

Best wishes, and I hope you have a very happy Christmas and New Year's.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

CC: Dan Bowers

January 28, 1965

Mr. Henry A. Cabirac, Jr.
Human Relations Director
315 Ellis Building
135 N. 2nd Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Mr. Cabirac:

Please forgive the delay responding to your query about Your Community Looks at Itself. Our staff has been plagued by flu. The manual was done in 1961 and we have only a file copy. Since you asked about reproduction and cost, we could unstaple the latter and Xerox it for you $4.00, if that sort of duplicatinn would be suitable. Let us know.

Sincerely,

Barbara Patterson (Mrs.)
Research

CITY OF PHOENIX
ARIZONA

January 21, 1965

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

On December 22, 1964 we sent you a letter requesting the cost of either the entire issue or a reproduction of the article entitled "Your Community Looks At Itself: A Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey."

It is necessary for me to get the cost of this before ordering according to City regulations.

May we hear from you as soon as possible?

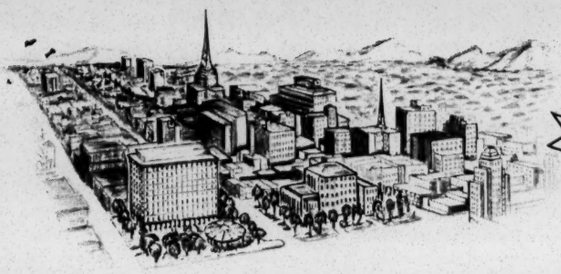
Yours sincerely,

HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

Henry A. Cabirac, Jr.
Human Relations Director

answered by BP
Jan. 28, 1965

HAC:lh



CITY OF PHOENIX
ARIZONA 85003

315 Ellis Building
135 N. 2nd Avenue

December 22, 1964

rec'd 12-29-64

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send me the cost of either the entire issue or a reproduction of the article entitled "Your Community Looks at Itself: A Manual for the Home Town Self-Survey."

It is necessary for me to get the cost of this before ordering according to City regulations.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

Henry A. Cabirac, Jr.

Henry A. Cabirac, Jr.
Human Relations Director

HAC:lh

35 @

Community Relations Council REPORTER

New Orleans has made progress in solving its race relations problems. How far have we actually gone? What more can we do?

These questions will give you some indications of the answers to the questions of "how far we have come" . . . "what more can we do."

1. Both Audubon and City Parks are now open to all citizens.
   True____ False____

2. There is a local ordinance still on the books prohibiting the serving of food and alcoholic beverages to Negroes and Whites in the same establishment.
   True____ False____

3. No professional organizations in New Orleans admit Negroes to membership.
   True____ False____

4. The lack of equal employment opportunity on Canal Street has led to a selective buying campaign by Negroes and liberal White people.
   True____ False____

5. New Orleans has more Negro children in formerly all-white public schools than any other city in a non-border Southern city. True____ False____

Stumped?

> You can get the correct answers Monday, February 17, 8 p.m. at Xavier University, 3912 Pine Street, when the Community Relations Council holds its open meeting. Two young attorneys, Ernest Morial and Lolis Elie, well-informed on the up-to-the-minute developments in the field of race relations, will give the answers to these and the five that follow.

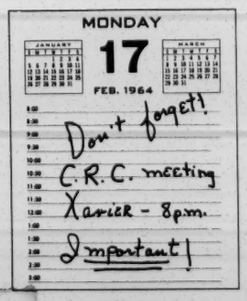
6. Voting potential among New Orleans' Negroes is 135,000; yet only about 35,000 Negroes are registered. More often than not these people vote in a bloc . . . . .
   True____ False____

7. Delgado Trade School is now open to all qualified candidates.
   True____ False____

8. Negro doctors may treat their patients only in Flint-Goodridge or Charity Hospitals. True____ False____

9. The city of New Orleans has employed Negro firemen to work in formerly all-white stations. True____ False____

10. Because of the recent court decision, no segregated activities may now be held at Municipal Auditorium. True____ False____



> The Community Relations Council is an interracial organization of New Orleans' outstanding leaders devoted to communications and progress among all people of good will. CRC's purposes are accomplished through discussion and constructive negotiations on all questions affecting group harmony in our city.

MM - Note
McCain's address
Noted - MM

October 22, 1957

Mr. James T. McCain
Field Secretary
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, Rm. 720
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

In the absence of Harold we are sending you, under separate cover, three (3) copies of the voting survey.

All here are happy to know that you are settled - and north of the Mason-Dixon line. And, all send their best regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

core CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

RECEIVED OCT 22 1957

A National Organization with affiliated local groups working to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 Park Row COrtlandt 7-1076 New York 38, New York

Room 720
October 21,1957

Mr. Harold Fleming,Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I am now working as CORE'S field Secretary. I have been on thejob for a little more than a week. I am very sorry I was not able to be with you at St. Helena's Island. Trust that the S.C.Council had a successful meeting.

I would like for you to send me several copies of the voting survey report, CORE is interested in what it can do to help with registration in the south.

Remember me to Fred and other members of the staff. I hated to leave the south during our struggle, but I am hoping that I will be back before long. Write whenever you can find the time.

With warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Jim

James T. McCain

OFFICERS

Charles R. Oldham
Chairman

Gordon Carey
Vice-Chairman

Marian Oldham
Secretary

Lula Farmer
Treasurer

Field Representatives:
Sayuri Buell
James L. Farmer, Jr.
Walter Hayes
George M. Houser
Herbert C. Kelman

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Roger N. Baldwin
Allan Knight Chalmers
Harold Gibbons
E. Stanley Jones
Martin Luther King
Will Maslow
Dorothy Maynor
A. J. Muste
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Arnold M. Rose
George S. Schuyler
Lillian Smith
Howard Thurman
Goodwin Watson
Charles S. Zimmerman

STAFF

James T. McCain
Field Secretary

James Peck
CORElator Editor

James R. Robinson
Executive Secretary

Make file

November 20, 1957

Mr. James T. McCain
Field Secretary
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

I was glad to have your letter and to learn that you expect to be assisting registration in South Carolina again soon. This is a crucial effort, in which your skill and experience are much needed.

We are sending a copy of The Negro Voter to Mr. Oldham, as you requested.

All best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

RECEIVED NOV 18 1957

core CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

A National Organization with affiliated local groups working to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 Park Row COrtlandt 7-1076 New York 38, New York

November 18,1957
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Harold:

Only a note to let you know that I am doing nicely with my new job. Trust that you and all members of SRC are enjoying the very best of health.

Will you kindly send a copy of The Negro Voter In The South to Attorney Charles R.Oldham, 5110 Palm Street, St. Louis, Missouri?

Sent 11/20/57 mk

I am expecting to go back to South Carolina to help get some institutes started in helping Negroes to get registration certificates.Will keep you inform of the progress in South Carolina.

With warmest regards.

Sincerely,
Jim
James T. McCain

OFFICERS
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Gordon Carey, *Vice-Chairman*
Marian Oldham, *Secretary*
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James T. McCain, *Field Secretary*
James Peck, *CORElator Editor*
James R. Robinson, *Executive Secretary*

98

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We are sending a copy of "The Negro Voter" to Mr. Oldham, as you requested.

All best regards.

Sincerely,

HCF

Committee on Racial Equality

April 17, 1958

Miss Anna Holden
2010 Meharry Boulevard
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Anna:

It was good hearing from you and reading the material you sent concerning Nashville. I see that Mr. and Mrs. Valien are still doing bang up jobs there in Nashville.

Following your letter I also received one from Mr. Robinson concerning distribution of the Nashville pamphlet. As you may remember, the Council no longer has a membership as such. Memberships are constituted in the state organizations which are independent units. However, I am sending Mr. Robinson a list of the state organizations with the suggestion that he write them with a view towards their circularizing their members. I will, of course, write the state organizations too.

I am sorry to hear that you will probably be job hunting again soon, but if I hear of anything I will let you know.

Best wishes and come see us soon.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

core ***Committee On Racial Equality***

Anna Holden, Chairman | 2010 Meharry Boulevard | Nashville 8, Tennessee

April 4, 1958

Mr. John Constable
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta #3, Ga.

Dear John:

National CORE asked me to summarize the work our local group did during the fall school crisis and they are now in the process of getting the report ready for publication. It will appear in pamphlet form, with pictures to illustrate, under the tentative title, "The First Step in the Nashville Schools."

At the national council meeting two weeks ago, we spent some time in discussing possibilities for promotion. They are interested in getting lists of purchasers of similar pamphlet material and membership lists of organizations whose interests run along this line. I volunteered to check with you on the possibilities of getting from SRC (a) a list of purchasers of pamphlets on school desegregation, or such publications as the January, 1955 New South collection (I forget title), and/or (b) a list of SRC members and associate members.

Will appreciate your help, whatever it be. I am enclosing the summary we sent in to the CORELATOR last fall, which is nothing like the pamphlet will be.

Did you get any press releases in your papers on our statement to the school board? Copy of text enclosed, with list of the organizations endorsing as of March 13 board meeting. We have gotten 11 since, bringing our total up to 37, and are still working to get more before the hearing April 14.

Wish somebody would pay my expenses to come to Atlanta for a few days. I am not getting home for Easter this year as it comes too close to other trips and workshops. Also need to save my travelling money for job-hunting--I am seriously looking for something, in case you hear of anything. Dr. Vallian is going away on leave and I feel sure my job will be abolished, though he hasn't said so in so many words.

Thanks for whatever you can do. Regards to all.

Sincerely,

Anna

Anna

Joint Statement to the Nashville Board of Education
March 13, 1958

1. We, a group of concerned citizens, are in sympathy with the thorough-going and historic responsibility of the Nashville Board of Education and the school administration in carrying out the Federal court order to develop a workable plan of desegregation of the entire school system.

2. We are cognizant that during a period of transition it is customary to evaluate one's assets in the status quo arrangement, and there is a danger of overrating and eulogizing the existing system. It is likewise common to consider the proposed arrangement as a behemoth to be feared and dreaded.

3. Nashville is so culturally endowed, however, that there are many agencies and institutions with excellent know-how in desegregation; these are available to our Board and its administration.

4. The task of the Nashville Board of Education has also been made less burdensome by the successful legal desegregation which has taken place in St. Louis, Louisville, Washington, D.C. and other communities. There are careful records of these successful, working programs available for use.

5. We, the undersigned representatives of religious, cultural and civic groups of Nashville, do therefore urge the Board of Education to proceed to desegregate the entire public school system as of September, 1958.

6. We recommend this because experiences of other communities have shown that a broad approach tends to create less antagonism than a piecemeal effort. We feel that it would benefit the community to accomplish desegregation as quickly as possible, so that the process will not be dragged out over a long period of time, keeping the public in a state of tension and confusion and giving those who are opposed to compliance a constant field for debate.

7. Some of us have, in the past two years, indicated our support of the Board in its endeavor to comply with the court and our willingness to cooperate in any way that we can in assisting with the transition. We reaffirm our support of the Board in its efforts to comply with the court and our interest in cooperation, should the Board care to call on us for our services.

Representing	Representing
Representing	Representing
Representing	Representing

Endorsements Presented to the Board, March 13, 1958

(Mrs.) L. C. Reddick, President, NASHVILLE COUNCIL OF COLORED PARENT-TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

A. J. Steele, President, CENTRAL NASHVILLE CIVIC LEAGUE

Kelly Miller Smith, President, NASHVILLE CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP COUNCIL

Rev. R. W. Kelley, Minister; R. Bartley J. Campbell, Sr., Recording Steward, CLARK MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH

Harry Jones, President, OIL, CHEMICAL, ATOMIC WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, AFL-CIO, Local 9-206

(Mrs.) Janie Deaderick, President, CITY FEDERATION OF COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS

Henry L. Taylor, President, ETA BETA SIGMA OF PHI BETA SIGMA Fraternity (Graduate chapter)

Thomas E. Poag, President, NORTHWEST NASHVILLE CIVIC LEAGUE

(Mrs.) Levator Hodges, President, NASHVILLE BRANCH, WOMEN'S AUXILLARY TO THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF POSTAL [redacted] EMPLOYEES

William H. Darden, President, SOUTHEAST NASHVILLE CIVIC LEAGUE

Melvin F. Hardin, Minister, SEAY-HUBBARD METHODIST CHURCH

Theodore R. Dunlap, Minister, GORDON MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH

Kendrick Grobel, Chairman, FELLOWSHIP OF SOUTHERN CHURCHMEN

Margaret G. Simms, President, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN

Anna Holden, Chairman, NASHVILLE COMMITTEE ON RACIAL EQUALITY

Harold Levels, Co-Chairman, FISK UNIVERSITY STUDENT CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Joseph H. Bryant, President, UPSILON SIGMA CHAPTER of SIGMA GAMMA RHO Sorority (Graduate chapter)

E. P. Bond, President, SOUTHWEST NASHVILLE CIVIC LEAGUE

Charles Anderson, Second President, EAST NASHVILLE CIVIC CLUB

Charles Anderson, representing UNITED COUNCIL OF DAVIDSON COUNTY CLUBS

Mrs. Birdie L. Ingram, Vice President, ALPHA CHI ETTA Chapter of ALPHA CHI PI OMEGA Sorority (Cosmotoligists national sorority)

Cecil Culverhouse, President, NASHVILLE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION

Isaac H. Miller, Jr., Secretary, TAU LAMBA Chapter, ALPHA PHI ALPHA Fraternity (Graduate chapter)

Julius C. Johnson, Chairman, Social Action Committee, GAMMA PHI Chapter of OMEGA PSI PHI Fraternity (Graduate chapter)

George W. Crite, Chairman, Social Action Committee, FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 8TH AVENUE NORTH

Thomas Lipscomb, Vice-President, LOCAL 9-434, OIL, CHEMICAL, ATOMIC WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION AFL-CIO

April 17, 1958

Mr. James R. Robinson
Executive Secretary
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Robinson:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning the CORE pamphlet on Nashville.

The Council no longer has a membership as such, but memberships are constituted in individual state organizations, once affiliated with the Council. I am sending you a list of these state organizations and hope you will write each one concerning the Nashville pamphlet. It certainly sounds excellent and will probably be of interest to most of the members of the state organizations. Of course, I hope you will let us see a copy of the galley proofs so we can determine if the Council itself can make use of the pamphlet.

Had you thought of asking Better Schools concerning distribution through their organization. Their address is 9 East 40th Street, New York 16, New York, and I understand they undertake distribution of this kind occasionally.

Again thanks and let us know about the pamphlet, and I do hope you will get in touch with the State Human Relations Organizations.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec
Encl.

core CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

A National Organization with affiliated local groups working to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 Park Row COrtlandt 7-1076 New York 38, New York

April 7, 1958

Mr. John Constable
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Constable:

Miss Anna Holden has sent me a copy of her letter to you in regard to the pamphlet now in process about the work of CORE and other groups in Nashville last fall on school integration. We all feel that this pamphlet may have wide significance if it can get good distribution, particularly in cities where school integration is yet to come.

The pamphlet will be 16 pages, self-cover, 6 by 9. I enclose a copy of OUR STRUGGLE, similar in general set-up although only half as long. Individual copies will probably be priced at 25¢, with 10¢ extra for the Chronology (of interest to students and to integration workers rather than the general reader; hence to be offset as insert for those who request it).

On quantities of 1,000 or more, we hope to be able to sell the printed pamphlet for 10¢ per copy.

Also, where desired, we hope to be able to imprint the name and address of the distributing organization. Should this interest you, please let me know. I do not yet have the costs on this from the printer but think that we can absorb them on large, pre-paid orders. I have also asked the printer for extra galley proofs so that interested organizations may see the material before placing the order.

These ideas are, of course, in addition to, not in place of, the suggestions in Miss Holden's letter.

Sincerely yours,

James R. Robinson

James R. Robinson
Executive Secretary

COPY; Anna Holden

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core CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

A National Organization with affiliated local groups working to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 Park Row COrtlandt 7-1076 New York 38, New York

April 18, 1958

Mr. John Constable
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Constable:

As I promised in my letter of April 7th, I am now enclosing rough galley proofs, uncorrected, of the pamphlet by Anna Holden. Another copy of OUR STRUGGLE is enclosed to show the general layout.

Illustrated with dramatic photos, the pamphlet gives a detailed account of how an interracial community group made school integration work last fall in Nashville in the face of most extreme provocations by John Kasper and local segregationists. As Martin Luther King points out in his preface, here we have a blueprint for action in other communities still to face desegregation.

The Southern Regional Council and its affiliates is strategically situated to give distribution to this pamphlet in areas where it can do the most good. On a pre-publication order, we can supply 1,000 or more copies at $100 per thousand, shipped to one address, including imprinting the name and address of the distributing group. Imprint orders must, of course, be accompanied by payment. Time is vital as this price is possible only when the imprinting can be done on the original run or very large re-runs.

I know you will sense the importance of this pamphlet. If used by interested groups and individuals in crucial areas, it might enlarge community work for integration measurably. Only such grass-roots work can translate school integration plans into practice, particularly in the tougher cities still ahead. Please let me hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

James R. Robinson

James R. Robinson
Executive Secretary

encs.

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98

May 23, 1958

Mr. James R. Robinson
Executive Secretary
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Robinson:

Thank you for the proofs to the CORE pamphlet on Nashville. We think it very good especially in its recounting of specific techniques employed by those persons interested in integration in Nashville.

However, we find ourselves unable to purchase a large number of copies. We would be interested in a hundred of the pamphlets, without imprint, if the price on that quantity is not prohibitive.

As to the matter of the New South mailing list, it has long been a set policy by our Board of Directors that the New South mailing list shall not be used for any outside purpose. Since this list is chiefly composed of members of the individual state groups, you would be able to reach most of them through the directors of the individual groups. Did you propose sending the pamphlet to this list of persons or was the plan to use promotional folders? In either case, I think the state directors of the various Human Relations groups would be happy to cooperate.

Another suggestion: the Consultative Conference on Desegregation has a Mass Media Committee which reaches most all of the

(continued)

agencies working in this field. The director of that committee is Harry Fleischman, Director, National Labor Service, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York. I should think Mr. Fleischman could be of immeasureable aid in promoting such a piece and would probably welcome a chance to read the proof.

Again, congratulations on the pamphlet.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lco
Copy: Anna Holden

core CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

A National Organization with affiliated local groups working to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 Park Row COrtlandt 7-0408 New York 38, New York

May 16, 1958

Mr. John Constable
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Constable:

Thank you for your letter giving me the office addresses of the state Councils on Human Relations affiliated with the Southern Regional Council. I doubt that any of the state organizations is large enough to be able to order in bulk with an imprint. But I shall send them sample copies in early June when we expect to have the pamphlet.

Anna Holden tells me that the subscription list to New South is maintained in Atlanta. Could we possibly use that list by sending envelopes to be addressed and returned here for the mailing? In this way, copies of the pamphlet under our own imprint would get to the subscribers. We would, of course, pay any costs involved for addressing time, etc.

Sincerely yours,

James R. Robinson

James R. Robinson
Executive Secretary

copy: Anna Holden

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James T. McCain
Field Secretary

James Peck
CORElator Editor

James R. Robinson
Executive Secretary

June 18, 1958

Mr. James R. Robinson
Executive Secretary
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Robinson:

Thank you for your letter and the copy of the CORE pamphlet "A First Step Toward School Integration." I am even more pleased with the pamphlet after seeing the excellent layout.

I have informed our Secretary-Treasurer concerning the order of a hundred copies and your check will be mailed in the next few days. In the meantime we shall do all we can to get a wider distribution of the pamphlet.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC/lec
cc/ Anna Holden

core CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

A National Organization with affiliated local groups working to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 Park Row COrtlandt 7-0408 New York 38, New York

June 16, 1958

Mr. John Constable
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Constable:

Anna Holden's pamphlet is at last off the press and I enclose a sample copy of both it and the accompanying Chronology.

By parcel post, 100 copies are being sent to you as suggested in your letter of May 23, 1958, "if the price on that quantity is not prohibitive."

The price for 100 copies is $15.00. If you consider this excessive, do let me know. If not, please attach the carbon of this letter to the check in sending payment.

The Chronology is 10¢ straight and in very limited supply (we thought only a few would be interested in that). Prices on the pamphlet: 25¢ each, 5 for $1, 100 for $15, 1000 for $100. Sent to one address in each case. On orders of 1000 or more, free imprinting if time is allowed. Further reductions on 2000 or more.

I shall now be in touch with your state groups, and I certainly hope we can get distribution in those cities soon facing the beginning of desegregation. Those are the places where the pamphlet can serve more than a mere educational purpose.

I have sent a sample copy to Mr. Harry Fleischman.

Sincerely yours,

James R. Robinson

James R. Robinson
Executive Secretary

copy: Lula Farmer, Treasurer

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MF Set up CORE file & put this in

DON'T BUY at . . . .

RICH'S *RICH'S*

WOOLWORTH'S

AND OTHER STORES WHERE YOU ARE SEGREGATED

WHY??

§ **Negroes can't sit down to eat at Lunch Counters here but they may spend their money at all other counters**

§ **Negroes are met with embarrassment and refusal when they peacefully request service**

§ **Seventy-seven innocent students of Atlanta have been jailed and indicted**

§ **Atlanta CORE is picketing and sitting-in to end segregation in "Democratic" America**

WHAT CAN WE DO?

1. **REFUSE TO BUY IN THE ABOVE STORES: WALK A LITTLE FARTHER FOR SERVICE**
2. **SIGN PETITIONS REQUESTING AN END TO DISCRIMINATION**
3. **SUPPORT PROTESTING STUDENTS IN WHATEVER WAY YOU CAN**
4. **JOIN THE FIGHT FOR FULL EQUALITY**
5. **CONTACT ATLANTA CORE**

YOUR SUPPORT WILL WIN THE FIGHT

ATLANTA CORE

BOX 9035 **ATLANTA 14, GA.**

—O— **Please Pass On or Mail To A Friend** —O—

Distributed at M. L. King Jr. speech 5/1/60

100
30
3000

350
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1500

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MAdison 9596
TL 3-9596

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS & JEWS, INC.

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July 22, 1960

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

This morning's mail brought your last two publications:
School Segregation - The First Six Years
The Tragic Fellowship of Southerners
They have impressed me very much. This material is good for the North as well as the South and I would like to supply each member of our speakers bureau with copies.

Would you be good enough to send me your price of these pamphlets in quantity of one hundred or more. I should like at least one hundred School Segregation and two hundred and fifty or more of the Tragic Fellowship depending on price and budget.

Congratulations on the fine work of the Southern Regional Council. We want you to know that Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Orthodox and others of all races and ethnic backgrounds are busy working to overcome bigotry, intolerance and unjust discrimination in our own area. 425 Schools cooperated in the promotion of Brotherhood Week with programs, posters, bulletin boards, english themes, plays, music, class discussions through the week, on Brotherhood. I wish you could have seen the thoroughness with which some schools entered into the spirit of the observance which does not end with the week. Whole school systems participated in every grade through High School. We provided nearly over a thousand packets of material. 250,000 students and 7500 teachers in the eight Western New York counties with Buffalo as a center participated. This is something that goes on annually and not one-shot affairs.

We can see a slow change taking place in the right direction in the South. I am convinced hard work, constructive patience, and tactfulness is paying off. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely yours,

Carl F. Zietlow

Carl F. Zietlow
Regional Director

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"—TO PROMOTE JUSTICE, AMITY, UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION AMONG PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS AND JEWS, AND TO ANALYZE, MODERATE AND FINALLY ELIMINATE INTERGROUP PREJUDICES WHICH DISFIGURE AND DISTORT RELIGIOUS, BUSINESS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RELATIONS, WITH A VIEW TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOCIAL ORDER IN WHICH THE RELIGIOUS IDEALS OF BROTHERHOOD AND JUSTICE SHALL BECOME THE STANDARDS OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS." (NCCJ BY-LAWS)

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

file
Core

317 W Bartlette St

July 1960

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0408

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executive secretary

Dear Friend:

Five of us from Tallahassee CORE -- John and Barbara Broxton, William Larkins, my sister Priscilla and I -- spent forty-nine days in the Leon County Jail this spring. Our crime? Sitting quietly at the Woolworth lunch counter in Tallahassee and asking for a cup of coffee.

Our request for a cup of coffee was really much more than that: it was a plea for equality, for dignity, for the most rudimentary justice.

To challenge Dixie's discriminatory patterns, thousands of students have risked expulsion from school, arrest, and brutality. That they have rarely retaliated in word or deed is remarkable, for only a very few had had any previous training in Gandhi's techniques.

My sister and I are two of the fortunate ones. Last summer, we attended CORE's Interracial Action Institute in Miami, Florida. There we studied the theory of nonviolence and learned the CORE method through using it in action projects. We were so much impressed with the Congress of Racial Equality that we immediately started to work when we returned to campus: our CORE group was formed in October. So, when the sit-ins began in February, we were prepared in Tallahassee.

Preparation and training are needed to deepen the understanding of nonviolence and to stimulate us in new ways of striving for our goal of dignity and respect. The enclosed Announcement of the 1960 Institute will show you that this project is designed to give training in depth to those lucky enough to come.

How many will be able to attend? That answer is in your hands. Only with your help can we supply the needed board-and-room scholarship aid to those who want to come.

I appeal to you -- a believer in democracy and human dignity -- to supply a full scholarship ($150) or a half scholarship ($75) if you possibly can. If that is not possible, then please contribute as generously as you can to the Congress of Racial Equality.

I know you will want to give to the point of sacrifice to extend the struggle for justice and human dignity throughout the Southland.

Thank you,

Patricia Stephens

Patricia Stephens

P. S. Please use the envelope I have enclosed -- no stamp needed.

August 22, 1960

C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row,
New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

Please send us 25 copies of you report on sit-ins, compiled and edited by Jim Peck. We note that you give a reduction on quantity orders, but are not sure if that includes orders of 25. Will you please bill us?

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
Administrative Secretary
Research

announcing

CORE INTERRACIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

August 14 to September 5, 1960
Miami, Florida

NONVIOLENCE

in theory *and* in action

Sponsored by CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) 38 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y.

CORE INTERRACIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

FROM THE INSTITUTE COMES LEADERSHIP...

The success of the 1959 CORE Training Institute has been direct and measurable. A college student who was introduced to CORE at last year's institute writes, "Upon our return we helped to establish a Tallahassee CORE group, whose initial meeting took place last October. Among our first projects was a test sit-in at Sears and McCrory's. We were not unprepared when the south-wide protest movement started in early February."

Institute participants—Negro and white, student and adult, from the South and from the North—will learn by doing. The Institute will feature actual nonviolent protest projects, including sit-ins, which will illustrate principle and practice. These projects will then be thoroughly discussed so that both their accomplishments and failures can be understood. Finally there will be a careful analysis of the history and theory of nonviolence.

WHY MIAMI?

Because the first Institute held in 1959 in Miami was such a success, it has been decided to hold this year's there also. Although Miami is a Southern city, it has a certain liberal spirit. Here it is possible to live interracially—a most important part of our program.

More than just learning, the participants in the 1960 CORE Training Institute will actually accomplish something. Last year's sit-ins and other projects saw open hostility turn into sympathetic understanding. Carefully planned action can advance the progress begun by last year's almost daily sit-ins. Miami is important because it is here that vacationers may absorb patterns of segregation which will long outlast their suntans.

Interracial use of public beaches is one proposed action project. . . . The Institute is not recommended for the faint-hearted.

Sit-in for Brotherhood. The major project last year was aimed at service for all. This year, sit-ins will certainly be part of the campaign.

Institute members live interracially. Informal discussions over meals can be as educational as the formal study sessions.

HOW THE INSTITUTE OPERATES...

"Learn nonviolence through using it in action" is the theme. To carry it out, Institute members will take part in testing eating places, theatres, etc., to learn for themselves whether a discriminatory pattern exists. In cases where Negroes are refused service, the usual steps of *peaceful, direct* action will be followed.

It is the essence of nonviolence that it proceed step-by-step. Where discrimination can be ended through negotiation, more drastic steps are never used. Although CORE's distinctive method is *direct* action, it may also use broad educational techniques and, upon occasion, court procedures.

Daytime sessions of the Institute will usually involve direct participation in action for integration. Evening sessions will be largely devoted to a study of nonviolent action — both in theory and as applied to specific situations encountered during the day.

Participants will also receive training in releasing information to press, radio and TV. One large public meeting is planned for two reasons:
(1) to bring the weight of Miami CORE to bear upon speeding changes in the community;
(2) to train Institute members in how to prepare, publicize and conduct a public rally for integration.

Join the Institute and *learn how to use nonviolent action for brotherhood.* If you cannot join...

SHARE BY GIVING!

Most of the Institute participants will be able to defray but a small part of their expenses. Field-service expenses, printing costs, increased staff—have all but depleted CORE's ever slender budget. We must look to you who share our belief in an America of complete equality of opportunity to help us carry this heavy financial load.

As you sit down to write your check, please pause for a moment and think of the tremendous courage these young students have shown and must continue to show. Then salute their fine courage with your generous support.

The envelope enclosed with the letter accompanying this announcement is for your convenience. It needs neither stamp nor address. And it is so much more than a folded bit of paper. It is the wonderful wings of freedom that will carry your message of fellowship and good-will to those on the firing line for civil rights.

Orangeburg, South Carolina

Rock Hill, South Carolina

Portsmouth, Virginia

The most dramatic nonviolent movement that America has ever witnessed began on February 1, 1960. Negro and white students quietly began their now famous lunch counter sit-ins which rapidly spread across the South. Students have sat calmly at lunch counters without receiving service in the face of arrests, expulsions from school, and physical beatings — from Florida to Kentucky and from Maryland to Texas.

Despite every kind of pressure — mental, moral and physical — they have held firm. Through their dignified, courageous action they have won the world's respect.

This new challenge in the citadel of segregation has used the methods and techniques CORE (The Congress of Racial Equality) began developing eighteen years ago when the first sit-in action was taken in Chicago. If these sit-ins are to continue successfully we must develop additional leadership. This is a necessity not only for the Southern student sit-ins, but also for varied nonviolent action for integration in all parts of the country.

JOIN THE INSTITUTE

learn how to use nonviolent action for brotherhood

Persons wishing to participate in the Miami Institute should write for applications as soon as possible to CORE, 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York. The cost for the 22-day period is $150. Full and partial scholarships will be available for some of the participants, but *early* application is necessary. In order to be properly processed, applications must be received by July 20, 1960. It is understood that *selection* of Institute members will be made exclusively by CORE, and the Institute directors can terminate participation by any Institute member at any time.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

38 Park Row,
New York 38, N. Y.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

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NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
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field secretary
James T. McCain
field secretary
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
executive secretary

317 West Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina
December 19,1960

Letter reached me Jan. 3 - MM

Mr. Harold C. Fleming,Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Please send me the latest information the office has on Negro voter registration in the South and especially anything you have on how Negroes voted in the last election. I only want information that deal with Negroes in the South.

My warmest regards to the family and the staff.

Sincerely,

Jim McCain

James T. McCain

January 5, 1961

Mr. James T. McCain
317 West Bartlett Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Mr. McCain:

In reply to your letter of December 19, 1960, directed to Mr. Fleming, we have pulled together the latest information in our files on Negro voter registration, and are enclosing it herewith. As you will see, the state figures are from a variety of sources; some are recent, a few date back to the 1958 Margaret Price study, The Negro and the Ballot in the South.

Unfortunately, at the present we have no factual data on Negro voting behavior in the last election. If anything of importance comes our way in the future, we'll be sure to send you a copy.

Sincerely yours,

Marge Manderson
Research Assistant

MM:a

VOTING REGISTRATION FIGURES - 1-1-61

	Registered White Voters	Registered Negro Voters
ALABAMA - 1958:	828,946	73,272

Source: U.S.News & World Report, March 28, 1960, p. 41
Figures are from "U.S. Civil Rights Commission and other sources," USN & WR states.

	Poll Tax sold, white	Poll Tax sold, Negro
ARKANSAS - 1959:	517,897	72,604

Source: Auditor of state

	Registered White Voters	Registered Negro Voters
FLORIDA - April, 1960:	1,584,319	163,128

Note: No racial breakdown available for 15,979 registered voters who are other than registered Democrats or registered Republicans.

Source: Secretary of State

	Registered White Voters	Registered Negro Voters
GEORGIA - 1958:	1,130,385	161,958

Source: All but 4 counties reported by Secretary of State. Reliable estimates or earlier figures for these 4 counties are included in these totals. See The Negro and the Ballot in the South, p. 69.

	Registered White Voters	Registered Negro Voters
LOUISIANA - Oct.1960:	992,586	159,812

Source: Secretary of State

MISSISSIPPI - Oct. 1960: "An unofficial estimate of Negro voter registration in Mississippi, prepared for the civil rights commission, shows 23,801 Negroes on voter lists in 67 of the state's 82 counties.

"No reports were received from the other 15 counties in the state, but the unreporting counties would have no more than 2,000 Negro voters."

--New Orleans Times-Picayune, 10-16-60

	Registered White Voters	Registered Non-white Voters
NORTH CAROLINA, 1958:	1,647,703	172,166

Source: Figures for each county supplied by County Board of Elections at request of N.C. Advisory Committee to U. S. Commission on Civil Rights.

	Registered White Voters	Registered Negro Voters
SOUTH CAROLINA, May 1958:	480,793	58,122

Source: State Directory

	Registered White Voters	Registered Negro Voters
TENNESSEE, 1958:	1,300,000	185,000

Source: U.S.News & World Report, March 28, 1960, p. 41
Figures are from "U.S.Civil Rights Commission and other sources."

	Registered White Voters	Registered Negro Voters
TEXAS, 1958:	2,078,500	226,818

Source: U.S. News & World Report, March 28, 1960, p. 41.
Figures from "U.S. Civil Rights Commission and other Sources." Negro voter figure is from SRC's The Negro and the Ballot in the South, 1958

	Registered White Voters	Registered Negro Voters
VIRGINIA, April 1960:	877,883	100,100

Source: Estimate from State Board of Elections

Free Conv

June 4, 1962

Mr. Richard Haley
Assistant to the National Director
C. O. R. E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Haley:

Many thanks for your invitation of May 23, 1962 to send a guest representative to the CORE National Convention in Miami June 28 - July 1. Much as we would like to be with you, I am afraid that budgetary limitations do not permit our joining you. You have our best wishes, however, for a very fine meeting and a strengthening of your efforts against injustice throughout the United States.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

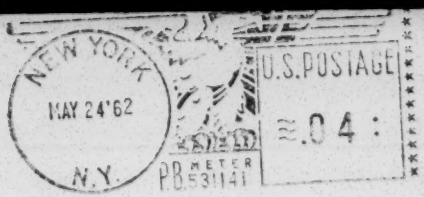
Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

NAME_____

will attend the CORE convention as an invited observer from the Southern Regional Council.

Signed_____



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38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, N. Y.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

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national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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regional representatives

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program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

LWD

May 23, 1962

Southern Regional Council
Five Forsythe Street Northwest
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

On behalf of CORE, I would like to invite your organization to send a guest-representative to the CORE National Convention in Miami, Florida. The program covers the period from Thursday evening, June 28th to Sunday morning July 1st. You will receive a copy of the program under separate cover.

CORE does not promise this will be the biggest, gayest or noisiest convention you have attended. Rather what we hope for is that it will be the most intense, the most sustained in concentration on that unchanging goal: all human rights for all human beings.

It is a painful fact that CORE does not have the financial solidity of N A M or of numerous other groups - perhaps not of any other group. Consequently, we are in no position to underwrite the expenses of your representative. We hope that you feel the experience will outweigh the expenditure enough that it will be a worthy investment for your organization.

We are inviting representatives of numerous groups that are working toward the same end, and hope you will find it possible to join the group.

If you have any further questions, or any suggestions, please let me know at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

Richard Haley
Assistant to the
National Director

RH/jk

May 2, 1963

BB& BP MMJ

Barbara,

Please add the following person to our Interagency list (Cat. 3-2):

Mr. Richard Haley
Assistant to the Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

thanx, mmj

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national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
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A. D. Moore
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

COMMUNITY
RELATIONS
DEPARTMENT
Marvin Rich
director
Bob Gore
assistant to the director

MJ Send Haley
put on entrance
mailing list
Cat B + #2

April 29, 1963

Southern Regional Council
Executive Director
Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

I am especially grateful for the subscription to New South for the office. After having riddled your stacks for as much loot as I was able to bear away singlehanded, it was obvious to me that I could not add to this two or three years of back issues of New South; that is what I would have liked to do. I intend to request the addition of my own name to your mailing list, but will wait until that time when I am able to implement the request with at least a token contribution (I am a passionate supporter of tokenism in regard to my own financial outlays). Best wishes.

Sincerely,
Richard Haley
Richard Haley

RH:cec

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PAL
PR
LWD
JC
MF

July 1960

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0408

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L. W. Holt, Esq.
field secretary
James T. McCain
field secretary
Marvin Rich
community relations director
James R. Robinson
executive secretary

Dear Friend:

Five of us from Tallahassee CORE -- John and Barbara Broxton, William Larkins, my sister Priscilla and I -- spent forty-nine days in the Leon County Jail this spring. Our crime? Sitting quietly at the Woolworth lunch counter in Tallahassee and asking for a cup of coffee.

Our request for a cup of coffee was really much more than that: it was a plea for equality, for dignity, for the most rudimentary justice.

To challenge Dixie's discriminatory patterns, thousands of students have risked expulsion from school, arrest, and brutality. That they have rarely retaliated in word or deed is remarkable, for only a very few had had any previous training in Gandhi's techniques.

My sister and I are two of the fortunate ones. Last summer, we attended CORE's Interracial Action Institute in Miami, Florida. There we studied the theory of nonviolence and learned the CORE method through using it in action projects. We were so much impressed with the Congress of Racial Equality that we immediately started to work when we returned to campus: our CORE group was formed in October. So, when the sit-ins began in February, we were prepared in Tallahassee.

Preparation and training are needed to deepen the understanding of nonviolence and to stimulate us in new ways of striving for our goal of dignity and respect. The enclosed Announcement of the 1960 Institute will show you that this project is designed to give training in depth to those lucky enough to come.

How many will be able to attend? That answer is in your hands. Only with your help can we supply the needed board-and-room scholarship aid to those who want to come.

I appeal to you -- a believer in democracy and human dignity -- to supply a full scholarship ($150) or a half scholarship ($75) if you possibly can. If that is not possible, then please contribute as generously as you can to the Congress of Racial Equality.

I know you will want to give to the point of sacrifice to extend the struggle for justice and human dignity throughout the Southland.

Thank you,

Patricia Stephens

Patricia Stephens

P. S. Please use the envelope I have enclosed -- no stamp needed.

FROM _____

_____

_____

FIRST CLASS
Permit No. 62695
New York, N. Y.

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

No Postage Stamp Necessary if Mailed in the United States

Postage will be paid by:

CORE

38 PARK ROW

NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK

21

Patricia Stephens
CORE—Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York

Dear Miss Stephens:

I enclose:

_____$500 as a Sponsor of CORE's 1960 Interracial Action Institute

_____$150 for full scholarship for one participant

_____$75 for one-half scholarship

Other:_____(specify amount)

I pledge $_____to be paid_____

Make checks payable to CORE

NAME:_____

ADDRESS:_____

CITY AND ZONE:_____

STATE:_____

98

April 24, 1963

Mr. Richard Haley
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Richard:

I checked when I got back to the office and found that James Farmer is on one of our mailing lists, and Marvin Rich is on another; James gets everything, and Marvin almost everything.

I was a little disconcerted to find that CORE is not receiving New South, and we have now given CORE a subscription, effective January 1963; this will just be sent to the office.

Let me know, please, if other names should be added to our mailing lists, and we shall be glad to try to take care of your suggestions Any additional subscriptions to New South would be $2.00 per year.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

April 24, 1963

MG MMJ

Mary,

Please give a complimentary subscription* to:

Congress of Racial Equality
(or just plain C.O.R.E.)
38 Park Row
New York, New York

This to be a permanent comp.

* Beginning with Jan 1963 issue

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
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538P EST SEP 10 63 AF433 CO76270

SSC90 A NA369 LONG NL PD 5 EXTRA NEW YORK NY 10

LESLIE W DUNBAR, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

#5 FORSYTH ST NORTHWEST ATLA

file - Core Read 9/11/63

DEAR MR DUNBAR CORE IS CONCERNED ABOUT THE SITUATION IN AMERICUS GEORGIA TO WIT: 1- ARREST FOR INCITEMENT TO INSURRECTION FOLLOWING A COMPLETELY NON-VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION. 2- POLICE BRUTALITY ACCOMPANYING ARRESTS. 3- INCOMMUNICADO CONFINEMENT OF UPWARDS OF 100 JUVENILES FOR THIRTY DAYS. 4- $20 ENTRANCE FEE AND $2 DAILY FEE FOR EACH OF THE PRISONERS. 5- CROWDED AND UNSANITARY HOUSING FOR THE PRISONERS IN AN ABANDONED BUILDING IN A NEARBY TOWN.

I FEEL THE SITUATION DESERVES A DEPTH STUDY SUCH AS WAS DONE ON ALBANY. I URGE SRC TO SEND AN OBSERVER TO THE SCENE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

SINCERELY

call Haley

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

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A NA369/2

RICHARD HALEY ASSISTANT TO THE NATIONAL DIRECTOR CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY.

File: Congress of Racial Equality

June 29, 1964

Mr. James Farmer
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

We are pleased to have been asked to send a representative to the CORE Convention on July 2-5. We will be represented by one of our board members, James E. Youngdahl, an attorney from Little Rock, Arkansas.

For a long time Mr. Youngdahl has been associated with us and with the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, and was recently elected to our board. He serves as chairman of the Arkansas Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission, and is an able labor lawyer.

I hope the two of you will have an opportunity to chat during the meeting. Good luck for a successful conference.

Sincerely,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:nm

McMATH, LEATHERMAN, WOODS & YOUNGDAHL
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
SUITE 1330, TOWER BUILDING
TELEPHONE FR 4-8293
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
72201

SIDNEY S. McMATH
LELAND F. LEATHERMAN
HENRY WOODS
JAMES E. YOUNGDAHL

JOHN P. SIZEMORE

June 15, 1964

AIR MAIL

Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Vernon:

Thank you for your letter of June 11, 1964, asking me to represent the Southern Regional Council at the CORE convention in Kansas City July 2-5. I will be happy to do so.

I would like to know as much as I can about this as soon as possible. I am going to be on a trip to Washington about June 23-30, and I would like to have specific plans made before I leave.

For example, I assume it will not be necessary for me to be in Kansas City the whole four days, and if not, which days would be preferable? Am I to give greetings, and if so, when? Which is the convention hotel, and will CORE make reservations for me? I would appreciate receiving this kind of information from you or Jim Farmer as soon as possible.

I look forward to seeing you when you come to town for the bar. Let me know if there is anything I can do.

Sincerely,

James E. Youngdahl

JEY:jb

oeiul05aflcio

VES talked with Jim 6-20-64
says he will attend

June 11, 1964

James Youngdahl, Esq.
Attorney at Law
The Tower Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Jim:

The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) is holding its national convention in Kansas City, Missouri, July 2nd-5th. Pursuant to the CORE meeting, Jim Farmer, the national director, has extended an invitation to the Southern Regional Council to have a representative at its annual meeting.

Is it possible that you, as a board member, could represent SRC at this meeting? The Council, of course, will be responsible for all expenses incursed. If you should find that you cannot attend this meeting, you might call Dr. Townsend, who is also a board member, and living in Little Rock, and inquire if he might be able to go in your stead. In any event, we would like to hear from you as soon as possible, inasmuch as we need to communicate with Jim Farmer immediately concerning the SRC representative.

Jim, I plan to be in Little Rock the 3rd Monday in July for three days, and it is my hope that after the ordeal, that I get an opportunity to see you, if not before then.

Looking forward to hearing from you at your earliest possible convenience. I am

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:nm

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

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COREIator editor

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Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

√I advise, please

2 June 1964

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Les:

The 22nd Annual National Convention of the Congress of Racial Equality will take place this year at the Hotel Muehlebach in Kansas City, Missouri, July 2 - 5. I need not point out the crucial nature of the coming year for CORE as well as for the entire freedom movement.

On behalf of CORE I cordially extend an invitation to have a representative of the Southern Regional Council at this annual meeting. It will be helpful if you can let me know who will be present. In the event that you are not able to have someone join us in Kansas City, a telegram of greetings would be sincerely appreciated.

Cordially,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:LP

Memo from **VERNON E. JORDON, JR.**

SY 4110

LWD

Send the telegram of greetings —

or

me

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

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NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
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James Farmer
national director

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assistant
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general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

LWD ✓

WB ✓
VJ ✓

December 21, 1964

My dear Friend:

Several months ago we advised you that, because of the excellent reception of our Legal Conference last February, we would try to make it an annual event.

Please note in your diary that the Conference this year will commence Friday, February 19, 1965 at 2:00 P.M., with sessions Friday afternoon and evening; sessions Saturday morning and afternoon; a dinner Saturday night to which, of course, wives and friends are invited (this will not break very late); and a concluding short session beginning about noon on Sunday. Monday being a holiday, this will give you an opportunity to take advantage of the many events in New York on Sunday and Monday.

The theme of the Conference this year will be "Civil Rights After the Civil Rights Act." Major papers are in preparation on such subjects as:

The NLRB And Racial Discrimination;
The Unconstitutional Use of Bail;
Affirmative Uses Of The Injunction;
New Approaches To Landlord-Tenant Relationships;
Civil Rights And The Anti-Poverty Program

with additional shorter papers commenting on the major papers, as well as shorter papers on a variety of subjects. The papers will be mimeographed and given to all those who attend.

Within the next two weeks we will advise you of further details as to the location and who will address us at the dinner. We are in touch with several people and hope to be able to duplicate the remarkable address, reprinted all over the United States, made by Father Drinan last year. All of you will know how exciting it was to be there at the moment of delivery.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:hdl

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Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

WB ✓ LWD ✓
VJ ✓

February 1965

Dear Friend,

As we promised you, this is the reminder and schedule for the CORE Legal Conference to be held at the Park-Sheraton Hotel at 55th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, beginning Friday afternoon, February 19th and extending through the early afternoon Sunday, February 21st. This will give those who want to spend an extra day in New York a chance to avail themselves of the rest of Sunday and February 22nd, Washington's Birthday.

The Conference will start Friday afternoon at 2:30 P.M., with the registration beginning at 2:00 P.M. There will be no registration fee! Obviously, this invitation is extended not only to you personally, but as well to any lawyers whom you care to invite. The only charge will be for the dinner-Saturday evening at $7.50 per person. It goes without saying that wives and friends, male or female, are welcome, not only to the dinner, but to any session of the Conference as well should they wish to come.

We enclose an application card, which we hope you will send back as quickly as possible in the self-addressed envelope, so that we may make all the necessary arrangements with the hotel. We also enclose a reservation card which you can use if you choose to stay at the Park-Sheraton, stamped and self-addressed, which can be mailed directly to the hotel. Incidentally, there is free parking for guests staying at the hotel. Obviously, you are free, however, to stay wherever suits your convenience.

Major papers are being prepared and will be distributed at the Conference by active civil rights attorneys and experts, as well as shorter papers on a variety of other subjects which we believe will be of interest to attorneys attending the Conference.

We are extremely fortunate that Chief S.O. Adebo, Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations and a barrister, will be our guest speaker at the dinner Saturday night. You will all remember the remarkable address by Father Drinan last year and I know this will be equally rewarding.

Please let us have your earliest response.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

Enclosures/
CR:hdl

1965 CORE Legal Conference

February 19-21, 1965

To be held at: Park-Sheraton Hotel
55th Street & Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

SCHEDULE

Friday, February 19

2:00 P.M.	Registration
2:30 P.M.	Session - New Approaches To Landlord-Tenant Relationships
8:00 P.M.	Session - The Unconstitutional Use Of Bail

Saturday, February 20

10:00 A.M.	Session - Civil Rights And The Anti-Poverty Program
2:00 P.M.	Session - The NLRB And Racial Discrimination
7:30 P.M.	Dinner - Major Address

Informal dress. For those, which we assume means everyone, interested, the bar will open at 6:30 P.M. We expect to have some "Freedom" entertainment for you at that time.

Sunday, February 21

11:00 A.M.	Session - Affirmative Uses Of The Injunction

* * * * * * *

The Conference is sponsored by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.

CARL RACHLIN ESQ
CORE
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK NY 10038

1965 CORE Legal Conference

Please Print

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ STATE _____

FIRM _____

I will attend the Conference _____ Yes _____ No

I cannot attend but wish to receive the papers _____

I will attend the Dinner _____ Yes _____ No. There will be _____ persons in my party.

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CORE — LEGAL CONFERENCE

FEBRUARY 19-21, 1965

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file

April 30, 1965

Mr. James Farmer
Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

I am pleased to submit to you a copy of our audit for 1964; also a copy of my annual report for the same year. You will find pertinent information on the Voter Education Project throughout the audit, but particularly in Schedules 3 and 4; VEP is discussed in the early pages of my program report.

We are at the point of concluding a contract with one of the leading publishers to bring out the book planned for under VEP, dealing with Negro voting and its growth during these last few years.

I know that I speak for all the officers and members of the Council in saying that VEP has been, in our estimation, a fine success and that much of this success is owed to CORE.

I am sure that you know that Wiley has been appointed Executive Secretary to the President's Council on Equal Opportunity. We

have all had great service from him as director of the Voter Education Project, and it is good to know that a man of his ability and strength will be in this new and key job.

All the best.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/js
Enclosures - 2.

File CORE-gen.

July 15, 1965

Mr. Richard A. Jewett
1714 Everett Avenue
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dick:

It was a pleasure meeting you and learning of the CORE project. Hope your trip -- proper dress, weather, and all -- is successful.

Keep us informed and know we would like to be of any possible help.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

1714 Everett Avenue
Jackson, Mississippi 39204
July 12, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony,

A brief note to thank you for taking the time out to talk with me last week.

My list of contacts is gradually broadening; one name leads to another. This trip will evidently be very much of a feeler, letting people know what kind of thinking is going on in Mississippi and then developing the project as people think about it and some shape emerges.

I have had no money discussions, though; maybe that kind of talk pins things down very much.

I wish there were some way to avoid this kind of trip in the middle of the summer. I had forgotten what agony a coat and tie could be when combined with Washington heat.

Thanks again, and we'll be in touch again before too long, I hope.

Yours truly,

Richard Jewett

Rec'd 7/2/65

MJ-file

1714 Everett Avenue
Jackson, Mississippi
June 30, 1965

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar,

I am Field Secretary for CORE in Mississippi.

Out of our work here has come an idea for a political education program. Recently in Jackson I spoke at some length with Mr. John Ehle of the Ford Foundation. He suggested several times that I contact you and discuss the program with you.

I am in Durham for the CORE convention and would like to come to Atlanta perhaps Wednesday next week to talk with you. I'll call to make final arragements when my program here is clear.

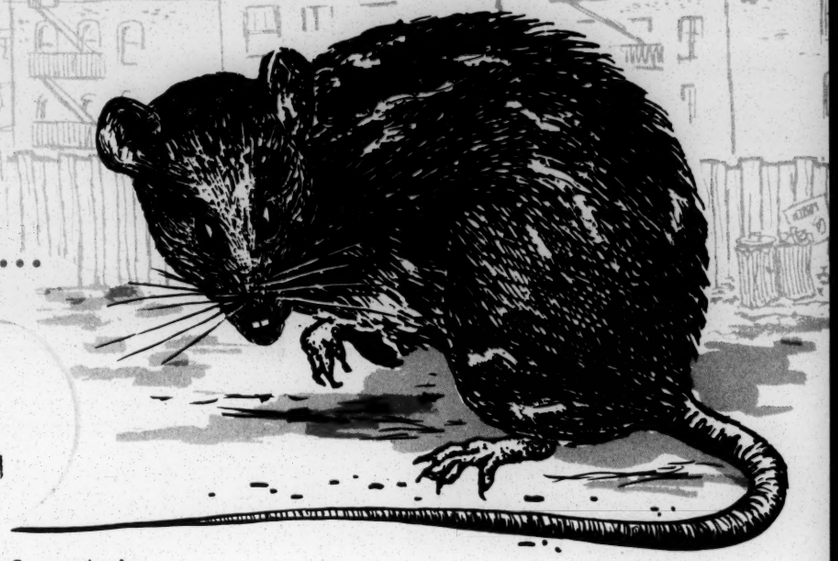
I can be reached at 720 Lake Boone Trail
Raleigh, N.C.
(919) 787-0218

Thank you for your attention, and I hope we will be able to get together.

Yours truly,
Richard A. Jewett
Richard A. Jewett

File
Congress of Racial Equality

America the Beautiful...



L W DUNBAR, EX DIR
THE SOUTHERN
REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 FORSYTH ST, N W
ATLANTA 3, GA, RM 201

Webster's tamely defines rat as "any of certain rodents allied to the mice, but considerably larger."

26-year-old Mrs. Rita Davis, mother of four, told the New York Times: "When I have to use the bathroom at night I always knock before opening the door. You've got to warn the rats you're coming, or they'll resent the intrusion."

John Alexander also knows rats intimately. Reports the New York Post:

Boy Bitten by Rat

Five-year-old John Alexander was bitten on the lip by a rat while the youngster slept in his first-floor apartment yesterday at 2174 Lexington Av., near 130th St. His parents are taking part in the rent strike to protest rats in their building. The child's mother, Mrs. Anabelle Alexander, said she had complained to the landlord for more than two years about the rats.

Why does CORE care? Isn't CORE primarily concerned with the non-violent struggle for racial equality?

> Yes, for 22 years CORE has been in the forefront of the movement for civil rights -- and you know that decent housing is an essential first step toward racial equality. The segregated ghettos of the North do as good a job of repressing human dignity as do the white supremacists of the South!

In Cleveland, in Philadelphia, in New York, in suburban slums as well, CORE is showing that people can do something about fallen ceilings and leaking pipes ... about heatless radiators and stinking firetraps ... about rats that gnaw on their children and slumlords who turn deaf ears to legitimate complaints.

Dateline: Cleveland. "Much of the city remains a bleak wasteland of broken plaster and fetid hallways, where every day children are bitten by rats."

Dateline: Hempstead, L.I. "At the invitation of the Long Island CORE, Welfare Commissioner John J. McManus took a guided slum tour here yesterday and immediately halted rent payments to five landlords. 'We never

(over, please)

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK

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James Farmer
national director

realized it was this bad,' he said. 'No agency ever reported on it.'"

Dateline: Philadelphia. "Living conditions in crumbling Hawthorne Village have been made the target of a militant campaign by a small but vocal group led by CORE."

Dateline: New York. "Assistant Health Commissioner Jerome Trichter says 'Rats breed disease and death. They are a symbol of despair and defeat. Our rat-infested slums are the city's worst health problem. They are part of a living hell.'"

CORE has proved that rent strikes are effective in establishing livable conditions. Cleveland's first rent strike ended after two weeks with the owner of a four-story slum building agreeing to all of CORE's demands. A New York judge has upheld the legality of rent strikes, and New York's Mayor Wagner has endorsed them.

The problem now is how to put this potent formula to work in hundreds of other rat-ridden slum areas. YOU can help CORE organize more tenant groups, spur victimized householders into acting on their own behalf. You can help with money!

Won't you act now, before the next child is mutilated by rats? Place your contribution in the postpaid envelope below. Give $10 or more if you can -- less if you must -- but send it today, so that little ones like John Alexander may sleep safely through the night.

Sincerely,

James Farmer

James Farmer
National Director

LOCAL 51 LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA NEW YORK

PULL HERE

FROM

L W DUNBAR, EX DIR
THE SOUTHERN
REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 FORSYTH ST, N W
ATLANTA 3, GA, RM 201

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38 PARK ROW

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Attention: James Farmer

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

A national organization working to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods.

"The walls are swiss cheese. There is no heat. There are a dozen people in a room. The pipes leak. The windows are broken. There are 70 violations in four floors. When you think of a building like this, you can understand how frustrated people become, how beaten they are. You can understand why there is a rent strike."

JEROME TRICHTER
Assistant Health Commissioner
City of New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

I want John Alexander and thousands like him to sleep in safety. Here is my gift of $..... to help CORE's battle for decent housing for all Americans.

Please make check payable to: CORE

No stamp or signature needed.
Simply enclose donation, seal and mail.

This return envelope may be mailed without postage. However, by placing a 5c stamp on it you will save us 7c and help CORE carry on its vitally needed work.

File

core CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

A National Organization with affiliated local groups working to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 Park Row COrtlandt 7-0408 New York 38, New York

Dear Friend:

As most of you know, violence in the South has come almost wholly from white, not Negro groups. The strain has been intense, the pressures difficult to take, but Negro leaders have shown remarkable maturity and wisdom in their refusal to use violent words or violent methods as they work for the rights of Negroes as American citizens.

But there are younger Negroes, less disciplined, less experienced, less wise who are restless under the provocation given them by southern demagogues and hate groups. They, too, want to secure their rights. And they want these rights in their own generation as all freedom-loving people do. The trouble is: they (as is equally true of young whites) do not know how to work in nonviolent ways. Situations are tense, yes; but minds are tense, too; and feelings, hurt, humiliated, do not have creative outlets.

What is the answer? What can be done to guide the young and courageous? How can they learn nonviolent methods of protest? How can they learn to discipline their emotions? To find understanding?

CORE, the Congress of Racial Equality, has, I think, an answer. A good one: workshops to meet the need for practical training in nonviolence. An Interracial Action Institute will be held by CORE in Miami, Florida, from September 5 to 20. Many young Negroes and whites will attend this workshop, if we help them do so by our contributions. They will be trained in community projects to open employment to Negroes, to prepare for school desegregation, to aid voter registration drives for Negro citizens, and to challenge, peaceably, quietly, firmly, the pattern of segregation in theaters and restaurants.

We feel helpless, sometimes, as we see what lawlessness is doing to our people everywhere. But you can help: I cannot think of a better investment of your dollars and concern than by helping our young people learn to work for their rights in a mature, nonviolent, disciplined way.

Won't you send a check immediately? In time to help us make the most of the Miami Interracial Action Institute? A postage-paid, addressed envelope is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Lillian Smith

Lillian Smith

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James Peck, *COREIator Editor*
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98

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

A National Organization working to abolish racial discrimination by direct, non-violent methods

"It may well be that the greatest tragedy of this period of social transition is not the glaring noisiness of the so-called bad people, but the appalling silence of the so-called good people. It may be that our generation will have to repent not only for the diabolical actions and vitriolic words of the children of darkness, but also for the crippling fears and tragic apathy of the children of light."

— Rev. Martin Luther King

I enclose $..... to help support the CORE Interracial Action Institute and for the general purposes of CORE.

PLEASE PRINT 59

(Mr.) (Mrs.) (Miss)_____

Street and No._____

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Please make checks payable to: **CORE**

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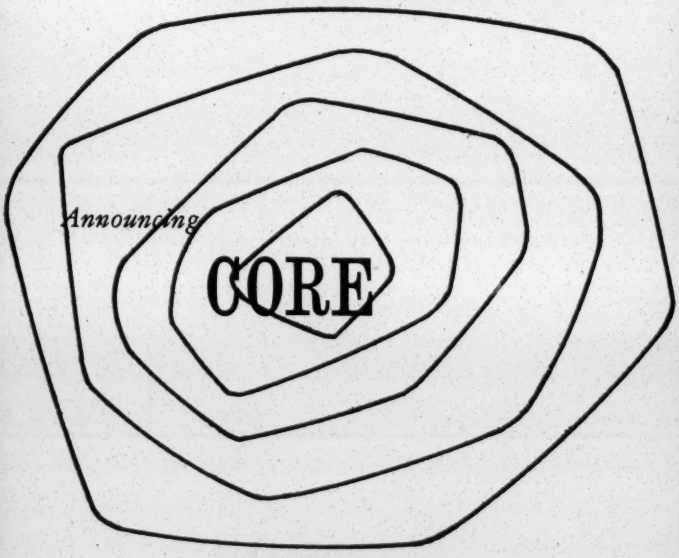
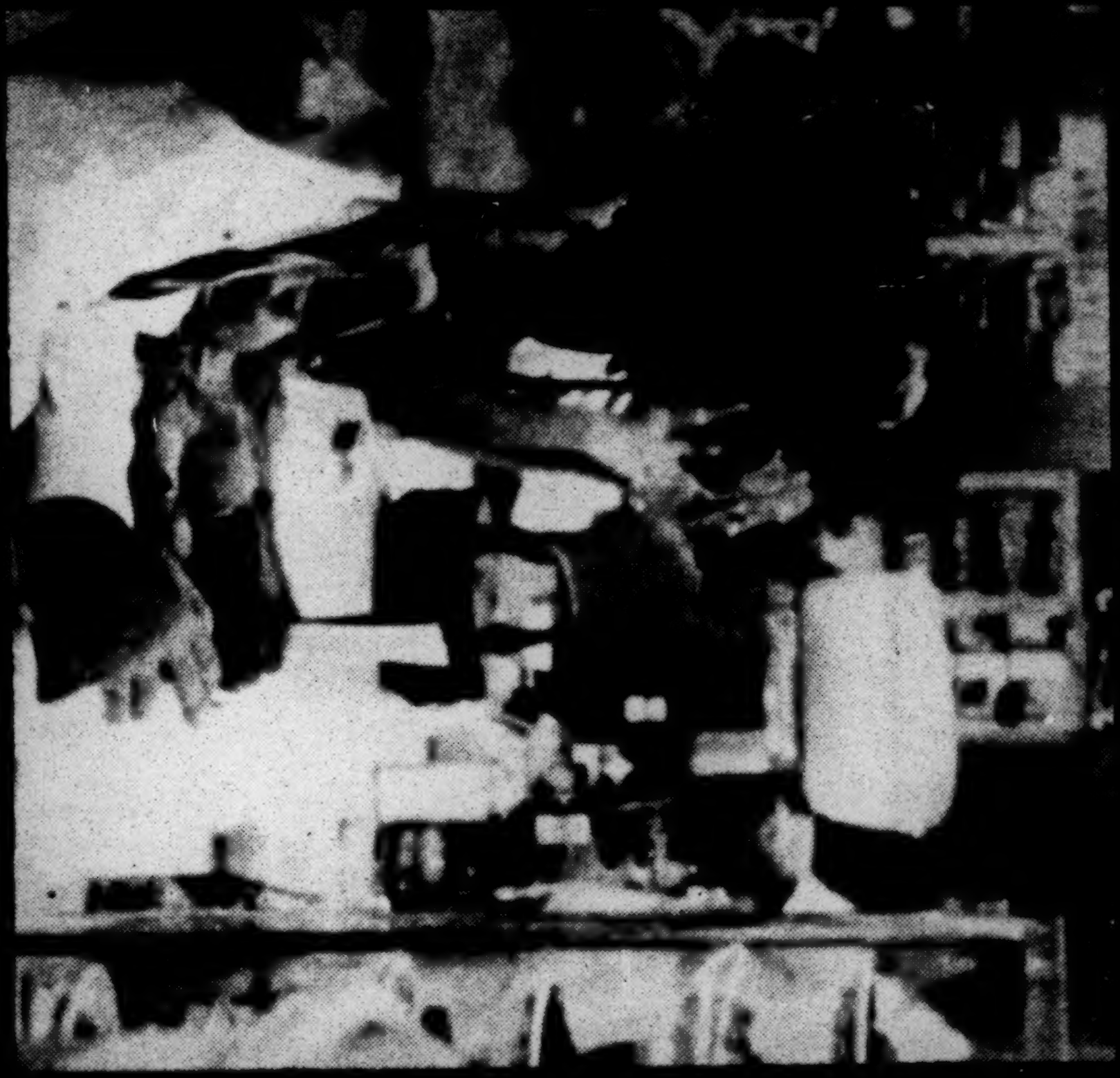
Miami Action Institute

ACT FOR INTEGRATION



INTERRACIAL ACTION INSTITUTE



WHY AN ACTION INSTITUTE?

It is the purpose of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in planning the tute to point up the great need for *training* and for *action* on a community level. In will learn by doing. Discussions will be based on actual successes and failures experie pants in direct, nonviolent, group projects.

Much is asked of the participants in this program. Immense good will and an tion to a future of complete integration for America. Most important: Courage—a age. Physical danger is always present in a program of this sort, and it must be a an applicant's decision to participate in the Institute program.

WHY MIAMI?

Miami, Florida has been chosen as the community in which the Institute progr plemented this year for three outstanding reasons:

(1) Greater Miami CORE is already a well-organized community group projects before the Institute opens and follow through on those projects not co of-town participants must leave.

(2) Miami is a far-south city with some of the racial problems of the D a large population of liberals. Varied action projects can be carried on to give experience useful in the Border and Northern States as well as in the Deep area, more than any other, can give useful training to participants no matter country they are from.

(3) Miami, unlike some other Southern cities, can provide a living arra out-of-town participants regardless of race. We intend to learn by living inte by acting interracially.

Carefully planned action can greatly speed up progress in this city where so m through vacationers absorbing patterns of segregation which long outlast their M

LEARN BY DOING

This is the theme of the Interracial Action Institute. To carry it out, Institute members will take part in testing eating places, theatres, etc., to learn for themselves whether a discriminatory pattern exists. In cases where Negroes are refused service, the usual steps of *peaceful, direct* action will be followed.

It is the essence of nonviolence that it proceed step-by-step. Where discrimination can be ended through negotiation, more drastic steps are never used. Although CORE's distinctive method is *direct* action, it may also use broad educational techniques and, upon occasion, court procedures.

Daytime sessions of the Institute will usually involve direct participation in action for integration. Evening sessions will be largely devoted to a study of nonviolent action—both in theory and as applied to specific situations encountered during the day.

Participants will also receive training in releasing information to press, radio and TV. One large public meeting is planned for two reasons: (1) to bring the weight of Miami CORE to bear upon speeding changes in the community; (2) to train Institute members in how to prepare, publicize and conduct a public rally for integration.

* * * * *

Persons wishing to participate in the Miami Action Institute should write for applications as soon as possible to CORE, 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York. In order to be properly processed, applications must be received by August 21, 1959. Join the Institute and *learn by doing*. If you cannot join . . .

SHARE BY GIVING

Naturally, a program such as this can only be as successful as the financial support it receives. Most of the participants will be able to defray only a small part of the cost of the two weeks they will spend at the Institute. It is hoped that men and women of good will across the country will open their hearts *and* their checkbooks so that CORE's Action Institute will be an outstanding success. After all, it is the participants who will be on the "firing line" assuming the physical risks of integration. Is it asking too much that those of us who stay at home assume the *financial* burden?

Share by Giving . . . so that Others May Learn by Doing.

The envelope enclosed with the letter accompanying this announcement is for your convenience. It needs neither stamp nor addressing. Please use it to give as generously as your conscience dictates.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA 14, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 4, 1964

Dr. Samuel D. Cook
Atlanta University
Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Doctor Cook:

I am amazed at the reaction to our conversation and my previous note to you as expressed in your lengthy epistle of March 3. You have missed the point completely.

As President of Atlanta University I have a responsibility directly to the Trustees and further to the Atlanta University community to know beforehand what is being planned to be presented under the sponsorship of the University. Until your letter of March 3 no one had ever questioned the validity of this responsibility.

I asked you to let me know beforehand when you had definitely decided to invite any speaker to appear at Atlanta University and to have to use the University as a background for his public performance. I still think and insist that the President of the University is due this respect and further that I must ask that this be done. This has nothing to do with academic freedom or censorship. The question of censorship will arise when this office first says to you that speaker X will not be permitted to use the University as his platform.

I trust that you will see fit to honor my request.

Yours very truly,

Rufus E. Clement

REC:c

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA 14, GEORGIA

File
Sam Cook

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 14, 1964

Dr. Samuel D. Cook
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor Cook:

I suggest that it would be best, so that we might not have an uncertain situation to arrive at some future date, if before you invite an outside speaker to participate in a Town Meeting, you let my office know of your intentions.

I would like to establish this as a regular practice. In this way I believe the administration could avoid any future disagreement over the question of the wisdom of a particular individual being invited to a campus activity.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Rufus E. Clement

REC/s

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

Final Action

The total context and burden of President Clement's directive is indicative of the invocation of oppressive censorship, which is incompatible with the requirements of free institutions. I cannot accept the proposition that "the question of censorship will arise" when the president tells me "that speaker X will not be permitted to use the University as his platform." Such a view is too narrow. It is only one side of the dark and self-defeating mountain of censorship. Censorship may entail administrative approval as well as disapproval of particular speakers; a censor may say yes as well as no, go as well as halt. The essence of censorship, in this context is the mandatory submission ~~to the president for his review, scrutiny, and determination~~ of the names of proposed speakers to the president for his review, scrutiny, and determination <u>prior</u> to inviting them to appear on Town Meeting. This is an invitation to tyranny over the mind and spirit. As a matter of principle and personal and professional integrity, I cannot yield to the regimentation and control of the mind. Town Meeting is dear to my heart, but freedom of the intellectual process is dearer. I have no choice but to cancel the public forum. It was truly a free institution, though, until the present predicament.

March 3, 1964

President Rufus E. Clement
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear President Clement:

I have brooded and reflected long and hard over your proposed invocation of censorship of Town Meeting. The process has been painful and poignant, for your proposal touches the heart and nerve center of the intellectual enterprise. Reference is made to our conversation of February 12 as well as to your letter of February 14. The new policy raises many aching questions about academic freedom and responsibility, freedom and zest of inquiry and discussion, competition of ideas and beliefs, liberty of intellectual exposure and examination, and the blessed appeal to the sovereignty of reason.

No easy comment is possible or meaningful. You have suggested that before inviting "an outside speaker to participate in a Town Meeting, you let my office know of your intentions." This I take ultimately to mean the institution of a "speaker-ban" regulation, so that before inviting a speaker from outside the University we must secure your personal certification of his legitimacy and rectitude. Since we are very careful in the selection of participants and since, moreover, you are committed to academic freedom, I think your approval would be perfunctory.

But a supremely precious principle looms large in the context. Integrity and liberty of the intellectual process and conscience is a principle whose value is beyond price. It is the cornerstone of the mind's adventure and deepest aspiration. It informs and inspires the academic journey. This sacred principle is imperiled by the imposition of the academically hostile and poisonous doctrines of nihil obstat and imprimatur. Intellectual freedom is an inviolable principle of perennial and universal validity.

Because I value your opinion, I am perfectly willing to consult and discuss with you, on my own initiative and choice rather than on the basis of compulsory censorship and intellectual oppression, any proposed speaker whose credentials are clearly open to question. We could compare notes, share ideas, examine the evidence, and engage in a free and thorough dialogue. This, in marginal cases, would be beneficial to Town Meeting. Indeed, there is evidence of my sincerity and prudence on this point. When we were considering a debate between Dr. Samuel W. Williams and Malcolm X, your views and counsel were sought. In spite of the fact that Malcolm X had spoken at such reputable institutions as Harvard, Yale, and Howard, I, because of your opposition, dropped the idea. I did not even

argue the issue. True, I have nothing but contempt and scorn for the ideas, beliefs, and methods of the Black Muslims. But that is beside the point. I felt then, as I do now, that the best and only effective way to deal with offensive, dangerous, and "bad" ideas is to subject them to rational scrutiny and empirical refutation in the public arena. Only rationality is capable of detecting, isolating, examining, and refuting irrational beliefs, fanatical ideas, and false systems of meaning.

As a matter of principle, I cannot agree to submit for your subjective approval the name of every proposed speaker from outside the University. In good conscience, I cannot request your personal evaluation and approval of the discussants we routinely have on Town Meeting. My chief reasons are:

(1) Intellectual censorship, with its aim of thought-control and regimentation of the mind, is inconsistent with the principles of academic and constitutional freedom. It offends the basic presuppositions of institutions of higher learning. It stifles discussion, suppresses dissent, encourages conformity and orthodoxy instead of the spirit and grace of academic adventure, and invites termination of that progress which is born of the tension of the encounter of keen and perceptive minds. Academic censorship is based on a radical distrust of reason and the open mind. It corrupts the very heart of rational inquiry and free debate. It destroys the ultimate glory of the great pilgrimage, development, and witness of the human mind.

(2) Censorship of Town Meeting is based on a fundamental distrust and suspicion of the intelligence, judgment, maturity, beliefs, and good sense of the members of the University Center. It assumes that they are incapable of critical thinking, respect for the evidence, and sound judgment, and hence must be protected from "bad" ideas and the "wrong" speakers. They are, so the assumption goes, incompetent to weigh and consider facts and arguments, follow the proper analytical and logical route, and arrive at rational judgments and sound conclusions.

But I think the assumption is sadly mistaken. It at once gives too much credit to the persuasive powers of speakers and the force of "bad" ideas and too little credit to the intelligence and maturity of Town Meeting's listeners. A certain level of maturity, rationality, sophistication, and common sense must be ascribed to the University audience and the wider community. Logic and evidence are the best guardians of truth and right; free and unfettered investigation and discussion is the surest method of discovering truth in human affairs. Free and rational men have nothing to fear in the rigorous competition and rough encounters of the market place. Not the friends but the enemies of a free and open society fear the power and beauty of reason, public debate, and open discussion. Let the atmosphere and occasion be free and open and freedom can take care of itself.

(3) Censorship is the child of authoritarianism. It is rooted in

claims of infallibility, omniscience, and finality. It is, therefore, incompatible with the whole spirit, philosophy, and methodology of Town Meeting. Advance administrative approval would defeat the very value, meaning, and vitality of Town Meeting. For it means, among other things, that the speaker must conform to the preconceptions, biases, and special values and perceptions of the censor.

(4) Prior administrative sanction would be offensive to the management of Town Meeting. I am a professor at Atlanta University and I believe in academic responsibility as well as academic freedom. Additionally, all Town Meeting's co-sponsors are professors in the four colleges in the Center, with the exception of one who is an administrator of the University. They are all sensitive, responsible, and intelligent men dedicated to the good of the University community. They are not unaware of the realities of the interest of the University. We all believe that reverence for, and the practice of, freedom of the intellectual process is, at least in the long-run, in the best interest of our academic community.

(5) Censorship of Town Meeting would be a reflection on speakers. How can I ask you to grant permission for Ralph McGill, Dr. Mays, Eugene Patterson, Solicitor Boyd, Samuel W. Williams, John Letson, and Congressman Weltner to participate in a public forum committed to free discussion and unfettered dissent? These are the chief speakers we have in mind for the duration of the year. Although there still is a question of specific dates, most of them have agreed to participate in a Town Meeting. Their integrity and philosophy should not be called into question, and they should not be subjected to the embarrassing possibility of being banned from speaking. Were I directing Town Meeting elsewhere, I would not seek anyone's permission to invite you. It would be humiliating and insulting to your character and reputation as well as your ideas and beliefs.

(6) The best indication of what is likely to happen with Town Meeting is the record. I challenge anyone to demonstrate the proposition that our speakers, any of them, have been inconsistent with the reputation, mission, and welfare of the University. True, we have had speakers with whose ideas and beliefs I disagree violently, but that is irrelevant. One's personal philosophy should not be the criterion of selection. The purpose of Town Meeting is to stimulate serious discussion, criticism, dissent, and inquiry rather than harmony and agreement. As we say on our program, Town Meeting is committed to the creative life of the dialogue. It is based on the idea of the vitality and great adventure of mind. We want intellectual controversy -- not deadening conformity and self-defeating sterility. Through speakers with different and contradictory perspectives as well as vigorous audience participation, we seek to be true to the legacy and responsibility of the intellectual enterprise. Town Meeting provides a place where, among other things, ideas are shared,

debated, and demonstrated to be valid or invalid, true or false, broad or narrow, relevant or irrelevant, worthwhile or worthless, genuine or spurious, meaningful or meaningless. A university ought to be a place where competitive ideas are expressed and challenged, where minds are astir, sensitive, alert, and creative, and where all are invited and urged to participate in the dialogue and the great and endless adventure of truth-seeking and understanding and enjoy what Socrates called "the charm of conversation." Such is the only way to liberate the mind from the narrow throes and enslavement of ignorance, prejudice, groundless opinion, and pretension. But if orthodoxy is enshrined, if conformity is glorified, if certain ideas are arbitrarily suppressed, if controversy is shunned, if there are a priori shackles on free and rational inquiry, the general community as well as the academy suffers and mind is enslaved. Irrationalism and fanaticism win. Tyranny over the mind is radically inconsistent with the presuppositions and values of a free, open, and pluralistic society. It poisons the wellsprings of higher education. It perverts mind and spirit.

For these reasons, then, Mr. President, it is necessary to keep Town Meeting free, independent, open, fresh, and aflame. It would be better discontinued than in oppressive and restrictive administrative chains. Since, with the help of a few people, I instituted Town Meeting nearly eight years ago, I have spent considerable time, money, energy, toil, and pain trying to develop it into something worthwhile -- an enterprise which makes a contribution to the total life of the University, the Center, and general community. It is the pride of my heart. We need not less but more hard-nosed free discussion, examination of "controversial" issues, dialogue, rational inquiry, exciting intellectual adventures, independent judgment, and appeal to the power, light, glory, and dignity of reason inherent in the Town Meeting ideal, philosophy, and spirit. We need desperately more intellectual conversation and confrontation. Minds cannot grow and mature without the saving grace of a climate of freedom of discussion and adventure. A free context nurtures, sustains, informs, and toughens the mind.

I have the feeling that Town Meeting is making a contribution to the intellectual character of the University and Center. If it is not, it does not deserve to live; if it is, it does not deserve to die. It cannot live under the crippling restraints of thought-control and censorship. To grow and prosper, Town Meeting needs the pure sunlight of intellectual liberalism and the oxygen of the creative dialogue. Censorship means its death.

All good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel DuBois Cook

SDC:lsc

CROSS REFERENCE:

For other correspondence concerning Samuel DuBois Cook see:

NEW SOUTH, Correspondence and Vouchers for all Issues

draft ~~(May 11, 1966)~~

FOR RELEASE MAY 12, 1966

~~WASHINGTON, May 11~~ (A report on racial tensions in the South, issued jointly by the Southern Regional Council and the American Jewish Committee, warned here today that continued "white lawlessness" ~~would~~ could trigger "retaliatory violence" from Southern Negroes, ~~whose current mood was likened to that of France's peasants just before the French Revolution.~~

The ~~only~~ main hope of avoiding such violence, the report concluded, is for "the realization of promises and potential" for ~~Southern~~ Negroes to be speeded.

Insert A

Besides documenting white lawlessness, the report touched on several other factors affecting Negroes that are creating an ominous situation in the South: inadequate Federal enforcement of civil rights legislation, and ~~the resultant~~ disillusionment caused by the; poverty; and a new psychological state of Negro Americans generally --their ~~unwillingness to settle for~~ increasing impatience with anything less than full citizenship.

The report disclosed that following the start of "peaceful" desegregation in the South in September 1965, ten killings and "uncounted" beatings, burnings, bombings, and shootings were recorded in the six-month period through the end of February. ~~By contrast, ...(insert contrasting figures, if available)~~

INSERT B

Titled The Continuing Crisis: An Assessment of New Racial Tensions in the South, the report was released simultaneously in Atlanta, Ga., at the headquarters of the Southern Regional Council, and here in Washington on the eve of the American Jewish Committee's 60th anniversary Annual Meeting. Formal sessions of the four-day Annual Meeting, which is being attended by hundreds of members from all over the U.S., get under way tomorrow at the Shoreham Hotel.

INSERT C

(~~Insert paragraph, if feasible, on how the study was carried out; mention of appendix of newspaper reports).~~

Americans around the country, the report pointed out, have been "deluded" about the facts of Southern school integration and the reprisals that have followed in the wake of voting registration drives to implement the Voting Rights Law of 1965. The assumption that "Federal money and Southern honor" would carry the day for peaceful acceptance of the law has not been borne out.

The report charged that only token school integration thus far had been achieved in the South, with between 5 and 6 per cent of the South's 3,014,025 Negro children of school age now attending classes with whites, and that the parents of the relatively few Negro children who do attend white schools often have been victims of violence and of economic pressures that cost them their jobs and their homes.

Further, according to the report, many Negroes who register to vote or who attempt to send their children to white schools are beaten, lose their jobs, or are evicted from their homes.

INSERT D

The war on poverty ~~for the most part~~ has proven ineffectual in providing aid for ~~the~~ poor ~~Southern~~ Negro ~~who in many cases is~~ Southerners, including those out of work because ~~he has~~ they tried to exercise ~~his~~ their constitutional rights.

As an example, the report points to the tent cities put up in ~~Lowndes County, Alabama~~ Washington County, Mississippi, to house Negroes: "In the coldest winter in Delta memory, people huddled inside the tents unable to find work, waiting for Federal food commodities that would hold off hunger while they tried to keep from freezing. Too many times food got tangled up in red tape, and the hope of its arrival turned to bitterness."

In some states, the report continued, aid to poor Negroes has been blocked by public officials. For example, in Washington County, Mississippi, where a great number of Negroes are off the land and out of work, the Board of Supervisors refused additional government surplus commodities because, in the words of a local newspaper, "the program would probably benefit primarily Negroes, and landowners are said to feel they would have more difficulty in getting spring labor if commodities were not cut off in March."

~~Yet, curiously,~~ the concept of Federal help ~~is fanning the hatred of Negroes by whites.~~ contributes to tensions. ~~Both white and Negro, according to the report, feel trapped in a situation over which they have no control.~~ Referring to the Southern white, the report stated: "He reads and hears daily that only the Negro receives Federal help for his predicament, and Southern education is sufficiently deficient that he has no facts with which to refute this."

In many ways, the report continued, "the psychological condition of Negroes generally is similar to that of the middle class and peasantry in France prior to the Revolution. The first feeble gains, opening the door just wide enough to let those outside look at life inside, have spurred a greater desire to participate in that life."

Alabama, Mississippi, north and delta Louisiana, and southwest Georgia, are pinpointed as areas of ~~potential~~ much recent and past violence. It is "an illusion," the report declared, to regard recent hard-core, violent intimidation and reprisal against Negroes ~~violence~~ as characteristic of all the former states of the Confederacy. Occasional outbursts in the peripheral South -- Texas, Arkansas, Florida, north Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia -- ~~should be considered as nothing more than~~ usually "isolated incidents," rather than concerted campaigns of terrorism.

Negro anger, the report stated, has spread from the city slums to the middle class. Middle-class Negroes, virtually the only ones to be benefited even in part thus far by Federal civil rights legislation, "have found progress toward tangible results of equal opportunity frustratingly slow."

"There is a new awareness," the report went on, "that even the first 'easy' gains -- simply peeling off the old, dead layers of institutionalized prejudice -- took ten years. To struggle so long to buy tokenism has at last worn patience thin."

In addition, the report stated, middle-class Negro politicians are becoming increasingly aware of race consciousness on the part of their overwhelmingly poor constituencies. Typical of this new attitude in Southern politics is that of a Negro conservative alderman recently elected in Atlanta, who warned whites that Negroes in the heart of the South will no longer honor the traditional Negro-upper-class-white alliance that assures control by whites. This official speculated that an undiluted Negro city vote could give Negroes control of such vital services as electric power and water that could be used as a lever in the fight for power.

Such attitudes, the report related, are widespread, and eventually all levels of government will have to deal realistically with this "new determination to negotiate from strength rather than the old appeal to white conscience."

Violence against the Negroes, the report continued, takes place largely in rural areas, where the white man often has a "a real personal grudge" against Negroes of his own locale that is even stronger than his feelings against demonstrators in city streets. Discussing

the rural white and his reaction to Negroes he knows, the report stated: "For those who continue to crop for Mr. John and stay out of trouble, he feels contempt. True, the wrath of whites is almost always directed at those Negroes who are trying to change things, but relationships also deteriorate with those who do not join the effort."

Yet the reaction to such violence against rural Negroes is now also being felt in the cities more keenly than ever before: "Now a 'civil rights assassin' who gets off with a stern reprimand by a judge and a hearty handshake from his cohorts may trigger widespread reprisal by Negroes in city slums."

The report ~~foresaw only slim hope~~ urged the need for white leadership in the South to deal effectively with this new Negro militancy and anger. It stated: "In abdicating responsibility for the lives of Negroes held in slums or in feudal conditions on the land, the white South may already have thrown away its chance to direct the new explosive energy that is feeding Negro discontent. It has cut itself off from the slum; it has, through 'welfare,' paid Negroes to stay off the middle-class streets and out of sight."

"If there is any possibility for whites to regain any voice in the Negro community, they would have to forsake their solidarity, cease bloc-voting, and, above all, work diligently to break the cycle of segregated housing, poor schools, and menial jobs. If they would do this, city government would have no choice but to deal realistically with the causes of discontent rather than with hand-picked middle-class Negro negotiators."

The report asserted that "little actual headway" could be

made until Negroes in the South were less vulnerable economically and thus less subject to methods of intimidation. There is "an incredibly tenacious determination on the part of poverty-stricken people, particularly in rural areas, to give their children a chance for a better education." But a loss of a job requires that people sustain themselves over what seems an endless time. Thus this form of reprisal is often more effective than a bombing or a beating."

Seeking to put the situation in the South in perspective as to place and time, the report related the South's "dilemma" to a world-wide pattern: "in which the poor, colored, economically underdeveloped, rural world is seeking fundamental changes in the face of the status-quo-oriented world of rich, white, urbanized Europe and North America -- all fostered by industrialization creating 'haves' in cities, by-passing 'have-nots' on the land."

The report recalled that in 1960 a similar report, prepared jointly by the Southern Regional Council, the American Friends Service Committee, and the National Council of the Churches of Christ, had described the violent reaction to the 1954 Supreme Court decision on school desegregation. "With the same sense of sadness and urgency," today's survey from the Southern Regional Council and the American Jewish Committee stated, "this report continues the same story -- with its warning to the nation that violence has not abated, and that the miracle of non-retaliation from Negroes cannot be expected to continue."

Throughout accounts of violence on the part of the white South, the report found "a new thread of Negroes' fearlessness and

determination -- and a warning: 'I've been stomped down and stomped down all of my life. It's been long enough.'"

The anger of the Negroes is not new, the report pointed out, nor is the fear among white Southerners that it will be unleashed. "The most compelling factor has to do with the mood of answering anger, of retaliatory violence among Negroes of the South, and the threat in the cities, particularly, of rampage and riot, echoing the legacy of white lawlessness so long the South's greatest disgrace."

"Only the signs that the ~~answer~~ anger is closer to the surface, nearer to exploding, are new," the report concluded. "That it has not exploded in the past is but a dim hope that it will not explode in the future. Unless the realization of promises and potential can be speeded -- this seems about the only hope."

INSERTS

[redacted]

[redacted]

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • PLaza 1-4000 • Cable Wishcom, New York

Adams 4 0700

May 2, 1966

Rec'd 5/3/66 Air Mail Spec. Del.

Mr. Pat Watters
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Watters:

At the suggestion of Charles Wittenstein, of our Atlanta office, I am enclosing draft of the proposed press release on the joint announcement of the upcoming violence pamphlet. We would like to release it May 11, for publication in the papers of May 12 and afterwards, and hope that you would both agree to this date and to issuing it simultaneously through your own media outlets.

You will note that a few blanks appear in the draft.

"A" on page 1 asks if a contrasting figure is available: say the six-month period prior to September 1965 -- I am aware of course that this may be impossible.

"B" on page 1 asks for a note on how the study was conducted; it's generally our experience that the press asks for this.

"C" on page 5 asks for a brief one-paragraph description of the Southern Regional Council.

One other thought: If something pertinent to the violence story emerges from tomorrow's elections -- particularly in Alabama -- it might be useful to add that, to give the release more immediacy.

Understandably, I am eager to get approval of this soonest. I will therefore put in a phone call to your office early tomorrow (Tuesday), on the hope that you will have had an opportunity to clear it by then.

I am sending copies both of this letter and of the draft itself to Mr. Wittenstein, as he asked.

Cordially yours,

Morton Yarmon

Morton Yarmon
Director of Public Relations

MY:pc
cc: Charles Wittenstein

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DA
Ret PW

June 8, 1966

Mr. Pat Watters
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Pat:

I've just gone through the clippings here in the office that resulted from the release in Washington at our Annual Meeting of the joint report, The Continuing Crisis.

Both wire services covered heavily, and I have about 100 clippings from general newspapers. The pickup from the Anglo-Jewish press was disappointingly small, but I know the reason why: we had so much other essentially Jewish news released at the same meeting that this report was simply held to be expendable. We did an extensive mailing to the Negro press, but the clipping services here leave much to be desired so I'm in the dark as to just how well the release did; I would suspect well, though, since it comes so close to home for their readers.

We picked up four editorials: that in the Washington Post was favorable, those in Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and the Petersburg (Va.) Progress-Index were as bad as could be expected. The Baltimore Sun's comment was in the nature of background.

The Wall Street Journal had a brief piece on page 1 of the paper of May 13.

The New York Times unfortunately did not give us the space I had hoped for. The reference to the report was subordinated to the report on Ambassador Goldberg's address to our Annual Dinner, and President Johnson's surprise appearance at the same event; the report was covered in three paragraphs. I had feared this, as you

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may recall when I phoned you to shift the release date, but there was nothing I could do about it.

We did get large space in major papers across the country, including:

Memphis Commercial-Appeal
Newark Evening News
Philadelphia Inquirer
Jamaica (N.Y.) Long Island Press
Cleveland Plain Dealer
Washington Post
Kansas City Times
Baltimore Sun
Tulsa World
Oakland Tribune
Chatanooga Times
New York Post
New York Daily News
Knoxville News-Sentinel
Des Moines Register
St. Paul Pioneer Press
San Francisco Examiner
Los Angeles Times
Chicago Sun Times
Chicago Tribune
Miami Herald
Madison State Journal

If you have interest in seeing clippings on any of these, I'll be delighted to send them. I must say that over the country we did as well as we have with almost any story we have ever released, and I want to thank you and our other friends at the Southern Regional Council for all their assistance.

Cordially yours,

Morton Yarmon

Morton Yarmon
Director of Public Relations

MY:pc

File

LPC
rec'd to JS

Rec'd 7/11/66

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

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July 7, 1966

Mr. Pat Watters
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Pat:

Thanks for your note of July 5. Sure, we agree then, under the circumstances, that it would be inadvisable to send pamphlets to those who attended the Civil Rights Conference.

Cordially yours,

Mort.

Morton Yarmon
Director of Public Relations

MY:pc

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July 5, 1966

Mr. Morton Yarmon
Director of Public Relations
The American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mort:

After looking over our supply of the "Crisis" pamphlets and discussing it with Paul Anthony, I want to suggest that we not attempt the mailing to the White House conference list. We have about enough of the pamphlets to take care of our normal needs; moreover, I learned that we have done some checking of the conference list and I think it is safe to say that our normal list, by far, would include most of the delegates who would take the time to read the pamphlet.

Unless you feel strongly the other way, let's pass this one up.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:js

May 26, 1964

Professor Staughton Lynd
Department of History
Spelman College
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Professor Lynd:

We are pleased to grant permission to reprint extracts from Howard Zinn's report on Albany (the mimeographed, first report) for your book to be entitled Non-Violence: The American Tradition.

It is our understanding that full credit will be given, both to Dr. Zinn and the Southern Regional Council, and the book is to be published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company under the general editorship of Leonard Levy and Alfred Young to be used as a college textbook.

The publisher's usual permission fee will be considered appropriate and satisfactory. Permission will include rights in the United States, Canada, and/or foreign countries without any restrictions.

The Council is always pleased to have its publications quoted by scholars.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

CC: Dr. Howard Zinn

Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

April 27, 1964

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Attention: Permissions Department

Dear Sir:

This is to request permission to reprint

extracts from Howard Zinn's, Albany (the mimeographed not the printed version)

in a book entitled Non-Violence: The American Tradition, which I am editing for the American Heritage Series published by The Bobbs-Merrill Company under the general editorship of Leonard Levy and Alfred Young.

I am primarily interested in the United States and Canadian rights, but I would also like to have world rights in order to make my book available to interested foreign scholars. The book is to serve as a college textbook at a relatively low price, and I hope that you will take this into account in deciding on a permission fee, if any. If the fee would be higher for world rights, please let me know both rates.

Full credit will be given. Please specify in your reply if you prefer a certain wording.

I would be happy to answer any questions as to my forthcoming book, and I look forward to including your valuable selection in it.

Sincerely yours,

Staughton Lynd

Staughton Lynd
Assistant Professor
Department of History

October 5, 1964

Rand McNally & Company
P. O. Box 7600
Chicago 80, Illinois

Dear Sirs:

You have our permission to reprint from our Three Views Of Segregation (the correct title is: Three Views of the Segregation Decisions), Pages 13-18, Benjamin E. Mays, "The Moral Aspects of Segregation". Please note that Dr. Mays' name is spelled Mays and not Mayo.

It is our understanding that this material is to be used exclusively in a volume entitled Education and American Society from 1860 to Present, by Rena L. Vassar, to be published Spring, 1965 at $4.50 per volume and used as a textbook by the Department of History, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

We will, of course, appreciate your citing the author, title of publication, and the publisher: The Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

CC: Miss Rena L. Vassar
Department of History
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana

REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO REPRINT

To: Southern Regional Council

The undersigned hereby applies for permission to reprint from your publication entitled

THREE VIEWS OF SEGREGATION

by

published in (year) 1956

the following material (list precise details of text passage, map, illustration, table or chart, giving references to page numbers, paragraphs, number of words, deleted sections, and any other pertinent identifying information):

Pages 13-18

Note: Benjamin Mays: "The Moral Aspect of Segregation"

This material is to be used exclusively in a volume entitled

EDUCATION AND AMERICAN SOCIETY FROM 1860 TO PRESENT

by Rena L. Vassar

to be published by Rand McNally & Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Date of publication: Spring 1965

Probable list price: $4.50 per volume

Text or trade edition (or both): Text edition

X The undersigned agrees to use the above material without change.

_____ The undersigned wishes to make certain adaptations or changes in the above material, as follows:

The undersigned agrees to give full credit to source, citing author (or editor), title of publication, publisher, and date of publication, or any specified form of credit.

Signed Rena L. Vassar
(Applicant)

Address Department of History
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana

RAND McNALLY & COMPANY

P.O. BOX 7600, CHICAGO 80, ILLINOIS

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

AIR MAIL

April 30, 1965

Father Mario Wm. Shaw, O.S.B.
Coordinator
Nat'l Institute for Race and Religion, Inc.
Saint Maur Interracial Seminary
South Union, Ky. 42283

Dear Father Shaw:

We are pleased to grant permission to your office to quote from Dr. Benjamin E. Mays" "The Moral Aspects of Segregation," in Three Views of the Segregation Decisions (Atlanta: Southern Regional Council, 1955), p. 14. (three paragraphs).

We are indeed pleased to know that the Very Reverend Bernadine J. Patterson wishes to use the quote in Conscience on Trial: Racial Crisis in a Religious Perspective, and shall inform Dr. Mays so that he may be aware of forthcoming publication.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Zerox copy to Dr. Mays

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR RACE AND RELIGION, Inc.

Saint Maur Interracial Seminary

SOUTH UNION, KY. 42283

April 27, 1965

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W., Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

This office is preparing a manuscript for immediate publication, entitled, CONSCIENCE ON TRIAL: Racial Crisis in a Religious Perspective, by the Very Reverend Bernardine J. Patterson and desires permission to quote from your publication as indicated by the attached enclosure.

Thanking you in advance for your kind cooperation, I remain:

Sincerely Yours,

Mario Wm Shaw

Mario Wm. Shaw, O.S.B.
Coordinator

MWS:mn

Benjamin E, Mays, "The Moral Aspects of Segregation," in Three Views of the Segregation Decisions (Atlanta: Southern Regional Council, 1955), p. 14.

"There are three main reasons for segregation in the United States. 1. The first objective of segregation is to place a legal badge of inferiority upon the segregated, to brand him as unfit to move freely among other human beings. This badge says the segregated is mentally, morally, and socially unfit to move around as a free man.

2. The second objection of segregation is to set the segregated apart so that he can be treated as an inferior: in the courts, in recreation, in transportation, in politics, in government, in employment, in religion, in education, in hotels, in motels, restaurants and in every other area of American life. And all of this has been done without the consent of the segregated.

3. The third objective of legalized segregation follows from the first two. It is designed to make the segregated believe that he is inferior, that he is nobody and to make him accept willingly his inferior status in society."

October 21, 1964

Mr. Andrew Schulze
Director of Research
Lutheran Human Relations Association
Valparaiso University
Valparaiso, Indiana

Dear Mr. Schulze:

You have our permission to include a few paragraphs or sections of paragraphs from The Economic Status of Negroes: in the Nation and in the South, by Vivian W. Henderson. The date of publication was September, 1963.

We will appreciate your giving the usual credit to the Council, and look forward to reading your thoughts on the church and world-wide race issues.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Lutheran Human Relations Association of America

VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY - VALPARAISO, INDIANA

October 19, 1964

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I hope soon to submit for publication a somewhat extensive manuscript on the church and the world-wide race issue. In it I should like to include a few paragraphs or sections of paragraphs from "The Economic Status of Negroes: in the Nation and in the South" by Vivian W. Henderson, (Pamphlet No. 3 in the 'Roward Regional Realism' Series published by the Council.) In giving documentation, I should like to be able to give the date of publication--which I do not find in the pamphlet. Can you give me this information?

Sept. 1963

At the same time, if permission to quote from this pamphlet is needed, will you grant such permission?

Thank you very much for any assistance you will be able to give.

Sincerely,

Andrew Schulze

Andrew Schulze
Director of Research

~~EXECUTIVE SECRETARY~~
ANDREW SCHULZE
VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY
VALPARAISO, INDIANA

ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
KARL E. LUTZE
VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY
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May 20, 1959

Professor Edward A. Corwin
Old Stone House
Stockton Road
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Professor Corwin:

Charles Hounshell brought your greetings. No one here has heard of the Chicago Committee to Win the Vote in the South; but we shall find out what it is and get acquainted!

I was a little surprised that you knew I was in Atlanta. It is, of course, my own unpardonable fault that you learned of my move from someone other than myself. Your letter of February 13 arrived just after we reached here, and you will understand that days and weeks of resettling are not congenial to correspondence. I am, incidentally, very glad to be back. I was here last Summer working with the Council, and when asked to return on a regular staff basis I could not refuse. It is an organization I have long admired and I am glad to be a part of it.

There is, I think, a brightening in the South, or at least most of its parts: Mississippi and probably South Carolina are still unyielding, and Alabama perversely grown worse. But in this state and in Arkansas there are genuine stirrings; Governor Warren seems well in control in Florida; North Carolina and Tennessee have cleared the first hurdles and if timidity and indifference do not triumph are in position to work smoothly. The great event was the collapse in Virginia: no other state had mounted such an effort, no other state has such symbolic importance.

With all this, I am acutely annoyed by the performance of some of the northern professors: Mark de Wolfe Howe, your Alpheus Mason, Columbia's Wechsler and others. I am the last person to deny the legitimacy of criticism of even "good causes," and as you may recall, I don't like the opinion in Brown v. Topeka myself. You once wrote to me in a similar vein. But many of these critics seem to me only frivolous, and Wechsler's lecture at Harvard was downright stupid in posing a legal question of freedom of association. You undoubtedly merit a withdrawal from the lists, but I have often wished for a Corwin "straightening out and setting straight" essay.

My family is well and thriving. When I can, I shall accept your invitation to come by the Old Stone House. In the meantime, my best wishes to you and Mrs. Corwin.

Sincerely,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

August 11, 1959

Professor Edward A. Corwin
Old Stone House
Stockton Road
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Professor Corwin,

No one could fail to be interested in your "melancholy doubt" about the continued efficiency of the federal system; hot that most of us have not at one time or another been attacked by the same doubt, but because you give authority to it. I still believe in federalism, though I fear that our application of it grows progressively decadent. And I think the prime (not the only) fault is the weakness of the representative principle in our state governments. I live in a metropolitan area which elects its municipal officials and a small handful of state legislators; except for these, the people here have no electoral influence at all. Even in a Presidential election, their sole importance to date has been to effect the size of the majority by which the Democratic nominee will be ratified by the state. Atlanta is an extreme but, as you know, by no means an unique case. By logic similar to that which persuades (me among many others) that a government which guarantees collective bargaining and recognizes the right to organize has the right and the obligation to demand that the internal affairs of trade unions be such as to assure representative leadership; so I believe that the health of federalism requires, not the suppression or even diminution of the state's police power, but enforceable national standards for the "republican form of government" within the states. I am not prepared to say how this should be done, but if we could devise methods of doing so I think that much of the validity would be removed from demands for the judicial definition of rights against the states.

I took your suggestion and re-read chapters six and seven of Wilson's Constitutional Government in the United States. I am, as ever, impressed by Wilson's keeness. I am not sure that I see that he gives much support to the present critics of the Court. I noted only three specific reservations which he took, by way of

illustration, to federal authority: on two of these - labor and c child labor regulation - Congress during his own administration ~~legalized~~ legislated with, so far as I recall, his approval; the third instance, of social and moral regulation, is at point. But the general tenor of his discussion is an elaboration of "it is a constitution we are expounding"; and I think a couple of his sentences say all that ever need to be said:

> The Constitution is not a mere lawyer's document; it is, as I have more than once said, the vehicle of a nation's life. No lawyer can read into a document anything subsequent to its execution; but we have read into the Constitution of the United States the whole expansion and transformation of our national life that has followed its adoption.
>
> . . .
>
> What we should ask of our judges is that they prove themselves such men as can discriminate between the opinion of the moment and the opinion of the age, between the opinion which springs, a legitimate essence, from the enlightened judgment of men of thought and good conscience, and the opinion of desire, of self-interest, of impulse and impatience.

I don't like all that is happening now in this civil rights field. I am sure, for example, that the anti-discrimination commissions springing up in northern and western states have a potential for serious damage, as well as considerable good. I was, for example, relieved when the Seattle judges denied the argument that a man must sell his FHA insured house to a Negro, just as I am concerned generally at the expansion of the area of politics and the shrinkage of private discretion. Fortunately, I work for an organization which has no legislative program, only a profound dislike for indignities.

Give my best to Mrs. Corwin. I am enclosing a copy of a bulky analysis we have just completed; perhaps parts of it will interest you.

Sincerely,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

Mailed separately:
xerox copies as noted
Crime & Race
Law Enforcement in Mississippi
Alabama Police Practices
Zinn, Albany Nos. ~~I~~ and II

January 21, 1965

Miss Dorothy V. Swisshelm
3630 Parkline
Cincinnati, Ohio 45208

Dear Miss Swisshelm:

We are pleased to know that our publications and information were helpful to you while you were working in Mississippi. We are sending you the requested copies of Dr. Zinn's reports on Albany, and a copy of Crime & Race, a pamphlet series of the Institute of Human Relations Press (we purchased some extra copies).

Regarding statistics on crime rates, broken down by state and city and race, the FBI report is not broken down by race and the best source for really detailed studies is to write to each state in which you are interested, and ask the State Board of Corrections to send you its latest report. We have one copy of the Georgia report, for our files, and I believe this kind of information is what you need.

Along with the pamphlets, we are mailing you photo copies of several things: Acting Attorney General Katzenbach's speech to the Federal Bar Association (as reported in the Congressional Record) and an FBI report which is broken down by city and state and kinds of crimes but not by race. There are also several copies of news clips. I think you would want to take particular note of the paragraph in Ralph McGill's column which states that the reports do not include the crime of dynamiting--the South has had a lot of this. You may also find our two studies on law enforcement helpful.

Thank you for the check; we have a publications subscribers rate of $5.00 per year by which you would receive all research publications. This does not include New South, which would be $2.50. Shall I credit your $10.00 towards these two things, since it more than takes care of what I am sending you? And if you note anything else in our publications list that you think would be helpful, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Memo from **MONTEX ALBRIGHT**

Manuscript:

Crime & Race: Conceptions and Misconceptions, by Marvin E. Wolfgang - scheduled for publication Sept 1960 by Inst. of Human Relations Press of the Am. Jewish Committee, 165 E 56 St. NY 22, NY. (Plaza 1-4000).

"An examination of the meaning of race, the meaning of crime & criminal statistics, the ways in which race & crime converge, the interpretation of that convergence, the most plausible explanation of criminal conduct among minority groups, and the efforts needed to effect change."

Memo

from **MONTEX ALBRIGHT**

1/4) 1/500

All men are derived from the same source and belong to the same species. Differences due to evolutionary factors, such as isolation, mixing, and natural selection. ... Race is a matter of degree.

1915-1926 - Herskovits est.

22% of "Negroes" - unmixed
15% more white than Negro
25% equally
32% more Negro than white
6% - Negro mixed w/ Indian

100

1939 - E.A. Hooton

20% unmixed Negro
80% mixed - varying degrees

Memo from **MONTEX ALBRIGHT**

a W L feat.

Crime & Race
Conceptions & Misconceptions

by Marvin E. Wolfgang

N Y Pop. study on crime (1,698 respondents)

99% said they had committed one or more criminal offenses as juveniles under 16 or as adults over that age without ever having been arrested.

337 College students: ~~Fort Worth~~

1 in 7 of both male & female students admitted they had committed, for more offenses ~~similar to~~ than those who were in Fort Worth juvenile court - no charges had been made.

Junior & senior high school students from middle & high status families have much higher rates than appear in official statistics, while lower status children have a much

higher probability of being discovered
& adjudicated as delinquent

Outside Collar or business Clerk

Memo from **MONTEX ALBRIGHT**

Crime & Race

U.N. Edu., Scientific, & Cultural Org

definition of Race: "a group or population characterized by some concentrations, relative as to frequency & distribution, of hereditary particles (genes) or physical characteristics, which appear, fluctuate, and often disappear in the course of time by reason of geographic and/or cultural isolation."

(from some report)

All men are derived from the same source & belong to the same species. The differences among them are due to evolutionary factors, such as isolation, mixing and natural selection.

Race is a matter of degree (how much Negro? etc)

January 17, 1961

Mr. Joseph E. Cunneen
CROSS CURRENTS
West Nyack, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Cunneen:

Thank you for your recent letter giving me information which I requested.

I am glad to know that you are interested in the field in which we work and I shall call to your attention material and authors that I think may interest you. In the meantime, I am asking that Cross Currents be put on our press list and you will be receiving our publications from time to time. Under separate cover I am sending you a few past items.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a
Mailed separately:
School Desegregation: the first six years
The Negro and the Ballot in the South, Price
Racial Violence & Law Enforcement, McMillan
Racial Crisis and the Press, Spearman & Meyer
The South and the Nation, LeRoy Collins
The Church in Areas of Racial Tension, Tarplee
L-8, L-22
New South, April 1960
A Man Had Two Sons, Campbell

March 16, 1961

Mr. Joseph E. Cunneen
CROSS CURRENTS
West Nyack, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Cunneen:

Although we did not put out a press release on the enclosed reprint, "This I Believe," by Dr. Haywood N. Hill, we are sending two copies for your possible interest.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
Administrative secretary
Research

Enclosure

CROSS CURRENTS

West Nyack, N. Y.

Dear Mr Dunbar,

I find at the bottom of a pile a letter from you in June asking for exact informationas to article by O. Mannoni which you are citing in a piece of your own. Although it is undoubtedly too late, the article appeared in Summer 1951, Vol.I, no.4.

Please excuse our fumbling. We would be happy to remain in touch with your office, and would appreciate hearing of any material you think we might be able to use in our review, authors we might contact, articles from foreign sources which we should translate, etc.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Joseph E Cunneen

March 4, 1960

Mr. William W. Cowan
Associate Editor
Current
177 East 71 Street
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Cowan:

We are enclosing a copy of our Special Report on the student protest movement, as you requested, and are also adding your organization to our mailing list to receive subsequent materials. We have put your name on our press list to receive all press releases by the Council.

Would you be interested in an exchange of your publication with New South, our monthly magazine? We are enclosing copies of several recent issues.

We wish you best success with your new magazine.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a
Enclosed:
The Student Protest Movement
New South, Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. 1959
Jan. 1960

CURRENT

177 East 71 Street New York 21

YU 8-7900

Rec'd 3/2/60

February 29, 1960

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

Yesterday's New York Times carried an article summarizing a special report on Negro student protests which had been published by the Southern Regional Council. We would very much appreciate receiving a copy of that report, if it is available.

We would also like to ask that you put us on your mailing list for future reports and other documents.

The enclosed memorandum will outline the purpose and function of CURRENT. We hope that from the beginning this new citizen service magazine will have a very special relationship to organizations such as the Council. We feel that they are doing much of the basic work on what we call the "frontier problems" and we will, as a matter of course, consult their publications regularly.

Very sincerely,

William W. Cowan

William W. Cowan
Associate Editor

JC - added to Press list
to rec. press releases.
exchange w/ New South?

• Memorandum •

FROM: Sidney Hertzberg

This is adapted from the basic working memo for CURRENT's editors and consultants. It tries to delineate the reader for whom CURRENT is intended -- the concerned citizen -- and to describe his dilemma. It defines the frontier problems which we think are the concerns of this citizen. It details the editorial criteria we will use in selecting our material.

In other words, this memo exposes our secrets. This is as we want it to be. CURRENT's editorial process is an open one. We want our readers to know exactly why and how we are proceeding. They can then check on whether we are performing the service we are undertaking.

The Concerned Citizen

Who Is He?

Unlike the apathetic or cynical citizen, the concerned citizen cares about what happens to our democratic society and believes that his caring can have some effect.

He may be a manufacturer or salaried employee, a chemist or musician, a farmer or housewife, a Democrat or Republican. Or he may be a founder of CURRENT. He may never join anything or he may be a member of some of the thousands of civic, service, political, education, religious, or humanist groups that typify the U. S. social pattern.

What concerned citizens have in common is an interest in social problems unrelated to their vocations. They are not necessarily interested in them because they would rather deal with social problems than cultivate their gardens. Their relation to social problems is that they feel a duty to be aware of them, to be informed about them, to think about them, and to participate, even remotely, in their solution.

Such persons, however they label themselves, make democracy work.

In this time of uncertainty about the survival of human values and of the human race, two things are happening to concerned citizens. One, they are growing in number. Two, they are growing in confusion, frustration and hopelessness. What are the major causes of this condition?

Cause One: Accelerated Change.

The first cause is the multiplication and complication of

all social problems resulting from dramatic changes in the physical and behavioral sciences.

The challenge is to keep abreast, not only of the changes already made, but also of the changes sure to be made tomorrow. The characteristic of our age is not simply change, but the accelerated rate at which changes take place.

One effect is that the citizen becomes uncertain about the relevance for today of the problems he thought important yesterday, and of the relevance for tomorrow of the problems that are certainly important today. But even if he can focus on the "frontier problems" in a time when the frontier seems always to be receding, the concerned citizen must face another challenge.

Cause Two: Crisis in Communications.

The second cause of frustration is the overwhelming avalanche of material on all subjects that compete for public attention.

Our average concerned citizen spends most of his or her time earning a living or running a home. Only a few hours a week are available to perform the duties of citizenship -- to become informed about problems, to think about and act on them. What is he to read and take seriously among the mass of magazine articles, books, columnists' opinions, researches, speeches, official reports, etc., etc.? Here too, in the technique of research and communication, we are in an age of acceleration.

Not only is the avalanche of information overwhelming in quantity, it is of course undifferentiated in quality; and although all of it is packaged as new and significant, the bulk of it is repetitious, superficial or irrelevant to the frontier problems.

This glut in communications is a growing crisis for democratic society. Democracy is based on the assumption that a substantial number of citizens can be tolerably well informed about at least the top problems of the day. In the beginning, the printing press, by making this possible, made democracy viable. Now the printing press -- along with radio and television -- may choke democracy to death.

The conscientious citizen tries to read a good newspaper carefully enough to find significant material in a forest of newsprint, he tries to listen to the commentator who seems to be saying something fresh, he feels he ought to read a general magazine or two, though he is never really satisfied with any of them, and anyway he is always hearing about really good articles that appeared in some publication he never dreamed he ought to subscribe to.

So, despite his earnest efforts, he suspects -- and he is right -- that he is missing much, that there are far too many publications and sources for him to tap if he wants to be satisfied that he is a well-informed person on social problems.

Cause Three: Old Labels for New Problems.

Furthermore, the concerned citizen today is cut loose from the guidance of the old opinion leader or opinion group.

Once a citizen could think of himself as part of a coherent and inclusive temper of thinking -- liberal or conservative, Democrat or Republican, sectarian or humanist. He was content to be guided on new problems by his leaders' opinions, confident that he would agree with the reasoning on which these views were based and confident too that his leaders would be in general agreement on new problems as they came up.

This is rarely possible today. The old labels have almost lost their meaning in the face of the frontier problems of our time. There is no united "liberal" or "conservative" opinion on disarmament or recognition of Communist China or regulation of labor unions or on regional development.

Thus, the beleaguered concerned citizen not only faces problems that are bigger in size, quantity and complexity, and are ever-changing, he also now has fewer of the legitimate short-cuts he once used to adopt opinions for himself.

Our job is to help overcome this frustration by giving him a service magazine that will isolate frontier problems and report on the new material dealing with these problems.

The Frontier Problems

Characteristics

Social problems are as endless and complex as life itself. They must be delimited. We believe that the concerned citizen -- with his limited time and his unlimited conscience -- wants to concentrate on what we arbitrarily call the frontier problems.

The frontier problems, as we see them, are basic, present and open:

Basic in that they seriously affect our democratic way of life.

Present in that they are raised by or take into account our new knowledge in the physical and social sciences.

Open in that they involve unanswered questions.

Conversely, they are not problems that are superficial, or are disappearing in the face of technological change, or are not in controversy.

CURRENT concentrates on the frontier problems and uses them as categories under which material will be grouped.

Some frontier problems will be broad and long-range, such as a continuing examination of the sources of economic power in our society and of the implications of any changes. Others will be temporary and limited in scope, such as the diplomatic status of Communist China.

The working out of the frontier problems is one of our basic and continuing functions. They are not simply a convenient mechanical way of categorizing material. The defining of the frontier problems amounts to an analysis and clarification of the contemporary scene for our readers. It will, we hope, provide them with a framework for more effective consideration of social problems.

Example

In the matter of U. S. economic aid to underdeveloped areas, what are the frontier problems? We do not think they are in such questions as whether or not we should give aid or even in the amount of aid.

The frontier problems, as we see them, are wrapped up in the question: how can economic aid be made more effective for the development of a free and peaceful world?

Should we give aid with strings attached? Should we require political guarantees, technical standards, etc.? Should we contribute through the U. N.? Should we emphasize governmental or private funds? How can we get the right kind of Americans to administer aid?

Questions of this kind make the problem live, relevant, consequential -- worth the attention of a busy citizen. This approach -- applied to the whole range of domestic, foreign and individual affairs -- is what we must seek.

Editorial Criteria

Scope of Material

Our compact with the reader is that we examine everything which might contain material of interest to him as a concerned citizen. The reader must have the assurance that he is reading only a tiny fraction of the material that we have considered and accepted or rejected. The service that we perform for our readers lies not only in what we select for him, but also in the vast bulk that we consciously reject -- and reject on the basis of criteria which are known to our readers so they can make a judgment on the editors' judgment.

Following are sources we must examine regularly and exhaustively:

Daily and Sunday newspapers, especially for editorials, columnists and features; television and radio commentators, inter-

views, forum programs; weekly, fortnightly, monthly and quarterly magazines; publications, reports and resolutions from special interest groups and from the hundreds of national and international voluntary or non-governmental organizations; government sources; the United Nations and its specialized agencies; foundations and funds; academic sources; utterances and writings of opinion leaders in all the fields we cover; books and pamphlets from commercial publishers.

Standards for Selection

After sifting all material and retaining only what's related to the frontier problems, we will still be left with much more than it is practicable or advisable to put into the magazine. Here are the standards we use to make the final selection:

1. New Information.

This does not mean new in the sense of "news" that happened yesterday or last week. This sort of information is reported in daily newspapers and weekly news magazines. We assume our readers read an adequate newspaper or news magazine to keep abreast of news events.

The new information we want may or may not have appeared in a news medium. Our criterion is new information that throws important light on the frontier problems.

2. New Ideas.

We seek the new idea, the new analysis, the new interpretation, the revealing insight on the frontier problems regardless of source. Much published material on current affairs is a re-hash of old material. It repeats known arguments for or against a well-defined position. We can ignore such material or note it for the record.

But when a new approach appears, we must report it fully along with all the reactions to it, for as long as the intellectual ferment goes on.

3. The Source.

Often a piece of material with neither new information nor new ideas will be significant because of its source. When an important source takes a new position on an important problem, we should tell our readers which of the old arguments were used.

We will be keeping a record of solutions proposed for frontier problems. We will also keep a record of reactions to these solutions from opinion-molding sources.

4. New and Better Treatments.

We must mention material containing old information and ideas when it is notable for the clarity and force of its presentation.

5. Miscellaneous.

No list of categories or criteria can be exact or all-inclusive. We will undoubtedly find material we believe to be significant for the concerned citizen that cannot fit the formula.

This material we will use anyway, especially when it is brief and funny.

Presentation of Material

We will handle material in whatever way seems justified: full texts, verbatim excerpts, summaries and condensations of varying lengths, brief mentions. The value of the material will be the determining factor.

In all cases, of course, we will tell our readers how they may obtain the full text of all material mentioned in the magazine and, through our Readers Service, we will try to make most of it available free.

Sidney Hertzberg

AJH

I c
MA-file

CURRENT

177 East 71 Street New York 21

YU 8-7900

March 10th, 1960

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you for your kind letter of March 4th and the materials enclosed with it.

I am checking on the possibility of an exchange of publications and will write to you again in a day or two.

Sincerely
William W. Cowan

William W. Cowan
Associate Editor

3-15-60
sent postscript to student protest movement

May 18, 1960

Mr. William W. Cowan
Current
177 East 71 Street
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Cowan:

We shipped to you yesterday 150 copies of The South and the Nation, by Governor Collins, as you requested in your letter of May 10. We are pleased to work with you in promoting this pamphlet.

We would appreciate receiving from you the list of respondants expressing an interest in the pamphlet.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

P.S. We have not yet received our copy of the first issue of Current.

AC
JAF
LD

see attached
should we?

CURRENT

177 East 71 Street New York 21

YU 8-7900

May 10th, 1960

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I must apologize for not writing sooner. However, we did enter the Southern Regional Council for an exchange subscription to CURRENT. I assume that you have already heard from one of the other members of our staff about this, and that you have doubtless already received the first issue.

I am writing now to ask about the possiblility of securing 150 copies of your recent pamphlet, The South and The Nation, by Governor LeRoyCollins.

Each month, as you know, we list and distribute a few of the most significant pamphlet titles to interested readers. This Readers Service - as we call it - takes the form of the check list and tear-off order card at the back of each issue of CURRENT.

We would hope to be able to secure free the 150 copies of The South and The Nation to service the response, and we would, in turn, make them available to readers on the same basis. In return, we would be happy to turn over to you the list of respondents.

We are considering the Collins pamphlet for the June issue, so there is some urgency. I will hope to hear from you in a few days.

thanks!

Sincerely,

William W. Crimm

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **JOHN CONSTABLE**

LV:

This might be a good promotion opportunity. I would hope we could include a NS promotion piece in each of the 150 pamphlets. If not feasible, then we could send them promotion when we received names from Current.

CURRENT

177 East 71 Street New York 21

YU 8-7900

June 9, 1960

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

The copies of Governor Collins' piece, The South and the Nation," arrived safely. In a day or two I will send of a sample copy of the June issue of CURRENT in which the pamphlet is listed.

The excellent "Special Reports", dated May 10th and May 31st have just come to our attention. Are these available in quantity, and would it be possible to secure copies for a later Readers Service Section?

On a personal matter: I have asked a close friend of mine, Mr. Stefan Mendelsohn, to get in touch with you. He will be travelling in the South during the coming summer months. Mr. Mendelsohn is journalist - a very good one, in fact - who is planning a series on race relations in the South. He is a self-exiled South African. I scarcely need say more than that his views on race and related matters are radical by the Union's standards.

Sincerely,

William W. Cowan

William W. Cowan
Associate Editor

June 13, 1960

Mr. William W. Cowan
Associate Editor
Current
177 East 71 Street
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Cowan:

Thank you for your good word on our special reports by Kenneth Morland and Margaret Price. As these are mimeographed jobs, we can arrange to supply copies to meet almost any demand, so long as it is worthwhile and we consider your distribution to be very much so.

I shall be glad to see Mr. Mendelsohn whenever he may be in Atlanta. Unfortunately (for this purpose) I am leaving late this week for a vacation and will not be back in the office until July 5. If he comes in while I am gone, there will be, however, someone here to see and talk with him.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

CURRENT

177 East 71 Street New York 21

YU 8-7900

File

July 13, 1960

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thanks very much for the copies of the special reports which arrived in good order. You have doubtless already noticed that we listed the Kenneth Morland piece in our July Readers Service. We will probably list the other one in our August issue.

I'm writing now to ask about the May issue of New South, "School Desegregation: The First Six Years", and whether we might consider this for our August or September Readers Service. In view of the growing public debate on Civil Rights, it seems to me that this would be a particularly useful piece in any attempt to keep the record straight.

Agreed today

I passed on your address to Mr. Mendelsohn (with the comment that you would be away until the 5th.). I believe he left New York by car sometime around the 1st. So you may have seen him.

Sincerely,

William W. Cowan

William W. Cowan
Associate Editor

CURRENT

177 East 71 Street New York 21

YU 8-7900

July 19, 1960

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I am writing to you at the suggestion of William Cowan, our Associate Editor, to request your permission to quote in the August 1960 issue of Current from the following publications of the Southern Regional Council:

"Racial Stories in the News" by Walter Spearman from Racial Crisis and the Press - approx. 750 words;
"New Buying Power" from Report No. L-18, June 29, 1960 - approx. 100 words;
"Grossly Unfair" by Guy H. Ronson from New South, June 1960 - approx.100 words.

May we hear from you soon? Thank you very much for this courtesy.

Sincerely yours,

Lucille Gasper

Lucille Gasper
Permissions

July 21, 1960

Miss Lucille Gasper
Permissions
Current
177 East 71 Street
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Miss Gasper:

You have our permission to quote from Racial Crisis and the Press, by Walter Spearman and Sylvan Meyer, and from "Grossly Unfair," by Guy H. Ronson from New South, June 1960.

Regarding Report No. L-18, "Negro Buying Power," you may of course quote if you wish and we would be very glad for you to do so with one exception--and that is the table on page two citing population and total Negro income figures for five marketing areas. The population figure of Louisville has been the subject of legitimate questioning. The Rounsaville Radio Stations took the figure from a respectable source; however, in working back through the sources, I have come to some suspicion of it. Similarly, suspicion might apply to the other four cities. In short, the situation is this: the figures can be documented respectably, but there are nevertheless grounds for with-holding agreement until the 1960 census data is out. Consequently, you might wish not to use this particular section of our report. The median income figures which follow for a number of cities are not subject to the same reservations; as they were obtained by Rounsaville from another source, I suspect they are probably sound.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

CURRENT

177 East 71 Street New York 21

YU 8-7900

July 25, 1960

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

We have decided to list "Racial Crisis and the Press," rather than the piece on school desegregation.

I believe you said in our phone conversation several days ago that you prefered this arrangement.

I estimate that we will need between 175 and 200 copies of the pamphlet to meet the response.

Thanks for your help.

Sincerely,

William W. Cowan

William W. Cowan
Associate Editor

July 26, 1960

Mr. William W. Cowan
Associate Editor
Current
177 East 71 Street
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Cowan:

We are glad that you have decided to list Racial Crisis and the Press in the Leaders' Service section, and are sending you 175 copies. I chose the low number from your request with the thought that if the demand exceeded 175 we could supply you with additional books.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

CC: Sylvan Meyer
Walter Spearman

MA
do letter
my sig

CURRENT

177 East 71 Street New York 21

YU 8-7900

October 21, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

There has been an especially heavy demand for your publications, "A Report on School Desegregation for 1960-61" and "School Desegregation: The First Six Years" from the Readers Service listing of these items in the October issue of CURRENT.

I wonder if I might impose upon you again and ask you to send an additional quantity of each of these items to our offices. We estimate that an additional 100 of each of would cover the requests.

Again, thanking you for your cooperation, I am

Yours sincerely,

Aryeh Neier

Aryeh Neier
Associate Editor

AN:es

October 27, 1960

Mr. Aryeh Neier, Asso. Editor
CURRENT
177 East 71 Street
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Neier:

We are pleased to have your letter of October 21, with word that there has been a heavy demand for our two publications: A Report on School Desegregation for 1960-61, and School Desegregation, The First Six Years. The 100 copies of each you requested were mailed to you October 24. If you find that additional copies are needed, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:A

file

CURRENT

177 East 71 Street New York 21

YUkon 8-7900

December 8, 1960

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Our sincere thanks for granting our request for 400 copies of "Racial Violence and Law Enforcement."

Under separate cover, we will send to you the names of persons who have requested your material as listed in our Readers Service.

In answer to your question, our Readers Service does send out single copies only upon request. I enclose a copy of our December issue, which will show you the form used to request our materials. You will find the Readers Service section on the back cover.

Again, thanking you for your cooperation, I am

Yours sincerely,

Aryeh Neier

Aryeh Neier
Associate Editor

AN:es
enclosure

CURRENT

905 Madison Avenue New York 21

YUkon 8-7900

January 5, 1961

File

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

We are very pleased to send you a copy of the January issue of CURRENT. You will find your publication, "Georgia's Divided Education," listed in the Readers Service section on the back cover.

Again, with sincere thanks for permission to list your publication, I am

Yours sincerely,

Aryeh Neier

Aryeh Neier
Associate Editor

AN:es
enclosure

P. S. Also, please note the material on page thirty-one, which should be of special interest to you.

CURRENT

905 Madison Avenue New York 21

YUkon 8-7900

February 7, 1961

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I wonder whether your proposals to President Kennedy, "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," will be available for a listing in our Readers Service section. We are now at a point where we would require 750 copies in order to service a response to a listing.

We expect to send you, very shortly, a list of those people who have ordered your publication listed in our January Readers Service, "Racial Violence and Law Enforcement." I am sorry that we have not done so already, but the orders are still coming in, and our mail room has gotten behind in processing the orders. We expect the situation to clear in a few days and will get to work on the list for you.

With sincere thanks for your continuing cooperation and best wishes.

Yours very truly,

Aryeh Neier

Aryeh Neier
Associate Editor

AN:es

February 10, 1961

Mr. Aryeh Neier
Associate Editor
CURRENT
905 Madison Avenue
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Neier:

When we release a report we usually look forward to hearing from you, for we regard listing in your Readers Service as a valued commendation. In the case of The Federal Executive and Civil Rights, on the other hand, I was almost hoping you would not write, for I knew that a request would cause a good bit of head-scratching here.

We mimeographed only 1,000 copies, and made no distribution except to government offices, selected agencies and friends, and (later) the press. Subsequently, because of demand, we have ordered additional copies reproduced by offset, and these should be available late next week. However, for several reasons--but chiefly budgetary--we have departed from our customary practice and have charged everyone not included in our initial distribution, even for single copies. Reluctantly, we have to conclude that we cannot, consistently and fairly, charge people who request the report, and make it available free through you.

The price is $0.50 for single copies, $o.35 a copy on quantity orders. The only thing I can suggest is that we would make them available to your readers through your Readers Service at $0.35 a piece. I know that any charge is contrary to your practice and that this offer is therefore probably not acceptable.

Glad to receive the news about the list of names who ordered Racial Violence and Law Enforcement. Will appreciate receiving it.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

MA
file & help me Dunbar

CURRENT

905 Madison Avenue New York 21

YUkon 8-7900

February 15, 1961

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you for your letter of February 10th. I fully expected that you would be unable to make available "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights" for our Readers Service, in view of its rather special nature.

I was delighted to learn that you looked forward to receiving requests for your materials for listings in Readers Service. I wonder whether you would consider letting us see items that you plan to print in draft form. In this way, you could adjust your print order to meet the rather heavy demands that we make. The quantities of items that we need will continue to grow, and I should think you would find it difficult to meet these demands unless you have some assurance, before placing your print order, that we would want to list your publication.

Alternatively, you could just let us know a few details about your prospective publications, and we could make our judgment on that basis. We have learned to have enough confidence in the Southern Regional Council so that we would not need to see the full text before placing an order for Readers Service.

I might note that a number of other organizations have already resorted to the practice of apprising us in advance of their publications.

Yours sincerely,

Aryeh Neier

Aryeh Neier
Associate Editor

AN:es

file

CURRENT

905 Madison Avenue New York 21

YUkon 8-7900

March 8, 1961

HF - fyi

JC - do you see anything we can do with this?

Les: I'd like to send them promotion pieces for SRC and New South.

LD ✓

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I am enclosing the list of subscribers to Current who requested "Racial Violence and Law Enforcement" by George McMillan, which was offered in our January Readers Service.

Thanking you again for making your publication available for the listing, I am

Yours sincerely,

Eleanor B. Sturgis

Eleanor B. Sturgis
Assistant to Aryeh Neier

enclosure

March 16, 1961

Mr. Aryeh Neier
Associate Editor
CURRENT
905 Madison Avenue
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Neier:

Although we did not put out a press release on the enclosed reprint, "This I Believe," by Dr. Haywood N. Hill, we are sending you two copies for your possible interest.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

CURRENT

905 Madison Avenue New York 21

YUkon 8-7900

MA
pleds

May 31, 1961

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

The editors of CURRENT would be most interested in seeing a copy of the recent statement of the Southern Regional Council on the Freedom Rides.

If a copy is available, we would like to see it as soon as possible. If none are available, please let us know.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

6-5-61
MA

Yours truly,

Lois Ullman

Lois Ullman
Editorial Department

June 9, 1961

Mr. Aryeh Neier
Associate Editor
CURRENT
905 Madison Avenue
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Neier:

In response to your telephone request for 1,500 copies of Herbert Hill's This I Believe, we are today mailing you 500 copies. As soon as this has been re-printed (which should be within a week or ten days) we will mail you the remaining 1,000 copies.

It may be of interest to you that this is the third re-printing, after an original order of 13,000; it seems to be of particular interest to church groups and those involved in the field of human relations.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
Administrative secretary
Research

June 22, 1961

Mr. Aryeh Neier
Associate Editor
CURRENT
905 Madison Avenue
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Neier:

We are mailing you today the remaining 1,000 copies of This I Believe.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
Administrative secretary
Research

MLK
MA-file

CURRENT

905 Madison Avenue New York 21

YUkon 8-7900

September 6, 1961

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

We have decided not to list the speech by General Clay in our Readers Service.

Although I am in complete sympathy with your reasons for reprinting his address to Governor Vandiver's Conference, I am afraid it would not be politic for us to distribute copies of the address. In view of the rather prominent role that General Clay is playing right now, it is very likely that he will make an address which we will wish to excerpt in Current. In doing so, we would have to secure permission from him and would not like to jeopardize our opportunities to secure permission by distributing the speech which you reproduced.

I am, of course, grateful to you for letting me know the background of this speech.

As always, I am anxious to see your new publications as they become available, and I hope that we can distribute another of your publications in the very near future.

Best wishes,

Aryeh Neier

Aryeh Neier
Associate Editor

AN:vw

Current Mag —
1500 copies this!
Behind —

for their listing
have 500
shall send & have
reprint
How many?

2500

November 21, 1963

Dean John E. Drewry
Henry W. Grady School of Journalism
The University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Dear Dean Drewry:

Thank you for your message on my new job, and for the clipping. It is always good to hear from you.

And if I can ever be of service to you here, please call on me.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW/mg

Mr. Pat Watters

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF
HENRY W. GRADY SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM
THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
ATHENS

Most interesting! Best wishes in your new work. Let me know whenever we here can serve you in any way.

John E. Drewry

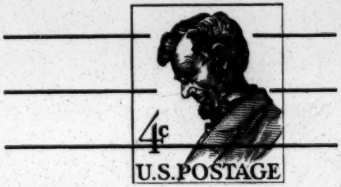
File

Tuesday September 8, 1964
Box 2173 Montgomery, Alabama

Thanks so much for your kind words of praise for the New South piece. I keep trying to say something about Southern women, who have tried to make the best of a world they never made, and have succeeded in many instances in changing it and making it tolerable and loving. I have by no means said it as well as I hope to say it, but I will keep trying.

Thanks again. Va. Durr

MONTGOMERY
SEP 8
PM
1964
ALA.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Pat Watters
SRC
Room 201
5 Forsyth St. N. W.
30303 Atlanta, Ga.

5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia
November 19, 1964

Miss Linda Davis
Box 275
Ruleville, Mississippi

Dear Miss Davis:

My present plans are to be in Ruleville to observe the Freedom School in operation Monday, November 30 for the National magazine story we discussed on thepphone. I want to observe all of the programs you outlined, and of course talk with you and others there about accomplishments and problems. If anything comes up that would interfere with these plans please call me collect at 522-8764, Atlanta. Since I particularly want to talk with you. I would want to know if you have any change of plans that would prevent your being there.

Thanks again. Looking forward to seeing the school.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters

P
W
/
m
m
p

July 13, 1965

Mrs. Paul S. Derian
2349 Twin Lake Circle
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Pat:

I asked to be allowed to answer your letter about New South, first, because I have so much respect for you and much of what you say, but also because I have a lot of feeling about New South as it is.

Your points about what it might be are, in the main, good. You are prescribing the news function rather than the opinion and analysis approach we now have. Both, I think, are important. On a practical level, it would take far more staff to put out the kind of news publication you seem to be suggesting. I don't think the outlay would really be justified. Most of the information you are talking about - court rulings, government programs, etc., is available in the specialized press like Race Relations Law Reporter and government handouts in great abundance and detail, and the really important such information is carried in the Times and the news magazines. Your idea of a bibliography of current articles is a kind of thing, though, that we could and probably will try to do.

But it seems to me that what we already have in New South is the one thing you don't find in any of the rest of the press, including, sad to say, the very best of periodical literature. This is a seeking of truth from Southerners about the South, truth at a level deeper and in the last analysis, more important than facts and data.

July 13, 1965

I think it's important that Southerners have a place where they can speak out of their hearts, as well as their minds, about the South and its problems, and to have an editor responsive to this approach to truth, and skillful at helping with the expression of it.

As to emotionalism and subjectivity, as bad as it is to see these human traits put to the evil use that they, indeed, often are in southern newspapers, I don't think that you really mean the implication that these traits are what are at fault. Subjectivity and genuine emotion are the very things that are sadly lacking in so much that is sterile and inhuman in the world now, most of television, for example.

The often raised point about New South needing to tell more about the Human Relations Councils is important. We do need to work on that, but in a way that might be as genuinely successful as the public relations program of the Southern Regional Council, itself, is. This program is, in its entirety, not to have a public relations program. The awareness of this among newspaper people, to take one example is, I think, about 50 per cent of the reason why they respect us, and believe what we tell them. The other 50 per cent, of course, is telling them the truth. What I'm trying to say is that it would be worse than no effort at all to tell the great story of the Councils if we try to tell it with the typical, brainless, and immoral trickery, the dead and unread style of conventional public relations and image building.

This is probably a terrible answer to your letter, but I wanted to say this because I respect the good conviction and honest feeling of what you said, and also because I really don't think we can afford to lose subscribers like you.

Very truly yours,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:js

P. S. Thanks for the card (such a pretty card!) about Encounter. I would be much interested in your reaction to it.

September 30, 1959

Mr. J. M. Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

I am sorry to have been slow in responding to yours of the 23rd; was out sick all of last week, and am pressed to catch up.

I hope the attached notes will be useful. May I jam together here a few explanations of them? Before World War II many states required teacher's oaths to uphold the constitution. I haven't been able to look these up (though I would be glad enough, just from curiosity, to do so at a law library, if you would like); far in the darks of my memory is the notion that such oaths were rather less common in the South than elsewhere. If there were any, the old Tennessee oath which I did run across was probably typical. In reporting, I have tried to be, in a very limited way, precise, and you can trust the notes for indicating whether a law is directed against Communists, or, more indefinitely, advocates of violent overthrow; against organizations or individuals. On the other hand, not always precise about state and local governments; when you see state you can read state and local. As you will see, I had trouble with some dates, because my references were to codes and supplements; the way I handled this is, I hope, clear. It is safe to assume that most of the loyalty laws were enacted in the early 50's. It is <u>not</u> safe to assume that they are being enforced; in fact, I suspect that enforcement (other than the pro forma collection of oaths) is the exception, and, such as there is, sporadic. The registration laws are dormant, and generally thought to be unenforceable under the rule of the <u>Steve Nelson</u> case (i.e. the rule that this is a field pre-empted by Congress).

Let me know if this misses your needs, or if we can do anything el else.

Sincerely,

Leslie W. Dunbar

Director of Research

LWD:a

P.S. The enclosed Amherst Student may be of small interest to you in connection with your Williamsburg conference. Jessamyn West, Van Doren, Dilliard - in the roles, respectively, of writer, teacher, editor - came up to speak on a theme not unlike yours: "Words and Their Responsibilities"; MacLeish was moderator, but he also orated at length.

Alabama - apparently has enacted no general legislation requiring overt teacher conformity; several local acts, applying to the teachers of specific counties (e. g. Macon, Marengo), have been passed, and authorize summary discharge of public school teachers. The principal attack on the NAACP has been, not new legislation, but prosecution under existing tax laws. By statute passed before 1953, no member of the Communist party or a Communist front can be employed by state or local agency; requires registration of all Communist organizations by law of 1951.

Arkansas - Act 10, 1958: teachers at tax supported institutions required to list all organizations to which they have belonged during past five years.

Act115, 1959: prohibited employment of NAACP members by the state or any school district; declared unconstitutional by federal district court in June 1959.

By statutes of 1947 or earlier, subversive activity made criminal, and no one convicted of it is eligible for five years for state employment. A Communist registration act was passed in 1951, applicable to individuals only.

Florida - apparently has enacted no legislation concerning college people, except indirectly by the resolution of 1956 which established the Johns Committee.

Does require a loyalty oath of state employees, by statute of 1953 or earlier.

Georgia - State Board of Education (1955) ruled that any teacher who "supports, encourages, condones, or agrees to teach mixed classes" would have license revoked forever; rescinded in short order on advice of Attorney-General that same objective was accomplished by teacher oath to "uphold, support and defend the constitution and laws of Georgia".

This is included in loyalty oath required of all state employees, by statute of 1951 or earlier. By amendments of 1953 or earlier, state employees are required to complete a questionnaire (based, I understand, on the Attorney-Generals list), and a loyalty investigation procedure is established.

Louisiana - Act 249, 1956: makes it a ground for dismissal for any teacher to perform "any act toward bringing about the integration of the races within the public school system or any public institution of higher learning ; or to advocate integration; or to belong or contribute to any organization prohibited from operating in the state (at the time, the NAACP was enjoined).

Rainach Committee, established in 1954, still operating; when, in 1958, 66 faculty members at L.S.U. signed the ACLY petition, the Committee

Louisiana, continued: quizzed each of them as to their memberships.* A second joint legislative committee, chaired by Senator Cole, was created following this fracas to investigate un-American activities at all institutions of higher education; we have no record that the committee has been active.

By law of 1953 or earlier, no Communist can be employed by the state; as a test, the law specifically incorporates the Attorney-General's list. By a registration law of the same period, all Party members or members of organizations on the Attorney-General's list are required to register.

Mississippi - Chapter 265, 1956: state teachers of all ranks required to file affidavits listing all organizations to which they have belonged during the past five years (this is the model of the Arkansas law).

Does require a loyalty oath of state employees by a law of 1950, modeled after one of the most (or the most) extreme acts of the period - Maryland's (My Maryland) Ober Law, complete with investigation machinery, etc., and without the Ober Act's civilized touch: judicial review.

North Carolina - except for the dusting-off of two old corporation registration laws, and their half-hearted enforcement against the NAACP, North Carolina has not done much in this area or along its tangents. By act of 1951 or earlier, amended by 1953, state may employ no one who advocates the violent overthrow of the government.

South Carolina - Act 223, 1957: requires applicants for state or local employment to list active and honorary memberships. This was signed into law on the day that an appeal was entered in Circuit Court against the law of 1956 which prohibited state or local employment of NAACP members; Act 223 repealed that law. Act 920, 1956: ordered an investigation of NAACP activity at S. C. State College (I believe the committee held one day of hearings).

Special legislative committee to investigate Communism created in 1958.

By act of 1952 or earlier, applicants for teaching certificates are required to satisfy examiners of their loyalty. I have not been able to ascertain whether this applies only to public school teachers, or includes college faculty: probably you know. By law of 1952, Communist and Communist front organizations are required to register.

Tennessee - except for the legislative investigation of Highlander, and some rather hot-or-miss registration laws (aimed at persons and organizations lobbying or influencing litigation) Tennessee has no legislation which reaches or plausibly might reach college teachers.

By law of 1934 or earlier, teachers in tax supported institutions must take oath to support the state and federal constitution.

* Miss Manderson has sensibly suggested that a copy of the questionnaire and results, as released by Rainach, be enclosed.

Texas - By law of 1951, an oath to support federal and state constitutions is required of all teachers in tax supported institutions; visiting foreign instructors are excepted, and they must swear that they are not Communists or Fascists, nor teaching subversive doctrines. By law of 1951 or earlier, amended in 1953 or earlier, both teachers and students in tax supported institutions must take a loyalty oath, swearing also that for the past two years they have not belonged to an organization advocating the violent overthrow of the government, or which would adhere to an enemy in time of war. I am not sure how this law relates to the following: an act of 1953 or earlier requiring all state employees to take a loyalty oath, swearing also that within the past five years they have not belonged to any organization on the Attorney-General's list. (I noted language here undoubtedly intended to "save" KKK members, past or present: you may swear that you did not know that the organization to which you belonged was intended for the purpose which the Attorney-General says it was.) By act of 1951, all Communist organizations and members are required to register.

Virginia - none of the legislative investigating committees active since 1956 have shown much interest in college affairs. Does not have, so far as I can ascertain, a loyalty oath.

July 9, 1959

Mr. James M. Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, S. C.

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

If you have not sent off your essay on the colleges to Commentary, you may still find the two enclosed clips useful.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

Enclosures: "Courage on the Campus"
"Oath Deadline Set by U of A"

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Feb. 3, 1960

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
SRC, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Les,

Here is the ms., far too long delayed. My apologies. I enjoyed it, especially – as you may imagine – those places where he was quoting me! The comparison of Spanish & Southern has also been most suggestive. I once read, almost with passion, Unamuno's Tragic Sense of Life. Ortega too. And I wonder, to what degree my sense of, and feeling for tragedy is Southern, to what degree more personal. I had hoped to talk with you about this. Maybe we shall sometime. Sorry the deus ex machina reversed his usual activity and stopt my getting to Atlanta recently.

Regards,

Walter

LWD - This is a provocative parallel. It would be interesting to explore it further - at least in terms of intellectual titillation. HCF

MEMO: to Harold C. Fleming

from Leslie W. Dunbar

The following passage is from a letter written by a good friend who is a specialist in Spanish history. I thought it was an interesting comment and you may enjoy it too:

"Superficially, the two peoples and respective histories have nothing in common, beyond what all civilized societies share. But in their reaction to profound and baffling defeat; in their immense pride; in their fierce resentment of outside intervention; in their seemingly irrational defense of outworn values, ideal, and purposes, their insulation in a cacoon of 'style' irrelevant to a changed world; in their wonderful personal anarchism and profound hospitality; in their individual magnificence of being and collective inanity and incapacity; in their tragic paradox of fundamental decency and imperviousness to rational argument and moral suasion; in their immense passion... in all these respects Spaniards and Southerners exhibit close affinity. But in one psychological aspect they seem to me to be very different: in the modern Spaniard (conceding this to be an abstraction, since there are a multitude of Spains) there is little guilt. He is defensive about his ways and intensely conservative, but not, as far as I can perceive, guilty about his past or his postures. But in the Southerner (also an abstraction) there is not only defensiveness, but a profound and wretched burden of guilt...which the larger entity, the nation, has not helped him much to bear or to shed. Both people have preferred to suffer rather than to admit wrongness of past ways, and to change. Both peoples have silenced the moderates among them, and continually exiled their best voices, rather than heed them. Both have celebrated military stances as ideal ways of life; both have tended to stigmatize manual labor as unbecoming, as degrading to a 'true' man, and proper to what each regards as something less than a true man, the Moor-Jew, and the Negro. But the Spaniards were able to expell the Jew and the Moor, as unassimiliable aliens; the White Southerner has not been able to do this to the Negro Southerner. Perhaps deepest of all, the two peoples are alike in

their fear of change, in their fear that change of fundamental ways would mean forfeiture of identity, their very identity as human beings.

February 4, 1960

Mr. James M. Dabbs
Planter and Author
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

Thank you for your letter, which arrived this morning. I suppose you have heard that Nicholls's book is to be published by Chapel Hill: scheduled for April.

I had planned writing to you today anyway, about two matters. One I had meant to bring up with you at the time of the Executive Committee meeting, and so I shall get to that first.

I believe I told you that some months ago I inquired of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists re their interest in an article on the effects of the segregation controversy on the intellectual life of Southern campuses. My thought was that if the Bulletin were receptive I would try to interest someone in doing it; and, as the Bulletin pays no commissions, that we would, if necessary offer the inducement. Before the reply came, you told me of your plans; and so when I got a favorable word from the Bulletin I responded that the job was already being done. Now I have the enclosed letter. How shall I reply? Is it possible that you have material left over from your Commentary article and would like to do another? As what I originally suggested was somewhat broader than academic freedom (in the usual sense), I am enclosing a copy of my first letter. Would an article along these lines still be in order after your Commentary piece? If so, and you do not want to do it, would you know of anyone who would?

My second point of business is a request. You will, I think, be gratified to know that Governor Collins has given us (through the solicitation of Ben Muse) permission to reprint the enclosed address. Our plan is to get it out promptly (while he is still in office), and to use it as the first of a series of occasional pamphlets of rather substantial fare, which we hope will be long-lasting in pertinence. The series will have a general title (as yet, unselected), and will in time include such other contributions as Donald Dewey's essay on manpower utilization; C. H. Parrish's analysis (if he ever finishes it) of the hard demands of urban life and what they require of race relations; and Elmer Johnson's (he is Assistant Director of Prisons, North Carolina) study of Negro crime. The criteria which I have for the pamphlets in this series are:

1) The pamphlet would be of continuing value and interest over a considerable period of time;

2) It would be related to the deeper issues of race relations rather than to a controversy of the day; it would, in other words, define issues rather than simply react to issues;

3) It would embody some original research or distinctive thought.

Now, after this long prelude, I come to the point, which is to ask you to write a foreword to the Collins pamphlet which will stand also as a foreword to the whole series. It need not be more than a page or two.

I thought of drafting a model for you, but we would much prefer your own unguided approach. Obviously, it ought to include a word of thanks to Collins, some reference to the quality of his speech, and an indication of the nature and purpose of the series. But what else to say would be at your pleasure; you might use the opportunity to speak again of the need for new images.

We hope you will be able to do this. If you need any additional details before writing, please let me know.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a
Enclosures:
thermafax, Bulletin letter
copy, original letter to Bulletin
copy, Collins' speech

BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS
1100 East 58th Street - Chicago 37, Illinois

Eugene Rabinowitch
Editor

January 14, 1960

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Mr. Rabinowitch has asked me to enquire of you whether Commentary has yet published the article by Mr. Dabbs on southern colleges and universities. If so, we would like very much to receive a reprint of it.

If Commentary is no longer planning to publish this article, we would like to take up with you once more the possibility of such an article appearing in the Bulletin.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Georgianna March
Assistant Editor

May 1, 1959

Professor Eugene Rabinowitch
Department of Biochemestry
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Professor Rabinowitch:

I received yesterday a reminder to renew my subscription to the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists (which I shall quickly do), and the notice caused me to think of the Bulletin in another connection. First, however, may I tell you that this lay reader finds the magazine invariably interesting. You do a magnificent job of affirming the complete involvement of modern culture with natural science.

Earlier this week I attended an interagency meeting with representatives of such organizations as the National Council of Churches, the NAACP, the American Jewish Committee. Although the subject was not on the agenda, a lengthy and troubled discussion developed over the effects of the present Southern defiance on our universities. I suspect that you are familiar with some of the academic freedom causes that have arisen - at the University of South Carolina, Alabama Poly, Texas Tech and other schools - and which the AAUP, in its own methodical way, looks into. The injustice done to the individual is the most important aspect of these repressions. There is also damage done to scholarship, to the integrity of universities, and to the dignity of the concept of a community of scholars. It is this latter aspect which I have in mind as I write this letter.

I am enclosing two clippings - one from Civil Liberties, (the ACLU publication) and the other from the Arkansas Gazette - which underline the dimensions of this attack on the universities as centers of free inquiry and teaching. It occurs to me that the Bulletin might well take an interest in what is happening here. I believe that a carefully constructed article, by a respected scholar, inquiring into the hurt sustained by scholarship and teaching through the acts of southern state governments since 1954, would be a tremendously valuable offering to sanity. I do not know what form your arrangements take with your contributors; if you know of someone already close to this problem, or someone who could be interested in examining it, I am sure that the Council could assist with any expenses that might be needful in the interest of reliable observations.

I hope you will excuse me for writing at this length. This is a matter with which we are greatly concerned, and one which we think deserves serious thought throughout the country.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

file

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ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
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A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Feb. 20, 1960

Dr Leslie Dunbar, Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Les,

What 're you doing,kidding me? Planter and author, you says. Well, let it go.

I got back yesterday from a two weeks' trip, and found your letter here. I will try to talk with you about the COMMENTARY article when I come down. As I told Paul Anthony, I shall be there three or four days next week.

I have tried my hand at the foreword, and it is enclosed. I never did one before. If it doesn't suit, suggest changes and I shall make them.

If I can't see you next week, I'll phone while in Atlanta, IIll be staying at the Piedmont, but out at the "Wallahajie"--I'm sure this isn't the way to spell it, but it's phonetic--most of the time.

Kindest regards, as ever.

Sincerely,

Dabbs

Dabbs

March 5, 1960

Dear Mr. Dabbs,

Any word yet from the American Scholar ?

Sincerely,

Mayesville, S. C., 3/7/60

Dear Les,

Congratulations on the study "The Student Protest Movement. I know under what pressure you--and the others--did it. I haven't heard from Sam Laird yet. Will write you as soon as I know just what he wants of me. Regards.

Dabbs

Dabbs.

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

April 6, 1960

Dear Les,

The AMERICAN SCHOLAR still hangs fire. One reader has voted to accept, one to reject, and the matter now hangs in the lap --or lies, I should say, to keep the figure right--on the third, and final, reader. If I knew his name, I'd pray for him to see the light. Since I've been so nearly accepted on several occasions by the AMERICAN SCHOLAR, I'm not betting. Did you see my article in the NATION of April 2? I went to New York last week to appear on David Susskind's OPEN-END NTA TV program: a panel: Martin Luther King, myself, James Kilpatrick--Oh,boy!--and two others. Subject :Racial Crisis in the South. Over three hours under the arc lights! I'm sitting around now, waiting for a check to reimburse me for the expenses of the trip, so that I can buy some cotton seed, and get a crop in the ground--that is, when the ground gets dry enough . There are places in my fields that look like estuaries of the sea. Meanwhile, I've just read Nicholls' "Southern Tradition and Regional Progress," and have been happily impressed again with the number of times, and the evident respect and--if I may add?--good judgment with which he quotes me. This is a satisfaction I hadn't ~~really~~ expected when I wrote "The Southern Heritage."

Regards, as always,

Dabbs.

Dabbs.

Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dabbs file

April 14, 1960

Mrs. Georgianna March
Assistant Editor
Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists
1100 East 58th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mrs. March:

I have kept your letter unanswered for a long time, and for that I must apologize. The fact is that I have not had the answer to your question.

Commentary decided after much hesitation to fulfil its financial commitment to Mr. Dabbs, but not to publish. Mr. Dabbs got the impression that his liberalism did not quite meet standards. Now for a couple of months, the American Scholar has had the article.

With Mr. Dabbs permission, I am enclosing a copy. If the American Scholar cannot use it, I feel sure that Mr. Dabbs would welcome your interest.

Sincerely,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a
Enclosure:
CC-"Freedom of Thought in the South"

BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS

"*A Magazine of* SCIENCE AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS"
1100 East 58th Street
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EUGENE RABINOWITCH
Editor

January 14, 1960

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Mr. Rabinowitch has asked me to enquire of you whether Commentary has yet published the article by Mr. Dabbs on southern colleges and universities. If so, we would like very much to receive a reprint of it.

If Commentary is no longer planning to publish this article, we would like to take up with you once more the possibility of such an article appearing in the Bulletin.

Sincerely yours,

Georgianna March

(Mrs.) Georgianna March
Assistant Editor

GM:hlr

PUBLISHED BY EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR NUCLEAR SCIENCE · INCORPORATED

BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS
"A Magazine of SCIENCE AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS"
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EUGENE RABINOWITCH
Editor

June 16, 1960.

file

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Many thanks for your phone call yesterday. I am sorry that I did not get my reply off to you yesterday afternoon as I promised, but the circumstances suggested the wisdom of the extra day.

Upon going back into our files, I find that the last correspondence between us was your letter of April 14th, in which you said, "If the American Scholar cannot use it..." and that the article had been placed in our inactive files, pending word from you about the American Scholar's decision. Your phone call of yesterday seemed to make it clear that we were now free to consider it for publication, and I therefore took the liberty of holding it one day longer so that our editorial staff might give you a decision as quickly as possible.

Our decision is this: the article is an excellent one, but it is simply too far afield from the Bulletin's interests to justify our using it. We feel very strongly that the article should appear in a magazine like Progressive, New Republic, The Nation, New Leader, et.

I am therefore returning the carbon of Mr. Dubbs article which you sent us, and we are looking forward to seeing it in the pages of a magazine such as the above.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Georgianna March
Assistant Editor

GM:hlr

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A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

September 22, 1960

Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.,Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Les,

You spoke of my having dinner with you sometime. Being a Dabbs I never forget an invitation. If this would suit you entirely, I would plan to stay over in Atlanta Tuesday night, and dine with you that evening. If this does suit, please ask Paul Anthony to reserve me a room at the Piedmont for that night. If it does not suit, however, I shall be coming home after the meeting, and we shall get together at a later date.

I will bring with me the interesting paper of yours I read so long ago that I've nearly forgotten, and that I will read again.

Looking forward to seeing you at the Executive Meeting next Tuesday morning,

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs

J. M. Dabbs.

Dabbs file

May 24, 1961

Mr. Maxwell Hahn
Executive Vice President
The Field Foundation, Inc.
250 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Hahn:

Confirming our verbal request and conversation of early April, we ask the Field Foundation to consider our application for a supplementary grant in the amount of $4,000 to assist us in the preparation of a restatement and re-interpretation of the cultural and historical background of racial relations in the South. The work is to be assigned to James McBride Dabbs, and the grant will enable Mr. Dabbs to carry on studies at several university and other libraries.

The constant flux of events and movements in the South tends to force our attention on the latest headline or on tomorrow's potential crisis. In such a time, participants have a more than usual tendency to lose perspective, and to neglect both the instructions of the past and the right understanding of the values at issue. Reflective thought becomes, therefore, more indispensable than ever, and at the same time less readily available. It is precisely because the Southern Regional Council is so deeply involved in day to day events that we recognize a need and a responsibility to facilitate continuing re-appraisal of the larger scene.

James McBride Dabbs has been in recent years one of the South's most valuable and widely respected interpreters. Both through his notable book, The Southern Heritage, and through numerous articles and lectures, he has kept the South and the nation conscious of the historical and cultural values and issues implicit in the current controversies. The

requested grant will be used to enable Mr. Dabbs to continue his researches, toward the end of another book.

We ask for your favorable consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:A

BCC: Mr. Dabbs

May 26, 1961

Mr. James M. Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Maysville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

We have received from the Field Foundation the $4,000 designated for your research work. A copy of their letter of transmittal is enclosed. For our purposes, we have labeled this the "Southern History Project."

We are prepared to send you this amount on request. There are, however, special tax rulings pertaining to the individual on grants of this nature. I am not familiar with them but it occurs to us that you might want to check with a tax attorney or someone else knowledgable in these matters before deciding on how to handle the matter. It might, for instance, be to your advantage to receive a portion of this grant during 1961 and the remainder in 1962. We will be happy to handle the matter as you advise.

For our own purposes, the federal government keeps a rather close watch on the handling of funds by tax-exempt agencies to determine that officers of an agency do not take advantage of the agency for their personal gain. We have no problem here since this is clearly a legitimate research project in our area of interest, financed by a sound foundation after careful consideration, and conducted by a generally recognized authority. However, to leave no doubt in the matter, we are setting up a file on the project. It would be well, if you will, for you to submit occasional reports on the progress of the project, the libraries visited, etc.

I apologize for having to submit these details to you and trust that they won't bother you unduly.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA:A

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

May 28, 1961

Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N. W., Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Les:

The copy of your letter of May 24 to Maxwell Hahn fills me with gratitude, astonishment, and admiration. I still think you're a scientist, and a good one, but you sure aren't pure! Such persuasive mastery of the English language! Where'd you learn it? I note that ########### you wrote Maxwell Hahn on May 24, and he replied on May 25!

I believe you came from West Virginia, which is supposed to be at best only a Border state. But there's nothing "borderly" about your Southern persuasiveness. This is Deep South, Suh, Deep South!

As ever, ~~only more so.~~

J. M. Dabbs.

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BISCAYNE BLVD., 2nd to 3rd STS., MIAMI
The luxurious New Everglades Hotel, viewed from Miami's Bayfront Park.

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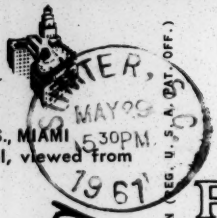

PRAY FOR PEACE

POST CARD

Dear Wa-
Wow!!
Edith Drabb

Dr. Lorie Dunbar
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3
Georgia

5001

June 8, 1961

Mr. James M. Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

During the period July 12-16, SRC will have a group of twelve foreign correspondents to guide through Atlanta. On the morning of July 13 the group will be here at our office for a general briefing on the South and race relations. We would like very much for you to be present for this meeting. If possible, the session of some three hours will be handled by you, Les Dunbar and Benjamin Mays. Much of this would be in question and answer form and the occasion would require no formal preparation. Can you make it?

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PAL:A
Enclosure: list

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A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

July 10, 1961

Dear Mrs. Albright,

Thank you very much for the material you got together for me on the "silent moderates." I got some good pointers from it. I'm speaking--by request on this subject--before the 52nd annual convention of NAACP at Philadelphia tomorrow night.

I believe I'm to be at SRC office Thursday morning to meet some foreign journalists. I'll see you then. By the way, please ask Paul Anthony if he reserved me a room at the Piedmont for Wednesday night. I have the strong impression I asked him to and he said he would.

With best wishes,

~~Sincerely,~~

J. M. Dabbs

J. M. Dabbs

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
Administrative Secre ary Research, SRC
5 Forsyth St., N. W., Atlanta 3, Ga.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

For correspondc. concerning James M. Dabbs material from Southern Heritage with Alfred A. Knopf Publishers, 11-26-63, Inc., see

Miscellaneous - K.

January 13, 1964

Mr. James M. Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

After much cogitation, we have solved the dilemma about the December New South and your speech at the annual meeting by sending the magazine to everyone but those who will be attending the meeting. So you will be able to deliver the splendid speech, and I don't blame you for wanting to. I am sorry to have been so long letting you know.

The 20 copies of the speech edition are on the way.

Looking forward to seeing you January 29, and--despite having read it--to hearing the speech!

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW/mg

February 14, 1964

Mr. James M. Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

Thanks and again my apologies. At least this is not a sacred tradition such as we promise to go to jail defending in Georgia. Or used to. I have sent a copy of the attached biographical sheet to Mr. Wheeler asking him to update it and make any needed additions or corrections. If there are such, I will send them to you as soon as we get them. In the meanwhile, your good friend Leslie Dunbar says flatly he won't provide the paragraph you requested. He says you should write your own. I don't know how I got in the middle of all this. Anyhow, I am enclosing an extract from the new annual report in the hopes it will help.

If this isn't enough, holler. Miss Long, meanwhile, says the length of the thing is entirely up to you. She would be delighted if you fill up the book or if you practise Japanese poetry-like compression. Either way, she says, it will be distinguished. And I am inclined to agree.

And quite seriously, we do appreciate your doing this. I hope the work on the book is going well.

Sincerely,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW/mg

Enclosures

Pat — please do what you can on this. J. McB.

INTER-RELIGIOUS COUNCIL
East Carolina College
Greenville, North Carolina
February 12, 1964

Mr. James McBride Dabbs, President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

Would you please send us a copy of the constitution of the Southern Regional Council and any other free materials describing the Southern Regional Council, its goals and purposes.

Thank you sincerely,

D D Gross

D. D. Gross
Director of Religious Activities

DDG/bv

Sent 2-26-64 MG

Mayesville, Feb. 12, 1964

Dear Pat,

You win! Send on the material. I'll get it back to you by the deadline. But it sure is something, old SRC carrying on traditions. Also, in this one you've just created, you forget that Marion and I stole chickens together, while John only hove on my horizon fairly recently. It would help if Les would give me just a little paragraph setting forth John's chief virtues. Regards,

Dabbs.

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
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MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Jan. 10, 1964

Mr. Pat Watters, Director of Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Watters:

If you have them to spare, please have sent me a dozen to 20 copies of NEW SOUTH, Nov.-Dec., 1962. I want them, account the "President's Address," for a meeting I'm speaking to at Drew University. . If you're running short, overlook this request.

I'm still waiting to see what I'm going to say at the annual meeting. It may be a surprise to all of us.

~~Sincerely,~~
J. M. Dabbs

J. M. Dabbs
President

November 26, 1963

Mr. James M. Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

The information you sought for Mr. Kelsaw has been forwarded to him, and he has been put on the mailing list.

Thank you for your words of welcome, and I will be looking forward to seeing you at the annual meeting.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW/mg

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
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JA 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Nov. 24, 1963

Mr. Pat Watters
SouthernRegional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Watters:

I believe Les told me you were handling SRC#Informationnow. Contratulations to both ourselves and you.

I have a letter from Mr. James W. Kelsaw, Office of the Chairman, Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, Normal, Alabama, requesting a copy of a speech of mine but also--the point of this letter--asking how one gets put on the mailing list of SRC. I refer this question to you, and hope that you will give Mr. Kelsaw the informationhe desires.

I had hoped to meet you today or tomorrow, but now the tragic death of the late President Kennedy has unavoidably postponed out annual meeting.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

J.M.Dabbs
President.

February 24, 1964

Mr. James M. Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

Attached is Mr. Wheeler's revised standard biographical sheet.

Again, I hope all is going well with your book, and this little project.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW/mg

Enclosure

March 4, 1964

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

The article on John Wheeler is wonderful and moving, conveying the spirit of the man, which I know isn't ever easy.

Traditions are preserved; you were way ahead of deadline; New South has something it can be proud of! We are all grateful to you.

Sincerely,

Pat Watters

PW/mg

Mayesville, S.C.
April 11, 1964

Mr. Pat Watters, Director of Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Pat:

On that memorable day in '63 when George Wallace stood infront of the "school-house door" and said to the United States Government "You ain't coming no further!" The Huntsville, Alabama, newspaper (I don't know the name) said in an editorial that (in effect) ~~that~~ no Alabaman awoke that day without a thrill at the thought of seeing something new in Alabama histrionics. Please get me ~~a~~ this exact quotation, with newspaper, name and date. Apparently, I'm going to make a run into ~~[illegible]~~ in three weeks to see what I can do at heading Wallace off, and I need ammunition. I phoned Les about this. He can tell you. Any publicis##ing should be left to the Indiana Democrats.

Also, any other hot stuff you have, pass it on. Of course, I have the reports on the status of civil rights in the South in 1963.

With kindest personal regards,

~~Sincerely,~~

J.M. Dabbs.

J.M. Dabbs.

#

80301

North Sumter
803: 469.3321

Mayesville, South Carolina
April 13, 1964

Mr. Pat Watters
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Pat:

I understand that the Council has a pamphlet summarizing and evaluating the Civil Rights Bill. I don't remember having seen a copy. Please send me one.

~~Best regards,~~

J. M. Dabbs

June 11, 1964

Mr. J. M. Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

Pat left the office just before we received your letter so I have gathered some material that I hope will be very helpful to you during your stay in Mobile. If there are other things that you would like, I am enclosing a publications list, please check them off and I will send them to you right away.

Sincerely,

Mattie Patterson, Secretary
to Pat Watters

/
m
p

Enclosures

Ans. 6-11-64

John H. Wheeler
PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
Raymond WHEELER, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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Southern R[redacted] Inc.
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A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. Pat Watters, Director of Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Pat:

I'm to go down to Spring Hill College, in Mobile, on June 25 and 26, to take part in a workshop discussion there of "South's Special Dilemmas owing to its heritage and its present problems." It is also hoped that I "shall be able to discuss the work of SRC in the education of the South and the Southerners of the Future."

I know what I was tryingtto do, through SRC and beyond it--trying to get the South to define its love--leaving the attack on sin to Will Campbell. I can tell them all about this. But of course SRC has an educational function, ingeneral and in particular. Is it feasible for you to run through the list of SRC publications--or have it done--and pick out a few that best show the organization in its educational function, what it's trying to do, and how? I'd appreciate it if you could do this for me.

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs.

June 19, 1964

Mr. James M. Dabbs
Rips Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Colonel Dabbs:

Thank you for your letter and kind comments on the Charlotte report. The Brunswick report bears out what you say abouth the willingness of southerners, if they are reasonably free, to accomodate and be reasonable with one another. Some days surely we'll have to have a Northern Regional Council to show them this way.

I enjoyed your Washington Post piece, and I'm looking forward very much to the book.

Hope we will be seeing you soon.

Yours very truly,

Pat Watters

P
W
/
m
p

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED
ST. HELENA ISLAND
FROGMORE, SOUTH CAROLINA

COURTNEY SICELOFF
DIRECTOR

Mayesville, South Carolina 29104
June 15, 1964

Mr. Pat Watters
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Pat:

Congratulations on the "Charlotte" report. It is dramatically and interestingly presented. I read it almost as one reads a story, to see how all these varied opinions fitted together.

I noted many things but one struck me especially. "The body of Negro leaders tend to the same emotional characteristics as whites: "Work it out....Accomodate.'" We are all Southerners together.

Please thank your secretary for sending me the batch of material I requested.

With my kindest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs

P. S. By the way, Governor Breathitt of Kentucky made me a Kentucky Colonel the other day; I have the commission here. Unfortunately, no bourbon provided, but the privilege of wearing a string-bow tie, etc., etc. fter this,I think you ought to call out the guard when I come down!

July 10, 1964

Mr. Robert J. Brisson
Sales Representative
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Inc.
360 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Brisson:

Where it does not duplicate your regular list of recipients of review copies in this area, we suggest the attached list of writers and press people who would be interested in Mr. Dabbs's book.

Some of these might review the book or mention it in articles that they do for publications other than the one for which they work.

I assume you have checked with Mr. Dabbs for his own list of persons to receive the book. There may be duplications. If we think of others, we will send them to you.

It was good to meet you when you were here. Naturally, we are most interested in your success in this endeavor.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PWP:lw
Enclosures

LIST

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Southeastern Correspondent
The New York Times
10 Forsyth Street
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Mr. Joseph Cumming
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Mr. Dudley Morris
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Mr. Karl Fleming
Bureau Chief
Newsweek Magazine
Houston, Texas

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Mr. Jack Patterson
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16

Mr. Herbert Davidson, Editor
Daytona Beach News Journal
Daytona Beach, Florida

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The Arkansas Gazette
Little Rock, Arkansas

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Charleston, W. Virginia

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Macon, Ga.

Mr. Buford Boone
The Tuscaloosa News
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Virtually all of these attached are people who are (1) personal friends, (2) professional acquaintances or (3) persons with whom we have had at least some casual contact and who are interested in fields related to the book.

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Los Angeles, Calif.

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18

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~~Morris Abram~~

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Neil Maxwell Wall Street Journal - Commerce Bldg. Atl Ga.

Arlie Schardt Time - Rhodes Haverty Bldg. 134 Peachtree N.W. Atl Ga.

~~Anthony Lewis~~

Jack Nelson L.A. Times - 10 Forsyth Street NW

Gene Roberts } NY Times - 10 Forsyth Street NW

Walter Rugaber

~~V.O. Key~~

Walker Percy

Murray Kempton

~~K.B. Clark~~

Bernard Berelson

Paul Lazarsfeld

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Don Carter

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~~Saturday Review~~

~~Ramparts~~ - Julian Bond

~~Life~~

~~Commonweal~~

~~Christian Century~~

Bruce Biossat, NEA

Father Theodore Hesburgh - Pres. Notre Dame (Perhaps all members of Commission on Civil Rights)

Andy Kopkind

Walker Percy
Murray Kempton
Bernard Berlson
Paul Lazarsfeld
~~Don Cunningham~~
Andy Kopkind

CONFERENCE

on the

DEMOCRATIC LEFT

Dear Participant:

Arnold Kaufman has asked me to send you a list of fellow participants in the May 7 Conference on the Democratic Left.

Enclosed is the list.

Sincerely,

Curtis B. Gans

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From: Mab Gray
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For release: IMMEDIATE

9/17/64

ELOQUENT NEW BOOK BRINGS HOPEFUL
PROPHECY FOR FUTURE OF THE SOUTH

An eloquent, thoughtful analysis of the South--what it is and how it came to be that way--is presented in WHO SPEAKS FOR THE SOUTH?, by James McBride Dabbs (to be published October 27, Funk & Wagnalls, $5.95).

Mr. Dabbs faces the explosive issues of the South squarely. Looking first at the South in its historical context, he examines the basic forces that have shaped America from the days of Plymouth Rock and Jamestown. He vividly portrays the roles of the Yankee trader, the Virginia gentleman, and the Scotch-Irish, those "Puritans of the South"; dramatically reviews the effect of Sir Walter Scott's novels of medieval pageantry; and brings into focus the South's conflict between worldly experience and religious belief.

The relationship between white and Negro--enslaved or free--pervades every aspect of the South, and it is the breadth and intensity of this relationship that the author believes will inevitably bridge the conflict between the two races.

Just as the Negro has always been the "Southern Cross," he may well be the South's salvation. Mr. Dabbs stirringly prophecies that from today's maelstrom a "New Southerner" will emerge. Forged from a love that has always been present between the races, this "New Southerner" will make a hitherto unsurpassed contribution to ease our troubled age and nation.

James McBride Dabbs is past president and currently a member of the executive committee of the Southern Regional Council, the aim of which is "to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South." He lives near Mayesville, South Carolina, where he was born and reared. A former college English teacher, and author of THE SOUTHERN HERITAGE, Mr. Dabbs now devotes his full time to writing and lecturing about the problems of the South.

#

N. M.

New Southerner Foreseen

"Who Speaks for the South," by James McBride Dabbs, will be issued by Funk & Wagnalls on Oct. 27. The author is past president and member of the executive committee of the Southern Regional Council [redacted] aims "to attain the [redacted] ted between the races despite the present conflict."

N. Y Times
9/21/64
S. R. C.

WHO SPEAKS FOR THE SOUTH? James McBride Dabbs. (Funk & Wagnalls. $5.95.) — A thoughtful, unsparing yet fondly critical analysis, by a leader of the Southern Regional Council, of the development of the Southern "character" — and particularly of how the white Southerner's confusion of his public self with his real self, his identification with a fabled past and insular present, has led to an insensitivity to the world outside and to defeat after defeat. "A book that will help the South understand itself and the North understand the South."

N. M.

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Rec'd 10/12/64

James McBride Dabbs

RIP RAPS PLANTATION · MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

October 6, 1964

Dr. L. W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Les,

Funk and Wagnalls sent me enough of the enclosed almost to cover Dixie like the dew. I send a dozen to you with the hope that you may place them where they'll do some good. After all, I do express in my opening acknowledgments my gratitude to SRC!

Kindest regards,

~~As ever,~~
Jim.
J. M. Dabbs.

VJ

Better well

Rec'd 10/14/64

James McBride Dabbs

VJ

pbc handle

RIP RAPS PLANTATION · MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

October 13,1964

Dr.Leslie W. Dunbar, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Les,

Under separate cover I sent a copy of my book for SRC. I suppose it could stay on your desk as long as you wish!# Thanks for everything.

I merely suggest this: if you think well of it, what about your having some copies available for the annual meeting? I suppose you could get them on consignment, at the dealer's rate. Of course, it's Ben Muse's book you're involved with, but you will notice that the jacket of mine doesn't say it's by Dabbs, but by Dabbs-past-president-of-SRC.-etc.

Best wishes,

As ever,

J.M. Dabbs.

Southern R Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. 30303
2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

October 19, 1964

MEMO TO: All Executive Directors of Councils on Human Relations

FROM : Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the Executive Director

RE : Who Speaks for the South? by James McBride Dabbs

We are enclosing herewith a Press Release from the Funk & Wagnalls Company, Inc. announcing publication of Mr. Dabbs's most recent book.

I am quite sure that you can make good use of this release; certainly of the book.

We, along with Mr. Dabbs would appreciate any promotion, at your annual meetings or other meetings, of this book.

Sincerely,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.

VEJ:nm
Enclosure

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For release: IMMEDIATE

9/17/64

ELOQUENT NEW BOOK BRINGS HOPEFUL
PROPHECY FOR FUTURE OF THE SOUTH

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#

NY Times 11-22-64

All That Makes the Southerner

WHO SPEAKS FOR THE SOUTH? By James McBride Dabbs. 398 pp. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $5.95.

By T. HARRY WILLIAMS

A READER with any kind of discernment will think of various words to characterize James Dabbs's latest book, another item in the apparently never-ending search of writers to establish the Southern identity: metaphysical, wise, revealing, obscure, stimulating, compassionate and repetitious. Some Southern patriots would apply different and harsh terms to this or anything from Mr. Dabbs's pen. The author is a leader in the Southern Regional Council, an organization dedicated to attaining the ideals of equal opportunity for all people in the South, an aim sufficient to link it with the forces of darkness in the minds of many Southerners.

Although he was born and reared on a plantation in central South Carolina, where, in proper Southern fashion, he still lives, Mr. Dabbs has not hesitated to speak out in criticism of some of the ways of his native section and especially of its handling of race relations. He so speaks out in this book, but it should be emphasized that, as in his previous writings, he criticizes fondly, even when he is most unsparing, as a lover might nag a mistress to approach the perfection he thinks she is capable of reaching.

THE author's purpose is to discover and explain what he calls the "Southern type," the character toward which the Southerner has tended through history, and then to indicate the possible evolution of the type in the present. There is a Southern character, Mr. Dabbs insists, although it is something that has to be sensed and is hard to define. "Non-Southerners visiting in the South sense the character. Southerners visiting beyond the South recall it. It is as distinctive as the balmy air blowing inland across the sea-islands of South Carolina," writes Mr. Dabbs, who like most Southerners has a poetic appreciation of the beauty of the physical scene of the region.

He places the appearance of the Southern type in history at a much earlier date than do other commentators. Most historians think that the South was not conscious it was a distinct section until the end of the 1830's, or at the very soonest, sometime during the 1820's, and that Southerners were not aware they were greatly different from other Americans until one of these decades. But Mr. Dabbs contends that the South was a conscious section before 1820, the year of the Missouri controversy and the first national agitation over slavery, and that the Southern type appeared when the first English colonies were founded in America.

In Virginia and Massachusetts, from the very beginning, can be seen two American types. The Southerner entered the New World in hope of adventure and economic advancement. The Puritan added to these desires the force of a theology that would enable him to control that world. "The Northerner, eager to strip himself of the past, hurled himself into the future. The Southerner advanced also, but deliberately, hesitantly, carrying more of the past with him, continually held in tension between past and future."

The qualities that have made the Southerner distinctive through the whole reach of American history are several. Mr. Dabbs sums up the most inclusive one as a love of the world. Loving this world more than other Americans, the Southerner "spends more time in observing it, less time in changing it." When he does change it, he does so not to make it more valuable but more satisfying. Because he loves the world, he accepts it too easily and uncritically. Too rarely does he think it necessary to analyze the world, and hence he hardly ever thinks to analyze himself. Instead of analysis, the South prefers contemplation of models: "of things that had existed in the past, of things that existed in the present . . . Even at the deepest level, the religious, it tended to contemplate images, not to analyze relations."

IN brief, the Southerner inclines to think of everything, his religion, his politics, and even his inner self, as a matter of certain public forms. In modern terms, he accepts his public self as his real self. That was why it was natural for the South in the era before the Civil War to make politics into a religion to defend a way of life

This confusion of a public and a private function has invested the Southerner with certain strengths and merits. He is likely to have beautiful manners and charm. He sees himself and the world, or the community, as parts of a whole. He is quite capable of interesting himself in politics, not for material gain, but for the satisfaction of being in the public eye or for the glory of holding a public position. He often has a strong sense of social duty, and nearly always he will exhibit "a will to freedom at almost any cost."

Yet this same sense of community, this too great delight in this world, this too great disregard of another world beyond it, has seriously flawed the Southerner and brought him to defeat after defeat. Mr. Dabbs develops this point in a long exposition, which is not always clear but immensely valuable, of the influence of time and space upon the human character.

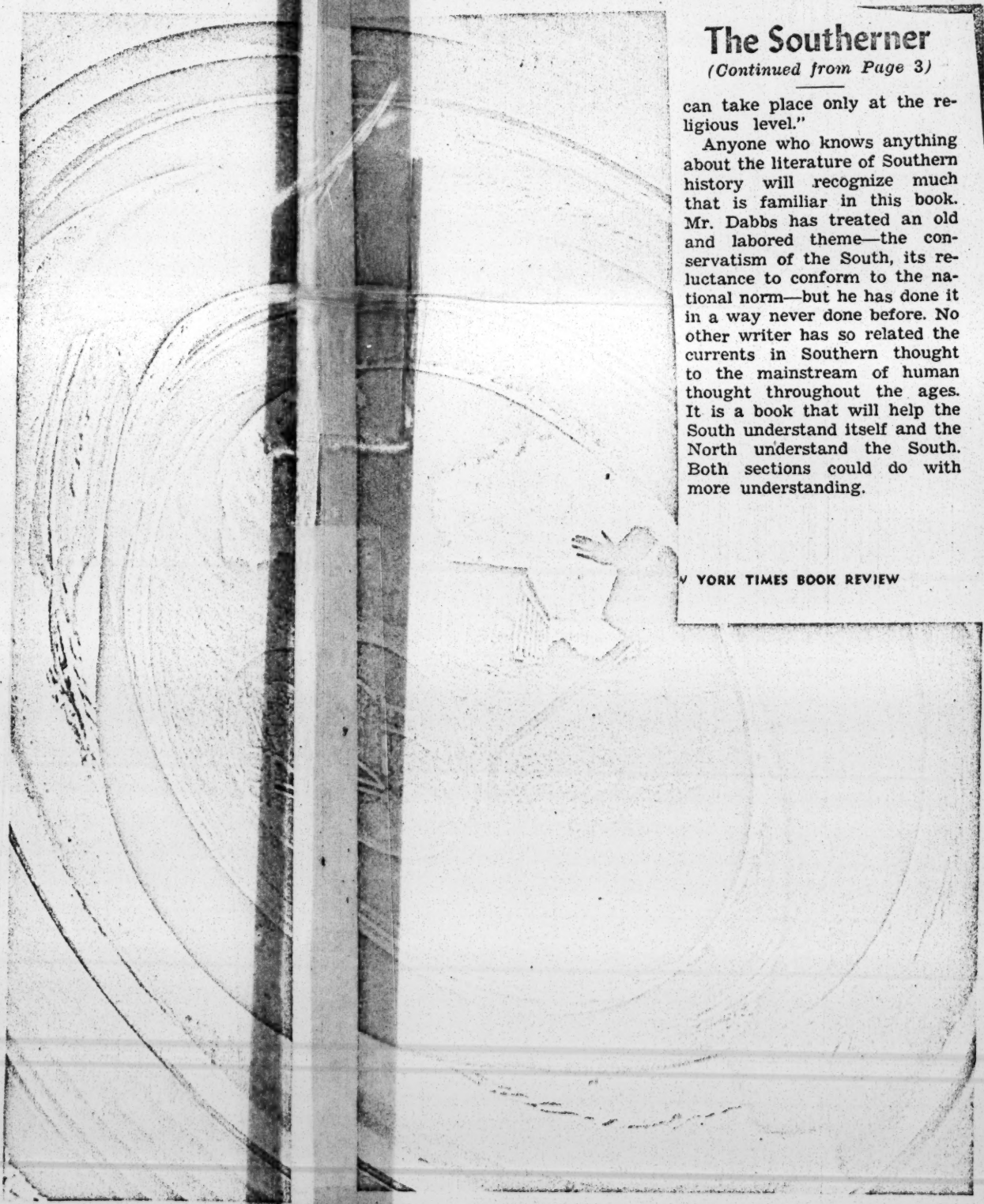
The thesis cannot be adequately summarized here, but its essence is in a sentence depicting the state of the Southern mind in the 1850's. "From an image of place as centered here but running endlessly outward, and sacred because belonging to the whole, it came to an image of place limited to the boundaries of the South, loved too intensely because threatened by a dangerous world beyond the Potomac, and defended blindly and fiercely."

Another example of the Southerner's too complete acceptance of his world is in his willingness to pity and respect the unfortunate, notably the Negroes, without feeling in any way that he might be responsible for the plight of the Negro or without thinking that he is obligated to do anything to raise the position of the unfortunate. The attitude appears most frequently in the racial stances of the aristocrats—one must accept the world as it is and one must respect an inferior for what he is and not try to change his destiny. This, says Mr. Dabbs in an especially good chapter, is the supreme American expression of the Stoic mood.

The hitherto inferior Negro does not come prominently into Mr. Dabbs's pages until the very last. Then, rather abruptly, the author concludes that the present Negro embodies the distinctive qualities of the Southern type more than the white man—a creative individual who has achieved a balance between the past and the future, who is responsive to the ties of the world "but always aware of the wider ties of earth and heaven." If the Negro is accepted in his new role, "the possibilities of achievement for the South are almost unlimited." In a sentence which he does not elaborate, Mr. Dabbs writes: "This acceptance

(Continued on Page 54)

Mr. Williams, professor of history at Louisiana State, has written widely on the South.



"Continually held in tension between past and future."

Photograph by Clarence John Laughlin.

The Southerner

(Continued from Page 3)

can take place only at the religious level."

Anyone who knows anything about the literature of Southern history will recognize much that is familiar in this book. Mr. Dabbs has treated an old and labored theme—the conservatism of the South, its reluctance to conform to the national norm—but he has done it in a way never done before. No other writer has so related the currents in Southern thought to the mainstream of human thought throughout the ages. It is a book that will help the South understand itself and the North understand the South. Both sections could do with more understanding.

p. 3

Book Review

Capital Reading

South Must Give Allegiance To Our National Ideals

Reviewed by Frank E. Smith

Now a director of the TVA, former Rep. Smith represented Mississippi's Third Congressional District for six terms and is the author of "Congressman From Mississippi."

WHO SPEAKS FOR THE SOUTH? By James McBride Dabbs. Funk and Wagnalls. 381 pp. $5.95.

James McB. Dabbs

SINCE THE FIRST all-pervading awareness of the South as a separate identity began to develop nearly 150 years ago, Southerners of every philosophical bent have attempted to give every national problem a regional coloration. The racial bigots, the moderates and the rare liberals have followed this pattern. So have both the illiterate and the highly literate.

James McBride Dabbs is one of those who are both literate and courageous. A South Carolinian who still lives on the family plantation near Mayesville, he has given virtually a lifetime to work in civic and church groups to improving racial understanding and to eliminating racial discrimination. He is perhaps best known for his work in the Southern Regional Council, of which he is a former president, and for an earlier book, "The Southern Heritage."

This new book is a historical outline of the factors which have shaped Southern culture since the first colonization. Dabbs believes that Southerners are something more than the people who happen to live in the geographic area called the South, and he looks hard for all of the influences that have made the Southerner.

As with most perceptive students, Dabbs establishes the influence of the Negro, beginning with the first major influence of slavery. The Negro influence throughout most of the history of the country he describes as "secret." Perhaps it was secret in the sense that most white Southerners resisted acknowledging it in their conscious minds. The open influence of the Negro has come only with the civil rights movement of the present generation, Dabbs believes.

His answer to "Who Speaks for the South?" is that the Negro must also speak and be accepted as a spokesman. In the Southern Negro, he says, "We find most often the best of the past acting creatively in the present. When the South accepts the Negro as an integral part of its voice, the long travail of the Southern conscience will be at an end.

DABBS SPEAKS in good conscience, but too much of the insistence on the distinctiveness of the South and Southerners is part of the almost instinctively defensive pattern that has been a regional characteristic since it first became necessary to mobilize in defense of slavery. Too much of the problem of the region and its people has been the refusal to accept a national heritage, and to give allegiance to national ideals. The only reason for this, of course, has been the mobilized defense of the racial status quo.

There are distinctive regional influences in Americans, and there is an honorable heritage for much of the Southern difference. So much of that heritage has been subverted into the defense of the racial status quo, however, that the "Southern" image is tarnished, not only in national eyes but almost irretrievably among Southern Negroes.

Dabbs's book will help to put that image in proper perspective. Perhaps more important, it will prod Southern whites who value the image to help polish off the racial tarnish.

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

St. Helena Island — Frogmore, South Carolina

Courtney Siceloff
Director

December 2, 1964

Dear Vernon:

Probably I should bother somebody else about this, but I know that you are a good channel-er.

The books from SRC arrived just before Thanksgiving, and it wasn't until yesterday that I discovered that instead of the 6 copies of WHO SPEAKS FOR THE SOUTH, we were sent copies of TEN YEARS OF RRELUDE.

I am returning PRELUDE today and will appreciate your having the six copies of WHO SPEAKS FOR THE SOUTH mailed to us - pronto; the public is waiting!

We have found that we will want an additional four copies of WHO SPEAKS FOR THE SOUTH, so -- if you don't mind a confusing afterthought -- please have a total of ten copies of WHO SPEAKS mailed. We have already been billed for the first six copies we requested and we will need to be filled for four additional copies. Many thanks.

That was a most impressive series of meetings and I think you and all the staff should be congratulated.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth

(Mrs. Courtney Siceloff)

Vernon Jordan, SRC

December 3, 1964

MEMO TO: BCC

FROM : VEJ

Please send ten (10) copies of WHO SPEAKS FOR THE SOUTH, by James McBride Dabbs to Courtney Siceloff, per the attached label. Thanks.

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

St. Helena Island — Frogmore, South Carolina

Courtney Siceloff
Director

December 13, 1964

Dear Vernon -

Will you please have sent to us at Penn -

6 copies of Dabbs, Who Speaks for the South?

This is in addition to those sent already - for which we thank you. The clock is in the works if it hasn't gone already. I'm writing this on Saturday and no one is about.

Besides supplying an eager public, we're going to give each staff member a copy - and hope to have them autographed next weekend when James Dabbs will be here. ~~Thanks~~ Many thanks - Elizabeth

STATEMENT

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Memo from **MONTEZ G. ALBRIGHT**

5-14-65

To: NM

From: MA

Nobbie, Les wants us to have on hand ten copies of Ben Muse's book; we have none at present except file copy.

Since Vernon did all the ordering, etc., (I assume) and you have the files, will you either order them or give me the file so I'll write to the right person.

He also wants to return the excess Dabbs' books. So, the file on that, too, if you are too busy.

THE VULNERABLE SOUTH

Queens College
Public Address
April 14, 1966

An Address by

File

James McBride Dabbs

I have a friend, a charming and intelligent young woman, wh who was born in Iowa but now lives in the South. I once asked her, "Peggy, when you were a school girl in Iowa, what did you think of the South"? "Well," she said, "I thought of it as you think of a bad boy in a good family: you just have to put up with it."

Much of American history is included in her reply. In the eyes of the North--I use the term to cover everything beyond the sacred precincts of this wild region--the South is the Prodigal Son. My friend did not know that she was speaking as the Elder Sister. The Biblical story refers to the Elder Brother, but there might as well have been an Elder Sister. The one I referred to can be easily forgiven because of her charm. Nevertheless, she speaks for the North, out of what Robert Penn Warren calls the Great Treasury of Virtue, laid up in history and in heaven. For the North did two admirable things, either one of which would have redounded to its credit: it saved the Union and it freed the slaves. These two together became the Great Treasury of Virtue, which the Northerner

condescends to the South. I don't

inherits at birth. It's a part of his history and culture. He can't help himself; we should forgive him. It's hard to tell what effect our forgiveness might have upon him: the Prodigal Son forgiving the Elder Brother--or Sister. This would really be heaping coals of fire. I seriously doubt it would cure him. Sometimes I think I don't really want to cure him; I want to get back at him; I'm still carrying on Jeb Stuart's raids. Seriously, I think we should all forgive one another.

I have been suggesting what a learned Canadian friend, a historian, once said to me: In his opinion, the South has its own Treasury of Virtue, and can condescend to the North as quickly as the North condescends to the South. I don't think we find the model for this attitude in the Prodigal Son of the Bible. Nevertheless, we have been in general the Prodigal Son, with his faults and his virtues. The chief virtue of the Prodigal Son was his forthrightness. He said to his father, "Give me what's coming to me. I'm going to Babylon, or Cairo, or New York or--preferably--Paris, and shoot the works." And he did. The blow-out didn't last long; and in the cold light of the morning after, while he was slopping the pigs, he came to himself. John Erskine once remarked that the trouble

with most of us was that we fell into hell sideways or backed into it; we were falling before we knew we were on fire. If only we set our faces toward hell, determined to go there, we would see the fire ahead, and might back off in time.

The Prodigal Son had the capacity of going to hell simply and fast. The shock of that cold morning with the pigs brought him to himself. And since I'm comparing the South to the Prodigal, notice the exact likeness here. He came to himself, says the Bible, and like the true Southern farm boy he was, he remembered he had kin folks, and he said, I'm going home. In humility he went, and was received by his father, and knew what it was to be his father's son. This the Elder Brother never learned. At the end of the story, for all his apparent success, he was a failure. He had the biggest stock farm in the county, was president of Rotary, and an elder in the First Presbyterian Church, but so far as his relations with his father were concerned, he was still in that far country from which the Prodigal had returned.

The South hasn't yet returned from the far country; it hasn't quite come to itself; it's still slopping pigs: the pigs of national materialism and the pigs of Southern pride. But its sin--its basic

sin--racial injustice--is fairly simple, and could be repented of at the end of a fairly brief sawdust trail, if only some evangelist had the sense to lay down such a trail. Sin is simple, and aboveboard in the South. The object of our chief sin is always before us, marked distinctly so that we cannot fail to recognize him. This is part of the grace of God, that we can see our sin. But in the North--well, as I remember, even Billy Graham couldn't straighten out the New Yorkers. The trouble with sin in the North is, first, that it's terribly complex, and second, it usually succeeds. So the Northerner has moved deeper and deeper into the woods of the modern world, turning this way and that, gaining momently more wealth and power but becoming momently more lost, until now the underbrush cuts across his eyelids, and he begins to stumble, and to know that he is lost--and Billy Graham's message is too simple to bring him home again. He has become that typical alienated modern man described by Archibald MacLeish, who has "come upon this place .....

> By words, by voices, a lost way--
> And here above the chimney stack
> The unknown constellations sway--
> And by what way shall I go back?"

I've been talking about the vulnerable South. I really have, though indirectly like a Southerner. I've been sneaking up on the

subject. It wouldn't do for a Southerner to come directly upon the truth, he couldn't stand it. What I've said, in plain English, is that the South is vulnerable because it chose such a simple, clear way to be bad: human exploitation through slavery and then through segregation. You didn't have to come South in 1860 to know that slavery was wrong; you could see it 'round the world. You don't have to come South in 1960 to see that segregation is wrong; you can see it 'round the world. Just as slavery was the sin of the 1850's, segregation was the sin of the 1950's. There are sins of the season, like books of the month. Different ages go to hell in different ways. The Bible says it's always a wide road, but some roads are wider than others. The South has always taken the public highway. I remember an old Negro woman picking cotton fifty years ago and singing, "Going to hell and a-dancing." She was over-dramatic, but she spoke for the South.

But then, forced to defend ourselves before more prudent Americans, we came up with the answer that in our treatment of the Negro we were simply being honest. Other white Americans felt as we did, we said, and under cover did more or less as we did, but they weren't honest enough to admit it. They were a bunch of

hypocrites. We've made this charge over and over again during the last ten years, and there's some truth in it. The North is now being forced to admit that its race relations aren't as pretty--to put it mildly--as it had claimed. But the South overdid the defense. We said we were honest and realistic: this was the way life was. We even defended slavery on the same ground: that men always exploit one another; that the human heart is ineradicably sinful, and what can you do about it? One of the chief faults of the South lies right here: we have been temperamentally too acceptive. We have accepted too easily the world and its standards. It is good to admit one's sinfulness, or imperfection, or whatever you want to call it; it is bad to rest in it. We have forgiven ourselves too easily.

The philosopher Alfred North Whitehead says that men move forward under the compulsion of necessity and the lure of ideals. Grant original sin, but say also that men follow ideals, not all of them good, but there they are, drawing us out of the situation in which we find ourselves. The South has distrusted ideals. The status quo was always too important. The first requirement was that the Negro stay in his place. Any thought about new places for anybody might end by shaking him loose from his.

Of course, from 1830 to 1860 we were scared. The abolitionists were idealists, and we could see that their ideals, if implemented, would destroy the South. So we became skeptical of all ideals. Once, as a young man, I overheard my uncle remark to an aunt, "Ideals are a sin, Alice; we should love God." I was then in college; I attended "Y" conferences at Blue Ridge, and watched the sun go down in splendor behind the western mountains; and I was an idealist. My uncle was my ideal, and his remark shocked me; I never had the courage to ask him what he meant. But I know now that he spoke as a Southerner. He had a code he might have died for, but he called it a set of principles. He had no objection to ideals, if one did not push them too far in public. He saw God's hand in the public world, and was skeptical about our interfering with it. I suppose he saw God's hand in segregation; he was a most gentle segregationist.

But he revealed in a mild way the gulf that cuts athwart the Southern mind. This is the gulf between the world as it is, including the social world, and the deep, inner world of conscience, of ideals. You can see it plainly in the pro-slavery arguments of John C. Calhoun. Calhoun simply refused to consider the ethics of slavery. He stood upon constitutional grounds; under the constitution, he said, only the

states had the right to consider slavery; and he was probably right. At the other extreme from Calhoun stood the great abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison. To Calhoun's constitutional argument, he replied that the constitution was a pact with hell; he spoke against the constitution in favor of a Higher Law.

Garrison was wrong in the belief that personal morality can be translated directly into state action; but Calhoun was wrong in failing to realize that laws and constitutions rest finally upon ethics, and that any attempt to divorce them from ethics is finally disastrous. Calhoun illustrated the dangerous gap that existed in the South between the outer and the inner world, between a highly social culture and a highly individualistic religion.

The Southern critic Allen Tate pointed out a generation ago that the South should have had a highly social religion to match its highly social culture. Unfortunately, its main religion was Protestantism, which, in its nineteenth century manifestation though not in its origins, was a highly individualistic religion. We are getting away from this at present, but the heart of our religious struggle lies right here: is religion man's private relationship with God or must this private relationship also be a public relationship? Is there a public world on the one hand and an opposing private world

on the other?

For a century and a half Southerners--certainly white Southerners--have generally thought so. This has been a tragic flaw in the South because the South has always emphasized community. We have been more social minded, more community minded, than most other Americans, partly because we wanted to be, partly because we had to be. Even from the beginning, we did not have quite the idealistic, individualistic drive of New England with its Puritan Core. We weren't cutting loose from the past; we weren't establishing the Kingdom of God over here: we wanted a better, larger England, and our ideal beca me the plantation which was copied after the landed estates of England. But, in addition to this, and because of slavery, we had to be social-minded: the whites, for self-protection; whites and Negroes, to ease the strains of slavery in a world which increasingly condemned it.

So,then, we created a rich social world. This is especially notable when you consider the sparseness of population and the distances between plantations. Northern and foreign visitors commented upon the numerous diversions in the South; entertainments of all kinds, professional and amateur. Sometimes they said we diverted

ourselves because we were bored with life on the great plantations. Sometimes, like Harriet Martineau, the English traveller, who visited the South in the 1830's, they said it was worse than this. Miss Martineau sensed what I've been suggesting: the sharp contrast between the gay superficial public life and the deeply hidden, too private life. "Nothing could be gayer than the external aspects of these entertainments," she says; "but it is impossible for the stranger to avoid being struck with the anxiety which shows itself through it all... I was never in Southern society without perceiving that its characteristic is a want of repose. It is restlessly gay or restlessly sorrowful... While everything is done that can be conceived to make you happy, there is a weight pulling at your heartstrings, because you see that other hearts are heavy, and the nobler the heavier."

In our own day W. J. Cash has spoken of the "haunting fear and uneasiness" that sits over against the complacency of the Southern mind. And a young Norfolk woman recently said to me, "I think Southerners are the loneliest people in the world." Maybe so, maybe not.

I think, however, we have sunk our private life too deep within our hearts, and have failed to keep vital contact between it

and our public life. There's a telling comment in Allen Tate's The Fathers, a novel of Virginia in the days just before the Civil War. A young man, not quite to the manor born, says to Major Buchan, a close acquaintance and also a true aristocrat, "Sir, may I ask you a personal question?" Like a shot the words come back, "Sir, you may not!" The Major's private life was between himself and-- well, let's say God.

~~Now~~ We became like this largely because of the presence of the exploited Negro. For the reasons I have suggested, we built a complex-- and to the whites, especially the upper income whites-- a highly satisfactory community on earth. But the sharp racial division on the one hand prevented us either from rooting this community in God or letting it flower in God; and on the other hand nineteenth century individualistic Protestantism permitted us to tolerate the sharp division within us.

According to the Southern critic, Louis Rubin, the Mississippi writer Eudora Welty makes a great deal of this division. Miss Welty speaks out of Mississippi, but she speaks of the South. She emphasizes the diversionary quality of Southern life; I referred to this earlier when I said the Southerner finds it hard to come to the point; he

might not be able to stand it. In Miss Welty's opinion, the rich and complex social life of the South is really based upon an unspoken agreement not to face the tragedy, the danger, the violence of life; not to face the Abyss. We talk too fast, we laugh too often. We are surrounded by a world of violence, of injustice, of ambiguity and mystery. But if we face it, we shall soon find ourselves facing the Abyss; and so we do not face it. We bury deep in our hearts our private fears; the family draws together and absorbs the blow of death; we live in the continuing family, we forget that one is gone.

This attitude appears clearly in another scene from Allen Tate's The Fathers. At the funeral of Major Buchan's wife, the entire family and all the neighbors gather. The driving impulse is to draw close together and to forget the blow. There is little attempt to reknit the ties with the universe which have been torn apart by death. If you will examine the account of a funeral among the Bantu of South Africa, as recounted in Noni Jabavu's autobiographical book Drawn In Color, you will see how similar and yet how different the Bantu funeral is. There is the same gathering of the clans in both, the same rich and complex social life; but the Bantu, unlike the Virginians, draw together in human fellowship not in order to

forget the universe but as a part of their effort to reknit the ties with the universe which have been broken by death. The soul does not go alone into the Void; the Void also means well, and friendships here have something to do with friendships there. The social life and the religion of the Bantu unite; the social life and the religion of the Virginians--and ~~the~~ Southerners--exist, and poorly, separated from each other.

This is the gap in our armor; at this point we are vulnerable. The most splendid deeds of the South are rooted in our public-mindedness. Consider the great Southerners among the Revolutionary Fathers. But we have been too public minded. We have rested too much upon one another; too little upon God.

We might consider in this connection the Southern piazza, and what it means. Of course, anybody knows it means a mild climate, where one may sit in the open and look abroad. This is why we built piazzas, but sitting on them through a thousand long afternoons, or summer evenings, or just the noon-day break, we became piazza people. (Today, with air-conditioning, the piazzas and the piazza people pass.) ~~Now,~~ Physically, the piazza is the half-way station between the interior of the house and the great public world; and the people who sit

on piazzas, as people should sit on piazzas, exhibit both the strength of the deep interior of the house and the freshness and expansiveness of the world that runs outward through the community of men, and at night upwards through the community of stars. If I mistake not, this is the kind of human being the South desired: The man of solid integrity at the core, but on the surface yielding and persuasive; the just but well-mannered man. But we have sat on piazzas too much; we have remained too constantly under the apprizing eyes of our neighbors; we have desired too much the public glare and the limelight; we have wanted too much the approval of men. Or we have sat on our piazzas too little in the evening, when the world of men has faded, and the silent implacable stars have come out. If we had considered them more often and more steadily, we might have felt them in the depths of our hearts, and we might have been able to face better that awful privacy that borders on the Abyss. If we had been more contemplative in our moments of relaxation--more intent--we might have been able to exhibit on the piazza both the strength of our deep private life and the freshness and sweep of our public life. But in our private life we were too private. "May I ask you a personal question, Major?" "Sir, you may not." Therefore, in our

public life we have been shallow. We move through the crowd with our radars picking up all the messages, but we have no message of our own to transmit.

It is this weakness that underlies the confusion in the South between public and private. Walker Percy, contemporary Mississippi writer, says that Mississippi is distinctive in that there is really no public life there; what most societies call public life is really the private preserve of the white race. Negroes remain off-stage in the shadows, or, in the person of Uncle Tom, occasionally shuffle on to the scene. When the Negro student, James Meredith, finally gained entrance to "Ole Miss," his white fellow-students cursed and reviled him, says Percy; but they also wept in bitterness because a stranger had forced his way into what they considered their private domain. Percy thinks this sense of private white ownership of the public domain is due to the homogeneity of the white population, to much actual blood kinship, and to the fellowship created a hundred years ago by a bitter war endured and lost. I would make two comments. Mississippi is not different; it is only the extreme of the South; and, more fundamental, the cause of this situation lies not only in the factors Percy mentions but also in that inner weakness of personal

life about which we have been speaking. Because we lack a depth of inner life, because it is a shadow, cut off from the great world and hovering beside the Abyss, we try to make up for this by extending our private life into the world; we try to make extension take the place of depth. Our hearts are not at home in the universe, abd, therefore, we try, ineffectually, to make them at home merely among men.

This is another way of saying, we are not whole-hearted; we do not really believe what we say. The South has never been whole-hearted; even in its supposedly splendid ante-bellum days, it wasn't whole-hearted. Like American indivitualists, we were driving ruthlessly into the future, while, like communal men of an earlier day, we were trying to build rich communities. Like American democrats, we believed in freedom and equality, while, like Southern aristocrats, or patricians, or just plain white men, we believed in racial inequality. Even without the Civil War, the South would have crumbled. Just when, no one knows, but the seeds of division were there. This is a part of the Southern problem today; we don't know what we want. We can't look back to any earlier period and say, At that moment, the South was itself. The South was never itself; it was only trying

to become itself. It is still trying. Indeed, we may be participating today in the South's most creative moment. I shall speak of that tomorrow morning.

But the over-acute and unballasted social sense of the South, a part of its vulnerability, is also the source of a characteristic which, usually considered negative, may have strong positive values. This is our sense of shame. Though guilt and shame tinge every Southern heart, I have always been more aware of the plantation ethic of shame than of the Puritan ethic of guilt. Of course, if any one of you stands completely enough in the Scotch-Irish tradition--and around Charlotte some of you may--you may be aware mainly of the ~~sense of~~ guilt. For the Scotch-Irish were the Puritans of the South, and--if I may say so--they really messed up the old simple plantation ethic of shame. I was brought up in that ethic. "Chile, ain't you 'shamed!" the words of the Negro nurse still ring in my ears. Nobody tried to make me feel guilty, but society made me conscious of shame.

With this background, I've been wery interested in a discussion in the latest issue of New South by Dr. Robert Coles, nationally known psychiatrist, of the prevalence of shame in the

South. For two years, Dr. Coles did research for the Southern Regional Council upon the effect of school desegregation upon both Negroes and whites. I have been impressed by both his professional ability and his humanity. He says in New South: The Southerner "exists psychologically..... He is the one American who really knows history because he lives constantly in its vengeful presence. He is the one American who cannot take this country's democratic institutions for granted, nor proclaim them with easy pride or modest conviction.

"If he is a white Southerner he may be nervously prone to nostalgia, or angrily prone to self-pity, all out of shame at what seems an impossible state of affairs..... If he is a Negro Southerner, he may be terrified and struck with horror, acquiescent out of despair, or almost numb with rage, all out of a terrible, galling sense of shame: that it could have happened at all, that it could have happened in this country, that it could have happened without exception for three centuries to a race of people living in a nation that considers itself Christian and democratic."

Then, after giving illustrations, Coles says, "I am simply trying to say that the pain and torture of the South's history has

been shared by all its people, even as the region's beauty...is yet appreciated by more of its people--more of its Negroes" than we know. The minds of Southerners" have all taken in the region's hurt and bad blood but lived also in company with the region's warmth, openness, and really splendid countryside. Most of all they have all shared the pitiable self-consciousness that allows neither exploiter nor exploited whatever sanctuary the one thinks the other has."

Dr. Coles concludes as follows: "Shame and self-consciousness may not be emotions that seem likely to generate the best beginning for a happier and more honorable people but in the face of the gluttonous apathy our social critics describe elsewhere in America...those emotions may offer real and binding hope where it is most needed and deserved."

If we are ashamed, it is because we have a social sense, a sense of how things should be, a sense of responsibility that they should improve. The whites, even the segregationists, as Coles says, are ashamed of themselves because they permitted things to come to this pretty pass! The Negroes are ashamed of themselves because they have been so long a part of an unjust social order in a country nominally democratic and Christian. Because of our shame, we

are vulnerable, we are hurt by history, and if only to avoid the continuance of pain, we may do something positive about it.

And, finally, though I think the South is hardly Christian--Oh, it calls itself Christian, and thinks it is, but it's basically pagan--some of the best pagans in the world live in the South. Good people. They would have been at home in the pre-Christian era--but that's another speech. As I started to say, though I think the South is hardly Christian, I do think it stands at the door of Christianity, and through its very vulnerability it might enter the Church itself. Through the recognition of its vulnerability. A lady recently read Bishop Robinson's Honest To God and was terribly shocked. She didn't believe what the Bishop said. "Why, if things are as bad as that," she said, "God help us!" I'm sure the Bishop would have said, "Amen! That's all I ~~was~~ am saying. 'God help us!'" It is much easier for the vulnerable Southerner to say this than the proverbially successful non-Southerner. We are back where we came in, with the Prodigal Son. The non-Southerner--the Northerner--is as lost as the Southerner. Unfortunately, he has been lost through a thousand separate turnings, each apparently right, and each eminently successful. He is the poor little rich boy lost in the woods of the modern world. The Southerner

got himself lost like the Prodigal: simple and quick: he shot the works and lost. It is therefore not at all impossible for him to come to himself, admit his failure, and say, "God help me, I'm going home."

END

BY GOD'S GRACE, THE SOUTH

Queens College
Chapel
April 15, 1966

An address by

James McBride Dabbs

The title of my talk is taken from the title of the last chapter of my book Who Speaks For The South? I thought of naming the book this, By God's Grace, The South. It wouldn't have been a bad title. Potential buyers might have happily confused the title and still identified the book. One man might have come into the bookstore and said, "You have a book by a fellow--I forget his name--book's called 'By God, the South'". "Oh, yes, says the clerk, we have it." Next, an old gentleman, Southern style, might have come in and said, "I've seen a review of a book by a man named... Dabbs. If I remember, it's called "By God, Suh, the South." "Oh, yes," says the clerk, "we have it." I told a friend of the title I was considering. He thought a moment and then said, "Dabbs, it's simple. Call the book The South, By God. But if you do," he added, "some fool librarian will catalog it under g."

The editor was enthusiastic. But the sales manager said no, it might boomerang. So we didn't risk it. What with all this recent talk about the death of God, the sales might have boomed.

When ~~the~~ an author dies, the value of his work goes up.

I have a friend in Richmond who is the wife of a Presbyterian preacher but who came from up-state New York. I once remarked to her that I was thinking of calling the book By God's Grace, the South. "What!" she exclaimed, "You're not going to blame God for the South?" "Blame him? Why, Lady, if it hadn't been for God's grace, the South would have blown up long ago."

I want to talk about that grace this morning. You must understand from the beginning that the grace of God is not necessarily a pleasant thing, though for those who accept it it is ultimately a joyous thing. Whom the Lord loveth, he chastiseth, says the Bible. The great Greek, Aeschylus, said almost the same thing. "Against our will and in our own despite, wisdom comes to us by the awful grace of God." I don't remember that we've left any room for the awful grace of God in the Great Society, but doubtless it will break through--one of those unplanned breakthroughs, which will never put a man on the moon but may save a few for heaven, either here or hereafter.

Looking for the grace of God in the South, I am looking for the best things here. Consequently, I may not give sufficient

attention to the worst. I do not mean to deny the existence of the worst. There is evil in the South. But why try to prove it? If you don't know this, you're simply asleep. I know people often sleep in chapel, but the proper speech to a sleeping audience would be silence. This really would be marvelous. A speaker standing up and saying nothing: the silent shepherd of the sleeping flock. Roll back the roof and let the stars shine in!

I assume, this morning, that you're not asleep; I assume you know that the South is shot through with evil: violence, intimidation, fear, suspicion, and the shackles of ignorance and prejudice which in my opinion bind the white more than the Negro. You say, But everybody knows the Negro is ignorant. What do you mean, ignorant? Not at Queens? Near the close of his journey to the Holy City, as Bunyan tells the story, Christian is walking with a fellow-traveller--no, he wasn't a communist-- named Ignorance. Ignorance made a slip and shot out of sight straight down to hell. This gave Bunyan the chance to make the classic comment: "I perceived," he said, "that there is a way to hell even from the gates of heaven." But who was this Ignorance? He was a college man. But he simply didn't know what you have to know to be saved..... (I'd better shift gears; I don't

want to compete with Billy Graham. Especially since he's just been to Greenville.)

I said that one of the basic evils of the South is the prejudice and ignorance which hamstrings us all, but perhaps the whites more than the Negroes. But why talk about the evils of the South? You can read about them in your local paper, and if that isn't enough, read the national journals and look at TV. You can't blame the news media for such reporting. Evil is dramatic and they're looking for drama. But consider the general evil of segregation. We have talked separation and at least in public actions lived separation for a hundred years. In my book, separation, though sometimes necessary, is the best name for sin. Just one verse: "God was in Christ reconciling (reuniting) the world to himself." But we have talked racial separation, division, opposition till we think this is all there is. We are mistaken. Under the surface God has always been at work reconciling men to one another. We have thought too little of this. We have studied grace too little; we have studied law too much. We are a law quoting, lawless, violent people. As the woman said about Bishop Robinson--the Honest to God man-- "if things are as bad as he says"--and she didn't believe they were--"then, God help us. Well, He has. But how?

Let's consider first, though briefly, the South and the rest of the Nation. The Southern-born American historian, C. Vann Woodward, says that the South differs from the rest of the nation at three fundamental points. We suffered a great defeat, for nearly a century we were poverty striken, and we--certainly white Southerners--have a pervasive sense of guilt.

Now, there are simple moralistic people--not perhaps in this audience; simple moralists in the South are plain, ignorant people, who just can't recognize the ambiguities of their own lives and the life of the region--but there are certainly simple moralistic people, especially in that simpler world to the North of us, who believe that the loss of the Civil War was God's judgment upon the South, and the century of poverty since an extension of that judgment, and the sense of guilt a recognition of regional guilt. Well, let them have it that way. But this is also God's grace. For to fail is an invitation to turn to Him. I once wrote an article entitled "Beyond Tragedy." Its thesis was that though we do not have to pass from tragedy to Christianity, if we really pass beyond tragedy we shall come to Christianity. It's the next step, if only we can take it. The judgment of God upon the South is also the grace of God upon the

South for those who can accept it. The judgment of God is always the grace of God for those who can accept it. Momently and universally God moves throughout the world. His grace falls upon those who can accept each moment as from him; his judgment upon those who cannot accept it. The Bible is very clear: "All things work together for good for those who love God....."

Unhappily, most Southerners--most white Southerners, that is--have not accepted as from God their defeat, frustration, poverty, and sense of guilt. Our historic experiences have, however, modified our basic Americanism. We are, at least in our quiet moments--unhappily, in times like these too rare--less brash, less adolescent than the typical Yankee. (And I'm not talking about damned Yankees now, I'm just talking about Yankees.) We have a deeper sense of the contingencies, the chances, of life, we are a little more skeptical about plans and blueprints, we don't believe any more that the innocent will necessarily win, in fact we don't believe any more in the innocent--we are too suffused with a sense of guilt. We are more mature than other Americans. I know you can counter this with the claim that in international affairs today we are as positive and belligerent as any and more than most. The generals tend to be

Southerners. But this is all a part of our military tradition, which makes us, like an old war-horse, sniff the battle from afar, and tends to cancel out whatever maturity history has developed in us. I say only that in quiet times we have, for Americans, an unusual capacity for wisdom; and I say, further, that we hardly intended this capacity, we certainly did not desire the unhappy events underlying it, and most of us don't recognize either that we have it or that its existence may be properly attributed to the grace of God.

The Negroes realize this better than the whites. I doubt if they were ever such proud individualists as we; even if they were, their bitter American fate drove them together and weakened this pride. And it may be that the very harshness of that fate, far more harsh than that which in the last hundred years has befallen the white South, forced upon them a wisdom on the whole deeper than ours. Better than we, they have been able to generalize their troubles. When real trouble strikes, this is what you have to do or go under. To believe that disaster has picked you out of the human race to destroy you will destroy you. But any trouble in the world can be borne if you can believe that it is a part of man's fate. As the Negro spirituals indicate, they came to believe, with Housman, that

The troubles of our proud and angry dust
Are from eternity and shall not fail.
Bear them we can, and if we can we must.

The stoic Housman adds:

Shoulder the sky, my lad, and drink your ale.

Except for rare individuals, the Negroes were not Stoics. They were Christians. For a long time too other-worldly. But we taught them this, and maybe they had to be to survive. But now, in the fullness of time, as the Bible says, having, like Job, settled their quarrel with God, they turn their eyes toward this world, and, undaunted, face the powere of the world and demand justice. If they run into trouble, they learned long ago that life itself is troubled, and they've quit quarreling about this. Don't misunderstand me. I don't say that every Negro in the South is like this. I only say that as a group they judge life more truly than we whites do, and that this is the grace of God among them.

We whites have all sorts of dodges to avoid learning this lesson. I've already said we are military-minded. Our main trouble, however, is that we are so public-minded. Our conscience is the community. We are all politicians, not only to defend the minority position in which we have found ourselves since 1830, but also

because we like it--the limelight and the forum. We were never as introspective as the New Englanders, who were analyzing themselves before the Mayflower touched Plymouth Rock. We have not been inclined to take the argument deep within ourselves, to quarrel with ourselves, to quarrel at last with God. One reason, of course, is that for a long time we've had outside enemies to quarrel with and always seemed to have some chance of winning the quarrel. I refer of course to the "dear, damned distracting" Yankees, who were always there to make faces at us and lure us belligerent Scotch-Irish out to combat. Perhaps, if they had let us alone we might have quarreled with ourselves. Perhaps. I'm not sure. I know that the emancipation societies began in the South and flourished in the South until William Lloyd Garrison built fires in the North, and then they all went out down here and we set ourselves to fighting that dangerous Northern blaze. We quit quarreling with ourselves and began quarreling with the Yankees. Even today, men like George Wallace carry on this public quarrel to the detriment of any searching of soul. George Wallace doesn't have time to argue with God. There's always a Kennedy, or a Katzenback to argue with. You can put it down that men--certainly public-minded Southerners--will not quarrel with God about the

nature of things--as Job did--so long as there's a chance to quarrel successfully with men about the arrangement of things. Through most of their history here the Negroes could not quarrel with the whites--that would have been suicidal. Therefore they quarreled with God and learned from the quarrel the nature of man's troubles and found the resources to bear them. Thus his grace fell upon them.

But I don't want to overstate this. Negroes have indeed suffered more and gained more wisdom from "the awful grace of God." But we've all been in this together, and the things that unite us are deeper and more pervasive than the one fact of race which separates us. Let us consider slavery, its purpose and effect.

I'm not condoning slavery. It was wrong. All of us suffered because of it, some openly some secretly. All of us still suffer because of its variant segregation. I am only pointing out that, either despite it or because of it, there were certain valuable effects in the South.

It may be that the South showed its basic weakness in the very way it adopted slavery. It drifted into it. The Virginians took forty years to move from indentured labor into African slavery, and to define the new state. It was mainly the slackening of the flow

of indentured labor from Europe that increased the demand for African labor. It's true, the Northern colonies drifted the same way, but they got out when they saw that slavery was not profitable in the geography and climate of the North. It was profitable in the South, at least to men with sufficient capital, who were usually also the men with political influence. So the South held on to what it had picked up almost by chance.

I would say that, generally speaking, we in the South have tended to drift too much. We have taken things too easily. We have not been intent, perhaps intense, enough. In considerable contrast to the New Englanders, who were passionately concerned first to save souls and then, as Yankees, to make money--now and again you find one who can save souls and make money at the same time--Southerners were inclined to accept what life brought. Of course, the climate encourages this tendency. You play it easy here in August, or else. But, by and large, we've been inclined to forgive both the world and ourselves too easily. We have generally turned toward the world, and not, like stern Puritans, away from it; but, if I may modify Nietzsche, "It's not enough to accept the world, you must love it." You must move through it with some passion, or its seductive fingerswwill draw you

aside and slowly unravel your life. W.J. Cash says that Southerners are hedonists--lovers of pleasure for itself. I think this is putting it too strongly. We have our share of hedonism, but it's fairer to say we reacted too simply and completely to the suggestions of our temperate climate and took things too easily.

And yet, maybe more than anything else, this is what we need today. Relaxation. I said ten years ago that if only the South would fall back upon its own wisdom and relax, it might find most of its problems solved. And certainly today, in the intensified American rat-race toward status and material success, with good men dropping off in the forties, we need relaxation.

Well, that's one thing we've learned. At its best, we call it a sense of leisure. The South developed it mainly because of the presence of slaves to do much of the hard work. It was bought for the few by the work of the many. But it became an ideal, and in time affected most Southerners. Even now men don't apologize for going fishing and hunting. Though I understand that Charlotte swings rapidly into the Yankee orbit--Carlyle used to put it, "Work, for God's sake, work!"-- some citizens of Charlotte still drive a hundred miles to my neck-of-the-woods to hunt birds. The South may lose this

sense of leisure; and, indeed, since we have overdone it we need to modify it, but it is a part of Southern culture, affecting both exploiter and exploited. And one of its roots was in the evil system of slavery.

Closely related to our sense of leisure is the fact that we have had more time in the South than other Americans had. This too is related to slavery. But its source is probably wider and deeper. From the beginning, the South brought more time to the New World than did the New England Puritans. They were done with the past, they cut loose from it. Virginians and Southerners generally only moved out of the past, intending in this new world a wider, more expansive future. Ironically the part of the New World which called itself NEW England was less like Old England than the part which named itself Virginia, for the Virgin Queen, Elizabeth. From the very beginning, then, North and South moved at two different tempos into the future. There's a story told of Frances Parkman, the great historian of the Indians, that once on the Western plains having shot an antelope, and looking into the eyes of the dying animal, he imagined they resembled a woman's eyes, "and I could have felt remorse," he said. "But I didn't have time." The South has had time to feel remorse,

but, until recently, has lacked the courage to do anything about it.

Or, take manners. We in the South have emphasized them. We have emphasized the way of doing things and the right word for the occasion. Our ideal has been to "hold our mouths right." As we have driven less rapidly into the future than other Americans, so we have driven less directly toward the object of our wishes. For one general object of our wishes has always been to attain our ends smoothly, with good feeling unruffled. Again, don't misunderstand me: this has been the ideal. I think you should judge a people by their ideals. Anyway, success has not been simple in the South; not just the desired end attained, but that end attained agreeably.

This stress upon manners certainly rests in part upon the existence of a landed aristocracy--of a kind--in the South. These people both had time to embellish their lives and also wished to distinguish them from the life of the common man. Racial etiquette, a special form of manners, was developed primarily to distinguish whites and Negroes. I make no defense of racial etiquette; nor of aristocratic snobbishness; they were means of discrimination, and are well gone. But racial etiquette or simple good manners, I think it safe to say that Negroes have, or if you wish, have learned, a

talent for this aspect of life. If it was first the slave-owners who insisted upon etiquette between themselves and the slaves, I am sure the slaves fell in easily with this, and just as they were controlled by etiquette, they often controlled the whites in the same way. Even if they hadn't had any talent for manners, why shouldn't they emphasized them? The more time they spent on manners, on the way you say and do things, the fewer things they had to do. This was certainly their natural aim: to do as little as possible.

But, of course, when I said that Southerners are public-minded, I implied that they would always be concerned with the public impression, the image as we say, with how you do and say things. Southerners have the name of being individualists; indeed, we boast of it. In some sense we are. But it has been suggested that this is more a matter of style than of content. We strike an attitude, we speak the bold words; but then we're apt to slip away and join the crowd. As George Wallace made the great speech to Katzenbach and then slipped quietly away. My feeling tells me that we're usually deeply concerned to know what the other fellow's thinking and if possible to agree with him. This is a good thing, especially in the increasingly urbanized modern world, if you don't carry it too far. We probably carry it

too far. But we learned it, not only out of our public nature, but because we had to. We were all on top of or involved in such a radically disagreeable situation, such an explosive situation, that we did our best to keep things quiet. We didn't even talk about explosives; we were afraid that the explosives might overhear us, and explode. Even today, when my tractor driver says to me "Cap'n, that front tire 'bout to bust," I say quickly, "Now don't go putting a bad mouth on that tire." It might overhear us and "bust".

But, with all our stress upon manners, upon the correct word, we have often sensed in the depths of our hearts that things are sadly wrong. Even whites have sensed this. This is the mood within us that isn't too far from the tragic mood that underlies the Negro's life and all his deceptive laughter. It first became apparent among the whites between 1830 and 1860, and is recorded by many sensitive Southerners. This was the Hamlet-sense that William Gilmore Simms said so much about, it was the sense of the decline of a civilization, the end of an era, the coming of the night. Herbert M. McLuhan sums it up as follows: "The passionate and tragic sense of life as opposed to the life of multiple and divergent purposes is already discernible as a basic life-style long before the Civil War, as the work of Poe

strongly testifies. The ominous sense of fatality that was already haunting that life comes out in all his work."

In brief, we set up insiitutions, finally the institution of segregation, to divide the races, and all the time history was working upon us, changing us and changing the situation, until in the end we all became Southerners. I don't know what good this is unless Southerners are some good, but to my ming they are, and it was the grace of God, working through history, which made us Southerners together.

I have spoken already of how the Civil War defeat and the long frustrations since have changed us; unhappily, embittered some and turned them to quick violence, but sobered others and matured them. I could speak about other Southern characteristics that are partly rooted in the racial situation. The sense of interracial responsibility for instance; in a way, this is a deepening of the social sense of manners. Because of our situation, whites and Negroes have had to be concerned about each other. The ideal here was paternalism; the stronger taking care of the weaker, and the weaker assuming certain obligations toward the stronger. I'm not defending paternalism. It's had its day, and should be forgotten. Even at its best, it was always touched, sometimes deeply, with self-interest,

and among many whites power over the Negroes was used with utter irresponsibility. But even here we have cared for, or cared about, one another. This care ran all the way from Christian compassion, on the part of both whites and Negroes, to the rough comment of the ignorant white, "Leave him to me, I'll take care of him!" The truth of the matter is that when people are thrown close together, all involved with one another, they either care for one another or have a care of one another; and this has been the situation in the South. Whites and Negroes may often have disliked each other as neighbors, but they had to live together; and so they learned for good or for ill each to take the measure of the other. In my book, the first step toward Christian neighborliness is to know that somebody is there. I realize that right there lies one of the basic sins of the South: too often the whites have not known that the Negroes out there were persons; they saw them only as natural objects; but even this is a step away from independent isolation, of complete separation, of--to speak in our terms this morning--of sin and death.

Let us come to the present situation. Here, if I'm not mistaken, lies the grace of God splendidly unrolled before us. And, as usual, most of us think of it as judgment. Well, it is, if we

take it that way. What is this situation? Within the last twenty-five years, especially within the last six years, the Negro has come onto the public scene. What brought him there is a long story, and I haven't time to tell it. He came because he got enough education--which the whites, from the white point of view foolishly, gave him or permitted him to have--he came because he learned that he had been shut off in a corner, that he wanted to get out, and that he could. But he also came out because the world, not even intending it, was calling him out. When he came out into the public light, he proved himself, by that very act, to be a Southerner, a man, you remember, of the limelight and the forum. But he has also proved himself to be a Southerner by the very things he has done and the way he has done them.

I suppose the most striking fact of the last ten years has been the Negro's non-violence--which now may be rapidly on the way out. In one sense the Negro's non-violence is the direct creation of Southern violence plus an ideal, though in the situation reasonable, interpretation of Christianity. The Christianity, though not the interpretation, the Negroes received from the whites. In another sense the non-violence is the extreme expression of that sense of endurance and patience under suffering which the Negro has had to

learn through long and bitter years. But this same endurance and suffering is what the entire South, in contrast to the rest of the nation, has learned. The whites have learned it but poorly; we blow up pretty fast, and when we blow we blow! But there is undoubtedly in the South a general sense of patient endurance unmatched in other American regions. Read William Faulkner.

If you wish to see in its original form the Southern quality of this new Southerner, look at the early sit-ins. They expressed an unusual combination of manners and morals, of the outer and the inner, of--to speak generally--culture and religion. We have discussed the Southern stress upon manners; we have certainly implied the religious nature of Southern life, however lacking that religion might be in the spirit of Christianity. What we haven't said--but what I said last night--is that there has always been a great gap in the South between the highly social surface and the lonely depths. As the young white woman of Norfolk remarked to me, "I think Southerners are the most lonely people in the world." Here in the sit-ins for the first time generally, the gap was closed: well-mannered young people, generally of deep religious conviction, sitting down not piously as they had sat for generations but now with the revolutionary intent of overturning

one facet of the social order. Good manners combined not only with religion but with a dynamic social Christianity. Within them at that moment the gap was closed: the good manners, the order of their outward lives, was matched by the new-found order of their inner lives, an order which they felt rested upon universal order and could therefore hope to find expression in social order.

I think they achieved then what the South had always aimed at but never attained, primarily because of the unhappy adoption of slavery. They were complete persons, citizens at the same time of this world and another, observing the easy manners of this world, but firmly fixed in another. Their public and private worlds had come together. They made us feel ashamed because of our bad manners, and guilty because of the injustice we had done.

Does this seem strange? It is. As the grace of God usually is. But perhaps we can see now how God "was with the Negro when he was shoved aside through segregation, into a sort of Babylonian Captivity, where, partly because he was out of the mainstream, he could retain the best of the past and prepare through long hard years for the future."

"Here, then, if anywhere, is the working of God's grace. [Thus I close the chapter "By God's Grace, the South".] A despised minority, excluded from the common life, return at last more in love than in hatred to reveal to the majority not only that possibility of community that has always haunted the mind of the South, but also and far more importantly a vision of the universal meaning of failure and defeat, revealing how men become human through the positive acceptance of defeat. The man who was once sergant reveals through his suffering to the man who was once master the meaning of suffering, and in this common realization paternalism breaks down and a democracy richer than we have yet known may arise."

If this should happen, we could then say what my editors would not risk, "The South, by God."

END

May 21, 1968

Mr. James McBride Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina 29104

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

Thank you for the comments on the Ferry thing. I wrote the letter to him not the magazine, sort of blowing the top of my head, and they asked to use it. I hope I can sort out my thoughts better for a more formal piece of writing.

It was wonderful seeing you all and your place. I went back when I got home and looked up the passage in The Southern Heritage about the plantation road -- a part of my mental landscape anyhow -- and appreciated it more.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:js

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A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

~~OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT~~
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

M r. Pat. Watters, Director of Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Pat:

Enclosed is the article on John Wheeler. Please hand it, with whatever changes you think best, to Maggie Long. In the first paragraph you need to fill in two blabks, covering years on the executive committee and as chairman of that group. I imply in paragraph 1 on page 2 that Howard Odum was the first president of SRC. If this is not correct, correct to suit. I have selected from among Wheeler's accomplishments the things I thought best. If you or Les think that anything should be omitted or added, or both, use your judgment.

The article was not too hard to do once I had begun it. But I had to get madder and madder with myself for several days until I couldn't stand it any longer and so began to write.

Kindest regards,

Dabbs

P. S. Tell Maggie she knows now how much I love her.

Give the article whatever title you please.

Two Bases of Hope For Southern Amity

By HOLMES ALEXANDER
Tribune Book Review Editor

FROM DIVERGENT basic premises last month came two similar forecasts of the future of race relations in the South — that the region as a community of man will come to live on terms of equality for all.

In The Southern Mystique (Knopf, $4.95), Historian Howard Zinn draws upon his experiences as a white professor at Atlanta's Negro Spelman College, and as an advisor to Negro student civil rights groups, to conclude that racial amity can come because the white Southerner is so little different from other Americans.

In Who Speaks for the South? (Funk and Wagnalls, $5.95), South Carolina plantation-bred James McBride Dabbs draws on a lifetime of observation, reflection and activity among Southerners white and Negro (he is former president and a member of the Southern Regional Council executive committee) to declare that the Southern Negro will show the way to a greater South because he, more than the Southern white, today speaks for a Southern tradition that is indeed different from that of the rest of the nation.

ZINN'S VIEW is more pragmatic; he observes that desegregation measures have been achieved in more than 90 per cent of attempts without violence and a minimum of discord because (1) the basis of Southern white objections is a combination of mystique and myth unsupported by fact or reality and (2) when economics, law and just plain good manners are on the side of desegregation, most Southern white realize these things are more important than maintenance of the mystique.

Most, we note, because in most compelling section of The Southern Mystique Zinn describes the agony of Albany, Ga., in some of whose events his own students participated, and which he investigated as a study project. In Albany, because the enlightened have defaulted their leadership role — and because the U.S. Department of Justice and the White House had failed to live up to their responsibilities (and promise) — the mystique has prevailed.

MR. DABBS' is the more eloquent argument —that a peculiarly Southern tempo of life, the recognitions that man is of both this world and the next, that religion is not a thing separate and apart, that manners are important, that man in his present, past and future, and that to deny any is to deny one's identity, unite the Southern white and Negro more than they realize.

His point is that insofar as the Southern white perpetuates segregation he is misoriented by the disparity between that practice, his religion and the pre-segregation past. Since the Negro has the unifying elements without the misorientation, it is the Negro who is better equipped to show the way to the true New South which can take its place on equal ideological, and better cultural, terms with the rest of America.

At one point Zinn and Dabbs differ, at least by implication. Dabbs appears to believe that while desegregation may be accelerated it is still a matter of the heart; Zinn declares unqualifiedly that gradualism is a fallacy, and that the heart will follow the law.

* * *

SOME OF THE BASIC arguments of both Zinn and Dabbs are supported by a waxing number of more particularized observations of the nation's racial problem:

The Negro Mood, by Lerone Bennett Jr. (Johnson, $3.95), in which a Negro historian and journalist asserts the so-called "Negro rebellion" is in truth an American rebellion;

My Face Is Black by Dr. C. Eric Lincoln (Beacon, $3.50), in which a Negro educator and minister warns that "if Malcolm X means anything, it is that American has but little time to learn the meaning of color, which is, that it has no meaning."

To Be Equal, by Whitney M. Young (McGraw-Hill, $5) in which the National Urban League's executive director explains how special effort in employment, education, housing, health, welfare and leadership provide practical alternatives to continued racial conflict;

Race Riots, New York, 1964, by Fred C. Shapiro and James W. Sullivan (Crowell, $4.50), in which two veteran newsmen tell of six strife-torn days and nights;

The New Abolitionists, also by Zinn, (Beacon, $4.95), the story of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee;

And Shadow & Act, by Ralph Ellison (Random House, $5.95), a collection of observations and recollections by the author of "Invisible Man" reaffirming with eloquence and insight Dabb's position that American culture and Negro culture are one.

NEWS ABOUT BOOKS

Love Explored

The new novel by Edward Mannix, A JOURNAL OF LOVE, (Dial), purports to be about a man totally obsessed by love in all its variations. What it turns out to be is a book abouta man totally obsessed by sex and himself. There is love in sex, and obsession with self can be a form of love. Love in either instance comes out a poor second in this "journal," however.

The journal supposedly is written by a man named Hughes. He fancies himself a great writer, attends a writing class in a night school, and, living in an apartment in Greenwich Village, is at work on a book—his journal. One night he meets Janine, a student nurse. From the beginning of their casual first encounter, Janine falls in love with Hughes. He makes of her the object of his obsession with love (read sex).

Under the pressures of Hughes' demands for "true love," Janine yields to his requests for her participations in entertainments and diversions. She is then supposed to relate to him her feelings during these events.

In this manner, the journal becomes an account of Janine's surrender to Hughes and of her final break—and freedom—from him. It is not a bad book. The writing, through the viewpoint of Hughes, is lean and hard-mannered. Mannix lines his characters and scenes sharply. If his characters and their world seem on the dark side of humanity, they are nevertheless recognizable as human. There is discernible, through their perversions, their longing for love. Instead of condemning them, one pities them—and seeks to understand.

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The Yankee trader, the Virginia gentleman, and the Scotch-Irish, those "Puritans of the South," are discussed by Dabbs in recounting the history of the region. He also reviews the effect of Sir Walter Scott's novels and brings into focus the South's conflict between worldly experience and religious belief.

The relationship between white and Negro, enslaved or free, pervades every aspect of the South, and it is the breadth and intensity of this relationship, Dabbs declares, that will inevitably bridge the conflict between the two races.

Just as the Negro has always been the "Southern Cross," he may well be the South's salvation, Dabbs feels. He predicts that from today's racial changes will come a "new Southerner," forged from a love that has always been present between the races, who will make a hitherto unsurpassed contribution to the American nation.

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—ROBERT MARKS.

NEWS ABOUT BOOKS

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James McBride Dabbs
Mayesville, South Carolina

About 1200 words

FREEDOM OF THOUGHT IN THE SOUTH

By

James McBride Dabbs

Has the Supreme Court school decision of 1954 and the resultant movement toward desegregation had any effect upon freedom of thought in Southern colleges and universities?

Some preliminary remarks should be made about the relation of the academic life to the general life of the South. There's a closeness here that is probably not matched elsewhere in the nation. Just as the Southerner, for certain historic reasons, is more deeply ~~the~~ a Southerner than the citizen of any other American region is a citizen of that region, so the scholar in the South is generally a Southern scholar, deeply aware of his background and of the world around him.

He is like the Southern liberal in this. The Southern liberal speaks more from within the community than does the Northern liberal, has rebelled less against it, feels himself more a part of it. This is because the community retains a greater vitality in the South than, certainly, in the more highly urbanized, industrialized parts of the country.

Another way of describing the Southern scholar's relation to the community is to say that he isn't simply a specialist. I don't know where the phrase "a scholar and a gentleman" came from, but I'm sure the Southern scholar would like to think of himself like this. The ideal goes back at least to fairly early colonial days in Virginia. Learning was no disgrace, learning was an ornament; and to be surrounded by great books which one read and pondered was honorable; but one must wear his learning lightly, with the ease appropriate to a gentleman. To be pedantic was to be damned.

There are of course pedants among Southern scholars, and there are specialists who know nothing but their speciality; but the general temper is against them. The scholar, said Emerson, is man thinking. The Southern scholar is the Southerner thinking--and feeling his way along, sometimes clearly, sometimes vaguely.

To such a person truth is only in a limited sense an abstraction. The South has always been afraid of abstractions, especially if it could designate them as "isms." This is probably due mainly to the fact that from the beginning the South--that is, the white South--rested its life upon a supreme abstraction, the Negro seen as exchangeable manpower, and sensed the danger of permitting other abstractions since they might challenge this one.

The Southern scholar, then, isn't apt to pursue the truth with single-minded devotion, from generalization to generalization, until the world, with its life-blood drained away, faints into a formula. The Southern scholar is more immediately pragmatic. How does this idea fit into the present situation? he asks; how can it be incorporated into it? In brief, the truth must work; and, generally, not to destroy the existing situation

but to extend and strengthen it. "Ideals are a sin, Alice," said my uncle once to my aunt; "we should love God." So ideas, pursued too far and fast, with too little regard for their effect upon the world, would also be a sin.

But what, then, is the truth at which the Southern scholar aims? It is suggested by the reply Jesus might have made to Pilate if only Pilate had waited for an answer. The truth is a living situation, a relationship of persons. All our verbal abstractions, all our formulae are for the purpose of creating this kind of truth. I'm not suggesting that the Southern scholar ever approaches the ideal, but this is the ideal he moves toward.

When I was an undergraduate at the University of South Carolina some forty-five years ago, it was customary for students to lift their hats upon meeting professors and for professors to return the compliment. Some forty years ago, when I was a young instructor there, the faculty upon one occasion was debating the proposed expulsion of a student. One professor, who, I must admit, represented the extreme right wing, kept on asking, "Does he behave like a gentleman? If he does, I say let him stay." Perhaps Southern scholars have overdone this attitude. They might have asked, and kept on asking, what a scholarly gentleman was.

Having recognized the relative closeness of the academic community to the larger community in the South, we need to recognize also that for, say, a century and a quarter there has been little free speech--and consequently thought--in the South on the race issue. I shouldn't think that, by and large, Southern scholars felt any repression in this matter. They accepted the social pattern--segregation now for seventy-five years--raised

few questions about it, and stuck to their disciplines. I studied ethics and sociology under a man who several years later in the racially disturbed years following World War I was to become a leader in the Interracial Commissions in the South. Yet I have no recollection of the race problem's having been mentioned in his classes. I am informed by a friend that in the nineteen twenties at the University of Virginia the members of the department of history frankly admitted that in regard to segregation the South was living on borrowed time and that the laws supporting it would go down when they were fairly challenged. Meanwhile, however, these professors were willing to make a few marginal comments and let the change come when and as it might.

This attitude of quiet and largely unconscious acceptance of the social system has been changing during the critical twenty years since Hitler broke into Poland, and especially during the five years since the 1954 Supreme Court decision. Now, with the friction caused by change and the accompanying sparks, Southern scholars are becoming aware that perhaps they too should play some part in the change. There are certainly many of them who are so emotionally and uncritically attached to old customs that they see no point in changing, and are perfectly willing to follow their several disciplines in the old quiet ways. But there are others who feel that as intellectual leaders they have some obligation to lead in the general field, or at least to apply as they can the findings of their own disciplines to the general field; it is these who in some places in the South feel restricted in thought, speech, and action.

But even among these the restriction is often self-imposed. For, as we've already said, as Southerners these men are keenly aware of both their academic and their civic communities; and are concerned about the effect upon these communities of any facts they may disseminate or opinions they may express. It's only fair to state also that they are concerned about the repercussions upon themselves and their families of their support of unpopular opinions.

Having described the general situation in Southern colleges and universities, we ask more particularly what restraints upon freedom of thought and expression are imposed from the outside, especially in the field of race relations and since 1954.

Excluding the "hard core" states--South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana--excluding also Arkansas, there are, with minor exceptions, practically no restraints upon academic freedom. There has undoubtedly been a drawing of lines since 1954, small student groups defending vociferously the past, groups of extremely conservative trustees, and college administrations trying to soft-pedal these differences. What this tightening may mean for the future, no one knows. Up to the present, apparently it hasn't limited the freedom of professors to discuss the race issue both within and beyond their class-rooms, and to take some active part in interracial efforts.

An exception to this generally permissive attitude was reported in the press, July 16, 1958, and concerns the resignation or dismissal of a professor from Memphis State University because he had circulated petitions among the faculty urging the integration of the public libraries of Memphis.

But when we come to the "hard core" states and Arkansas,

we have a different picture. But, even here, religious colleges generally exhibit more academic freedom than state colleges. The reason, of course, is the fact that the legislature controls the purse-strings of the state colleges. In contrast to this greater freedom of discussion in religious colleges, it has been suggested that, paradoxically, the religious colleges may be the last to integrate because no legal pressure can be brought against them.

As for the situation in general in the colleges of the "hard core" states, it is probably true that the professor in these institutions has a rather large freedom to discuss the matter of race within the class-room and in his own discipline, but very little freedom beyond the class-room, in public meetings and in the press. Administrations usually let it be known to their faculties that the faculty member is to consider himself a responsible person, ready to take the consequences of his words and deeds, but it is seldom made clear whether this responsibility means merely the willingness to accept public criticism or, beyond this, the willingness to risk the loss of one's job if the remark or action stirs up a hornet's nest.

In the Travelstead case at the University of South Carolina, in 1955, Dr. Travelstead, then dean of the department of education, failed to have his contract renewed apparently because he had spoken against segregation before a meeting of South Carolina teachers. He had also written a letter to the Governor, who is ex officio a member of the board of trustees, in which he had sharply disagreed with the Governor's publicly expressed attitude toward segregation. Though it has been assumed

that Dr. Travelstead was dismissed because of his public stand against segregation, such an admission has not been made publicly by the administration or by any state official. A committee of the trustees, however, did admit to a delegation of University professors that Dr. Travelstead, as dean of the school of education, was considered an administrative officer, and as such was permitted less freedom of discussion on controversial issues than members of the faculty.

What we have generally in the "hard core" states is an ideal of academic freedom still believed in by college faculties and generally by administrations, but modified by--for the most part--slight and indirect pressures from administrations, and more strongly modified by pressures and threats from legislatures and the public at large. Administrations do not generally designate for their faculties "out-of-bounds" subjects; this would be to admit that freedom of thought is lacking; rather, they let it be known that faculty members are supposed to speak and act as responsible men, with discretion; and it is clearly understood that to take a stand, at least beyond the class-room, in opposition to general opinion on the race issue, would be indiscrete. The result is that faculty members never know at just what point they may lose administration support. In most Southern colleges, they are fairly sure of this support in their class-room work, especially if the race issue comes naturally into the discussion; but, beyond the class-room, they are on their own, in continual danger of saying or doing the wrong thing in the matter of race relations. This danger is not merely to their popularity as men but also to their positions as college professors.

The religious organizations on Southern campuses have probably felt these restrictions more keenly than have the faculties. For two reasons: they are more closely related to the world, and they have no discipline to back them up. In regard to the first, it was becoming a commonplace in the South before 1954 for selected groups of white and colored students, especially when sponsored by the YM or the YW, to meet with one another on one of the campuses represented. For the present this has almost ceased to exist, certainly in the state supported colleges of the "hard core" states. In regard to the second, we have already noticed that the professor is permitted a large freedom in discussing objectively what is a natural part of his discipline. But religious organizations are not objective; and, what is more, in the conservative, individualistic, even other-worldly religious atmosphere of the South, only personal problems are "natural" to religion; all social problems are suspect. This has meant that on-campus religious organizations are immediately vulnerable if they make the slightest move toward a consideration of race relations.

It was an action associated with a privately financed campus religious program that resulted in the most famous "infringement of freedom of speech" case in the South since 1954: the cancelling of the invitation to the Reverend Alvin Kershaw to speak at the University of Mississippi--"Ole Miss"--during Religious Emphasis Week, 1956, when it was learned that he was contributing to the NAACP part of the $32,000 he had won on the TV program "The $64,000 Question." As a protest against this cancellation, Dr. Morton King, head of the department of sociology at Ole Miss, resigned, saying that "it appeared the University

Board and Administration were no longer able to defend the freedom of thought, inquiry, or speech which are essential for higher education to flourish." Within the next year the University of Mississippi lost through resignation some third of its faculty, though the assumption, often made at the time, that these resignations were due entirely to a repressive intellectual atmosphere at the University is apparently gratuitous. That some faculty members felt such restrictions within the University is probably true; that more of them felt the generally repressive atmosphere of Mississippi itself is also probably true; but the relative inadequacy of salaries was also a factor. Whatever the sense of restriction felt by some faculty members at Ole Miss, I have it on good authority that no member of the faculty has actually been fired within the last twenty-five years. At Mississippi State College, however, a member of the department of political science was dismissed, during this same period of turmoil, in February, 1956, on the ground that "his attitude had gravely impaired his usefulness there." This professor had resigned in protest against several restrictions imposed by the state and by the college administration, his resignation to take effect the following May; he was, however, relieved of his duties immediately.

Ole Miss broke into the news again in the summer of 1959 with charges made by a state legislator and a former state legislator that the University in the persons of certain specified instructors was teaching "integration, subversion, and apostasy," and with the denial of these charges by the College Board of the State of Mississippi. Here the matter rests, though the complainants threaten to carry it to the legislature next January. It has been suggested whimsically that the recent election of an Ole Miss girl

as "Miss America" and the prospect of a winning football team this fall may scotch, at least temporarily, any further action. If so, freedom of thought in the South would rest, at least partly, upon Beauty and the Hero.

A period of excitement also occurred at the University of Alabama in connection with the Autherine Lucy incident of February, 1956. According to the Montgomery Advertiser, of August 26, 1957, within a short period the University lost by resignation some thirty or more top-knotch educators. But here again one of the main factors was low salaries. It is probable, however, that the tension over the racial issue was the straw that broke the camel's back. This pressure seems not to have come from the administration--the University of Alabama prides itself on its tradition of intellectual freedom--but from the outside community, here not primarily the political community but the Ku Klux Klan and White Citizens Council elements within the immediate vicinity. It was these people, the same who were mainly responsible for the Autherine Lucy disturbances, who attacked through jeering and through vituperative phone calls students and professors showing liberal tendencies, and who probably aroused in the minds of some of them the fear of physical violence.

Let us draw together several things we have suggested about Southern college administrations. In the first place, they generally cherish academic freedom and in a pinch will defend their faculties in its exercise. Probably, however, some of them aren't too clear as to what academic freedom is, but in this they may simply resemble many of their faculty members as we described them earlier. Again, administrations hesitate to define academic freedom, partly, I suppose, from the ignorance

referred to, partly on the old Southern theory that if you don't talk about a problem maybe it'll go away. So they just leave it to the discretion of individual faculty members, urging only that everybody be careful. Finally--but this is probably true everywhere--administrations are often more cautious than they need to be; they could defend and win more cases than they think; but they are impressed with the Southern leaning toward order as against freedom; and since order in the South means primarily keeping the Negro in his place, they would much prefer that nothing at all be said about race relations.

But beyond the college administration and beyond the local community is the political community. It is this community--primarily the legislature, which holds the purse-strings--that is perhaps the most disturbing factor affecting academic freedom, especially in the state-controlled colleges of the South.

It is hardly significant, except nationally, that all Southern states, with the possible exception of Virginia, had, prior to 1954, enacted laws aimed at preventing communist infiltration into schools and colleges. Most of these were enacted in the early fifties, and were the expression of the widespread fear of communism during the McCarthy era. It is possible that the South was damaged less by this original McCarthyism than was the rest of the country. Dr. Morton King, referred to above, says that "During the 'McCarthy Era,' we at the U. of Mississippi enjoyed a much better climate of opinion in which to work than did most northern schools." If, as has been suggested elsewhere, McCarthyism was mainly a refusal of isolationist Americans to accept the responsibilities of world politics, it would naturally have had less influence in the South because historically the

South hasn't generally been isolationist.

Since 1954, however, a form of McCarthyism has grown strong in the South. This is generally expressed as a fear of communism, but is usually motivated, whether consciously or not, by the fear of change in race relations, especially by the fear of racial mixing. Anybody with common sense would know that the South, including the Negro, is about the last place where communism would have a chance. The conservative South, however, hates to admit the world implications of its race problem, and so the reputable red herring of communism is dragged in. It isn't simply that we are getting around later to communism, as we get around later to most things--"Next year we're gonna wear shoes"--we just didn't have the motivation in the early fifties we have now.

Since 1954, then, the following Southern states have enacted laws intended to limit the freedom of public school and state college teachers: South Carolina; Georgia (a law directed against any teacher who "supports, encourages, condones, or agrees to teach mixed classes," rescinded almost immediately, however, upon the advice of the attorney general); Alabama (some local laws); Mississippi; Louisiana; and Arkansas. With the exception of Arkansas, these are the "hard core" states.

It is in Arkansas that the matter has most recently come to a head. It is focussed here in Act 10, passed by the 1958 legislature, and modeled after a Mississippi law of 1956. This act, which requires all public school and state college teachers to list all organizations to which they have belonged or contributed within the past five years, was ostensibly a move against the NAACP. However, two leading officials of the Capital

Citizens Council, of Little Rock, claim that the motivating force behind the act, and the use to which it will be put, have to do with supposed communist influence in the state institutions of higher learning in Little Rock and Fayetteville. It is here, especially in the University of Arkansas, at Fayetteville, that unfortunate effects have already been felt. Dean Nichols, of the University, is reported as saying: "What we are really confronted with is a belated effort to make a copy of the McCarthy era." There was much student opposition at the University to Act 10, and even the suggestion of a student strike. Some thirty University professors signed the required affidavit under protest, four refused to sign, and some simply accepted other jobs. Many who did sign did it cynically or with the feeling that you had to "play along with the boys." The four who refused to sign are now testing the law in the courts. Dean Nichols said in April that Act 10 was contributing to "an atmosphere of fear and insecurity" at the University, and predicted that resignations in the College of Arts and Sciences would be considerably higher than the average for recent years. This seems to be the situation in Arkansas colleges generally. An added difficulty is the hesitancy of new people to come into such a area of uncertainty, even though they may be otherwise available. It is reported that whereas one vacancy in the department of philosophy at the University of Arkansas brought some fifty-odd applications in 1958, three vacancies brought only two applications in 1959.

The University of Arkansas administration is supporting its faculty members, even when they speak out in public as some of them have done. There is apparently considerably more freedom

in Arkansas, certainly at the University, for members to speak out than in the state colleges of the "hard core" states. However, the administration at the University follows the usual pattern of urging the faculty to show self-restraint about involvement in public issues.

It is the political activity that is probably the most important factor affecting freedom of thought in the colleges and universities of the "hard core" states and of Arkansas. But the same political activity does not mean the same social atmosphere. For instance, in the larger field of opposition to the 1954 Supreme Court school decision, both Arkansas and Virginia, after making fairly hopeful beginnings, turned and threw their political weight against desegregation. But they threw it in a different mood. In Little Rock the opposition broke over into riots; in Virginia an opposition perhaps just as strong restrained itself within the language, however rough and demagogic, of the forum. So, to compare Arkansas and the "hard core" states, this time to the credit of Arkansas, though all these states have laws aimed at limiting the freedom of teachers in state schools, there has been more open opposition, even legal opposition, in Arkansas than elsewhere, indicating a freer general atmosphere there. There has probably been less desire to rebel in the "hard core" states and also a greater public pressure to conform.

Yet even this is not to say that the temper of all the "hard core" states is the same. The temper of Mississippi, for instance, is different from that of South Carolina. Both appear to be equally adamant in opposing the Supreme Court decision, but the opposition isn't expressed in the same language, nor, indeed,

is it the same opposition. The difference reflects the total history of the two states. Both have white governments which will try to remain white. But South Carolina experienced the liberal 18th century and hasn't entirely forgotten this past. Mississippi had no 18th century. It was settled in the 19th primarily to produce cotton with Negro labor. Therefore, the race issue is cruder in Mississippi; white Mississippians face more frankly the race problem, and see it more simply. Though they too drag in communism and insist upon occasion that Negroes and whites are perfectly happy together, upon other occasions they show or imply that they are brushing the edges of brutality. South Carolinians are more polite about it, and would really have outsiders believe that the legislative investigation of and administrative interference with several colleges in the state in 1956, '57, and '58 was truly concerned about communism--though the chance for communism in South Carolina is about equal to that of the classic snowball. In brief, the political opposition in South Carolina may be practically the same as it is in Mississippi, but South Carolinians are more restrained about it, and, in spite of the monolithic government of the state, readier to compromise. Just as Virginia was more restrained than Arkansas.

In suggestive summary, then: the problem of freedom of thought in Southern colleges as affected by the present race issue is a part of the problem of freedom of thought in the South on the race issue. Southern scholars are predominantly Southerners, and what they wish to do, and what they are permitted to do, varies as the race problem varies among the states, sections, and communities of the South.

END.

Address by Jonathan Daniels at the meeting of the Southern Historical Association in Atlanta, Georgia, November 12, 1959.

THE SOUTH OF THE PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS: AN INTERPRETATION

It is good to be in Atlanta. But it is not quite so good to be in Atlanta 25 years older. When I first came here back in the thirties, which seem so far behind us now, perhaps I was brash about Atlanta. I had come across the black belt filled with more people than it could feed. And Atlanta was glittering even then. I rode about the long rich hills north of the city where then along Tuxedo Road and grander still along Paces Ferry Road were the palaces of the new masters of Dixie. Undoubtedly, suburbia has spread further and grander and more bedazzling since then, just as the new plants have grown farther and farther out along the old rail line to Montgomery. Our recollections are apt to be filled with irrelevant things. I remember that in this hotel I had cold salmon, mayonaise and beer for lunch, and that I had dinner in the apartment of a son of William Randolph Hearst who then owned The Georgian. He had a butler nowhere now to be reproduced except in the Four Roses advertisements. In those days I spoke of Atlanta as the capital of the South where the overseers of the absentees meet to administer it.

That statement was young. It was perhaps impertinent. My wonder now is that I have survived from a time when facts were furnished by chambers of commerce to a day in which I am allowed to speak to historians. I accept the opportunity with due humility--particularly in a day when "humility" is always the first word which comes into the mouths of always "dedicated" promoters and politicians. Also, I speak with appreciation of the fact that anyone who undertakes an interpretation of his native land after 25 years faces what has happened to him as well as the South. Mechanization and hardening of the arteries, migration and the graying of the hair are inevitable parts of the same piece. Any eldering Southerner's statement about the hastening pace of the Southern movement is sadly related to the advance of each Southerner to the grave.

So I begin sadly and I may end sadly as well. You historians are neat, orderly gentlemen. You are accustomed to dealing with precise periods, though I am not sure there are any such. I am quite sure for instance that the proclamation of the New South by Henry Grady in 1885 was only the eloquent echo of the invitation which some hard-headed Southerners issued to Carpetbaggers in 1865 before they found out that they did not want them after all. And after Grady, though it is not generally pointed, Populism gave to some of the railroad men, bankers and other figures in Grady's New South something of the same bitterness the Ku Klux had given the Carpetbaggers. Also, perhaps perversely, I like to remember that it was nearly half a century after Grady became the voice of the New

South that the Agrarians at Nashville, without a one-gallus man among them, made their widely heard protest against it in well modulated, soft Southern voice in "I'll Take My Stand."

The strains of Dixie have sounded more stridently since. And, of course, the market for Confederate flags has flourished. Perhaps the old days here are not forgotten, but a man speaks with a good deal less confidence when he refers to the land of cotton. I never knew exactly what was the meaning of cinnamon seed. (I am sure one of you from your researches could enlighten me.) But I do have a feeling that from the various seed planted in the South, in the last quarter century and before, a flowering has come. But sometimes I am not sure whether it is azalea or witchweed. I have little hope of enlightenment on that subject from our statesmen, but I wish greatly that perhaps one of you scholars would identify it.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago now, when I traveled the South trying to describe it, I first thought of naming a book I wrote, "Eat, Mule, Eat the Azaleas." I am not sure now exactly what that meant. A professor who borrowed it for a chapter heading for a book he wrote said he knew precisely what it meant. I think it was surrealism, if anything. Certainly the mules have disappeared while more and more azaleas have been planted--and are shown for a price. Perhaps we might date this quarter century from the first flowering of the Natchez Pilgrimage begun in 1932. I am certain, however, that my book title would be too fancy a part of a frame for the quarter century you have assigned me.

We can do much better. On this day exactly 25 years ago, Senator Huey Long, with just ten months left to live, announced a special session to enact what he called the "most radical features of my revolutionary Share the Wealth Program." He was out after what he called the Moneybag Moguls--and his legislature passed the bills, as the press put it, without a "flurry of opposition." Still the South then kept its share of the 10,000,000 unemployed. In Richmond, the National Commander of the American Legion was warning of the Communist menace. In Memphis, the Commercial Appeal reported that its poll showed that four out of every five Southern farmers favored compulsory regulation of the cotton crop. Franklin Roosevelt was headed toward TVA where he declared, with less than his usual exuberance, that "it remains to be seen whether the TVA can attack the fundamental poverty of the mass of people in the region who find even the cheapest current, appliances and good housing beyond their means." In Raleigh, prison officials were getting ready to electrocute three Negroes at one sitting, bringing the number of executions for the year to 17, and leaving 19 on death row. And on November 10, 1934, Georgia beat Yale 14 to 7.

In comparison, perhaps even to historians, the South seems like Christmas in the quarters now. We count the cars and complain about the parking. Sometimes the width of our highways seems to be doing a better job of crop control than the government. We have added Oak Ridge and Aiken to TVA. More and more factories have been coming with more and more jobs and our Governors are out

chasing more, not only North but overseas. Our towns have grown at a greater rate than elsewhere, so have the number of the machines on our land. And, to state a most startling if grisly statistic, in the quarter century from 1909 to 1934, nearly a thousand Negroes were lynched--an average of 40 a year. In the quarter century behind us the total has been 93--fewer in all those 25 years than in the single year of 1900, at the beginning of our century.

We have reasons for pride. Our colleges have grown almost by geometric progression and we still look apprehensively at the mounting probabilities of young people seeking admission. The schools for our Negroes have been miraculously improved--perhaps under a prod, but in magnificent native progress, nevertheless. Undoubtedly, in the same period we have put on our books laws which provide for the closing of our schools under certain conditions--a process which I once said would not be secession from the union but secession from civilization. Nevertheless, our progress in education in the 25 years has not been merely from Gene Talmadge to Orville Faubus.

Men may debate as to whether much of that advance has come out of the Court or out of our culture. The certainty is that the cultural impetus was there before this quarter century began. Indeed, I am not sure that our culture has kept up with our progress. Always much that we are is an inheritance. I know that old times are not merely not forgotten but sometimes magnified in the South. I grow older and look back with nostalgia, too. Still, the books that become almost nouns in our language in the South seem to me to have come before this quarter century and given impetus to it.

We can claim for this period Gone With the Wind, 1936; and The Mind of the South, 1941, and we can count the loss of their authors, too. Perhaps The Grapes of Wrath was prophetic poetry about our South in our period. Certainly, in these 25 years Howard Odum gave us the great source book for our problems in Southern Regions of the United States. But all of them came before the period was half over. All were written before the period was split and change hastened by World War II and its aftermath. Our pride was pricked by Tobacco Road, 1932, and our last gasp of Agrarian protest uttered in "I'll Take My Stand," 1930. It may well be that the South's theme for this quarter century was written by a man from Columbus, Mississippi, in the title of his play, "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof."

My increasing feeling, however, is that we have not come to spiritual or intellectual grips with the forces let loose--and let loose at last--in this quarter century. We have talked and written steadily, of course, about our two main and often monotonous subjects--industrialization and integration. We have indulged ourselves to the full in those characteristic Southern postures--pride and protest. But this was a region of philosophers once--perhaps briefly but greatly--and a region which shaped American ideas about liberty and democracy. We sometimes lapsed in both. And my feeling is that so far as thinking about what is happening in and to the South is concerned we are greatly lapsing now.

Certainly we get little intellectual nutriment from our politicians who once, long ago, were our philosophers, too. And it seems to me that the great, significant thing that has happened to the South in this quarter century is that the South--not the Negro but the South--has lost its understanding of its place and that in the strategy of history our leaders have lost all contact with the understanding of power. Indeed, sometimes as I hear it in the oratory of our last substitutes for statesmen, the South seems a region which becomes most arrogant as its impotence increases. And the task of the South is to grow in greatness as it grows in wealth.

That task becomes more difficult every day. My own opinion is that it becomes impossible in terms of the South described by our politicians. They will not even face the fact of greatest importance in the South. It is that the meek have inherited the earth. Or, to say it otherwise, the lemmings have taken command. Many Southerners will feel only that the torrents have been loosed. What has happened is that those who have been ejected are the unsuspected masters of the house of our fathers. The Negroes have greater political power in America than the Southern politicians.

It would be pointless for me to elaborate to men like you the mechanization of farms, the dispersal of people, the urbanization and the migration which have taken place in the 25 years behind us. Perhaps the whole process began long ago when the boll weevil arrived as an enemy alien. I know that within this quarter century such a great cotton farmer as Oscar Johnson of the Delta and Pine Land Company in the Mississippi Delta expressed to me his fixed doubts about the usefulness of the cotton picker and his preference for the old plantation economy and its social and economic patterns. Many undoubtedly prefer it still. But the clear fact to every traveler in the South today is the absence of the mule. And probably the most important fact in the years just behind us is the movement of the Negroes. That has changed our towns and our countrysides. And the equivalent of the Underground Railroad in our times has been pulled in broad daylight by diesel engines.

Much of that movement and change has been sheer gain for the South. Many white Southerners regard the movement of the Negro as good riddance, particularly when it is northward. And in important respects the change has been gain for whites and Negroes together. When I first rode about the South as inquisitive reporter in 1937, more people clung to the land than it could hope to support. Indeed, more people were trying to live on less land--and a more worn land--than was under cultivation at the time of the Civil War.

I don't need to point the change to you. The barrens and the old fields are green today. Pines for paper grow beyond the teaching of Dr. Charles Holmes Herty who labored as a chemist in Georgia, and for Georgia, as this quarter century began. The tended forests have spread even though recalcitrant and reluctant Southerners set more arson fires in the woods than any other people in America. But the great change, as you know, has been on the cultivated lands. And it has come fast. I quote some figures from Eugene Butler, of Dallas, president of The Progressive Farmer:

"In 1940, the South harvested 103 million acres in crops. In 1958, the acreage fell to 86½ million. Meanwhile, since 1930, pastures of all kinds have climbed from 152 million acres to 222 million acres--about 75 per cent; the number of cattle is up 130 per cent."

Contemplating those figures, we may be as content as the cows.

But Mr. Butler said:

"Between 1940 and 1958, the South cut cotton production by ten million acres. . . ." And he added significantly, ". . . with these lost acres went five million people."

And the central problem of the South is where they went.

To town, of course. And in a multitude of Southern towns that process has stirred chamber of commerce pride. Even in Southern town and city, however, that process has not been altogether simple. It underlies the almost panting Southern pursuit of industry today. And we must in pride over the pace of Southern industrial development still realize that one of the chief things the South has to sell industry is labor supply. And availability of that commodity is another name for the continuing under-employment of men and women living in the South.

This change and movement emphasizes another situation within the South and its cities. Perhaps it is best pointed by the fact that today in Richmond, the old capital of the Confederacy, there are more Negro than white children in the city's schools--and there may be more Negro adults and voters, too, before long. And in other Southern towns and cities as well.

But even Richmond is only a stop on the line. In 1950, 7,411,900 persons born in the South were living in other regions. You, who have watched the trains and the roads, know that the figure is undoubtedly greater now. But that figure is one equal to what would have happened if all the people in Mississippi, South Carolina and Arkansas had moved away--nearly equal to what would have happened if everybody in the two Southern states most populous in 1950, North Carolina and Georgia, had packed up and hit out. Fortunately, some other people, not generally regarded as carpetbaggers, have come South. And the swap, man for man, may have been a bargain for the South. But customers are gone. Citizens are lost. And the place in the nation of the South has been reduced.

And, as you know, it was while this process proceeded at an accelerated rate beyond the last census that the event occurred which the South dates as almost as significant as the firing on Fort Sumter--perhaps as Lee's surrender at Appomattox. On May 17, 1954, the U. S. Supreme Court announced its decision in the case of Brown vs. Board of Education. It is still with us. Since then, six Southern states have passed laws providing for the closing of their schools if this decision is enforced. The Governor of another State

has assumed that power. The doctrine of Massive Resistance has been announced, if not quite adequately devised to avoid rebuke. And it seems an understatement to say that more of the thinking of those who make an art if not a science of politics has been devoted to this subject than any other in the years since the decision was rendered. In some States defiance of the law has become the minimum requirement of politicians, and the maximum fulfillment of that role has been the best assurance of office.

That may be necessary for politicians. But historians are presumed to be men who look at the political facts as well as at the politicians. They deserve a consideration which they have not been sufficiently given. The South is always a region difficult to define. The census South is not the South always described by the social scientists. We have the confusion of the Southern Governor's conference which this year was attended by the Governor of Delaware, but not by the Governor of Texas, who has transferred his conferring to the West. Perhaps in terms of present emotions and present problems, the South, as a word in the American language, may best be identified as those Southern states which have passed laws providing for the closing of their schools in the event of integration. They run from the Potomac to the Gulf. Six of them have passed such laws--and Arkansas, lacking a law under Faubus--makes seven. Significantly, they seem also to be the states most desperately seeking industrialization. Together they cast 72 electoral votes. Today, they have 58 votes in the Federal House of Representatives. But in 1960, according to official present predictions, they will have only 53--and that is down from 62 in 1910, when total membership of the House was first made 435.

The whole South by the widest definition, including Delaware, Kentucky, West Virginia and Texas, now has only 150 electoral votes out of 531. And, after 1960, such a South will have only 149 votes in an electoral college which, with the addition of Alaska and Hawaii, will have increased to 535 votes. And we need to remember that in 1948 Southern politicians very carefully instructed the country that even a Democrat can be elected without the Solid South. And the latest measure of what the old Democratic Solid South is, the 1956 election, showed its total vote to be 61 out of 531, a little more than one-ninth of the nation's electoral vote. And that's fewer electoral votes than John C. Breckinridge got in 1860.

Of course, the be-damned-if-we-do Southern states are not the only states which are highly emotional politically about what we call the Southern problem. There are also six non-Southern states which, by figures now available, have Negro populations of approximately half a million (and these figures are upwardly changing rapidly). In these states the Negroes constitute a solid, block-voting balance of power in elections. I was in New York during the campaign of 1958, and I can testify that no Southern politician ever damned the NAACP with more enthusiastic violence than Northern politicians of both parties put into their enthusiastic wooing of the Negro vote. These six states now have 183 seats in the House of Representatives and 195 in the electoral college. And other Northern and Western states around them are more apt to stand with them than with the hard core states of the late Confederacy. A South which survived the higher mathematics of time merchants

should understand the plain arithmetic of political power.

It is not necessary that we like this situation. It is essential to good sense at home that we recognize it. And what we need, as citizens as well as historians, to recognize is that as Southern angers have grown, the South in terms of regional power in the national life has lost even its second place to the West. And the West on issues dear to the South is aligned with the North. The obvious answer to that is not some impotent gestures in secession of one kind or another, but a statesmanship equal to the best in the Southern past. Such statesmanship may be hard to find. Too often in our history it has been disregarded. But the cry of secession, which so often seems to come now as before from South Carolina, is not only futile but comic. This time the nation wouldn't have to resupply Fort Sumter. Supplies would be short in Charleston if the United States closed the U. S. Navy Yard.

So this quarter century ends not merely with the shaping of the angry problem of integration at the time of the South's highest hope of industrialization. It ends at a time when we seem to grow richer as we grow weaker. And also at a time when with all our gains, we are sometimes almost desperately aware of our needs--as the poorest section still despite all our development, as the most ignorant section still despite all our sacrifices for education. We have seen the factories rising in these years, and already in them, too, we have seen in Virginia and in Arkansas the walls of resistance falling. We have recently seen a Governor, who pressed for a system under which schools might be closed, entertaining the black president of an African republic at a dinner for ladies and gentlemen of both colors in the banquet room of the first state university to open its doors in the South. And with such an event our quarter century closes without the least sign of explosion. Indeed, this Governor's act was a realistic recognition that the South in this nation cannot disregard the problems of the surrounding and stirring world.

I am still not reassured that we can move without explosion in the last years of our century before us. I suspect that explosion is a fundamental aspect of the Southern--and also the American--character. It is our virtue that we do not abandon our faith or our opinions with docility. Change is painful. And change can be dangerous. Still, I believe that a quarter century in the South which has been so much concerned with industrialization and integration must produce in the next quarter century a statesmanship which can put the two together with the most creativeness and the least pain.

What happened to us with the dispersal of the people from the land was not merely a lemming-like movement of peoples to a deadly complex of insoluble problems. The period behind us has been marked by the escape of the South from the rusted chains which lingered from slavery--and it was an escape of white and colored people together. We lived--and often in a content which seems lost today--in a land where the presence of an habituated, ignorant, politically impotent, rural people who would work for a pittance made new techniques and new machines seem senseless in a plantation

economy. It seemed beside the point that so many poor people kept the whole region poor, too. Maybe opportunities elsewhere for them pulled people away before machines on the land pushed them. That argument is unimportant. The fact is that the South has got out of old ruts. And in the process has made a river. It can be as frightening as flood. It could drain a great region of its people and their powers.

And that drain will not stop until the South is developed in generous terms for all its people. Those who said long ago that to educate a "nigger" would only ruin a good field hand may have been exactly right by their own lights and their own desires. By their judgment certainly many of the colored people are ruined now. In the same process we ruined a lot of crackers along tobacco road, too. People have lost their roots. Discontent moves more people than gasoline. And hungers have mounted from pot liquor to power boats. It is probably not all gain that the drag race has taken the place of the coon hunt.

But in history we do not deal with romantic details we would prefer. We must face the realistic facts which we find. And the fact which we cannot escape at the end of this quarter century is that the Negro is no longer content in his place--the place which we designed for him. And, more important, that he is able to get out of it even if his choice of a city slum over a country cabin seems hardly a wise one to us. But note carefully, the poor whites are not content in their old, fixed status either. Some in sullenness only burn the tended forests which were once ranging grounds of their scrub cattle. But more are made indistinguishable from their "betters" by beauty parlors and chain store clothes.

I believe that industrial development will produce the jobs our white young men and women need in the South. Also, I make bold to say that we cannot safely for ourselves continue the process by which the best brains in the colored race, to make a decent living, must be teachers, while whites can get jobs and make money with less education. Long continued, that really would be the business of putting the bottom rail on top intellectually. Already job discrimination has in some parts of the South reversed the pattern of slavery: The white folks work to keep the colored folks on relief. Not the Negro's threat, but the Negro's need must be our greatest concern.

Please understand me. I am an aging Southerner who looks back, too, on a lovingly remembered past. I want no careless disregard of the best old standards and customs. But I do want your children and mine--and the children of all sorts and conditions of other Southerners, too--to live in a South which can keep its people for the development of a long-loved and well-loved region. And keep them on standards worthy of the best aspirations of Americans. They want to stay. The dispersal of Southerners, the great flow of migration, is hardly less significant to sensitive observers in the South than the regular, crowded, recurrent, homesick movement Southward, too. Sometimes I think the South is most loved

by those who leave it, but cannot always happily stay away. The Swannee song is not lost in our hearts today.

The problem of statesmanship is to keep them from leaving. The North and West were built by the arrival, not the departure of all kinds of people. And some of those who came found contempt and antagonism here as well as opportunity. The South will not flourish if it gains plants and loses people. And it will not be the South if it does not hope to keep all its people at decent standards and in old, warm relationships. Such relationships are not impossible, though their arrangement in new times may be difficult. But the one impossible idiot in the South is the politician--and those who listen to him, too--who at full cry goes hunting for the new carpetbaggers while insisting that there must be no reconstruction in terms of new ideas at home. That did not happen before. It will not happen now. But a South which recognizes its responsibility at home for all its people need not fear that recurrence of overwrought legends awaits it. It may indeed learn in surprise that the problems which it paramounts are less serious than they seem.

This has been, most of all I think, the quarter century of Southern escape. We may understand it better if we recognize that our movement has been a part of revolution in the whole world. The notion that hunger was inescapable has passed. Immobility is no longer regarded as morality. The least peoples have somehow gained a sense of their own part in the possibilities of our age. It is, of course, not true that Russia rushed forward from the sickle to the sputnik in half a century. But the change in the South has included the movement from cotton to Cape Canaveral. It is true that everywhere gain and loss have been intermingled, and anger and eagerness, too.

Those who surge forward in hope may sink back under the new tyranny of others or the equal tyranny of obsolete thinking, obsolete listening and defunct but still defiant politicians.

Our quarter century has been the era of massive change, not massive resistance. The hope for all that is left of this century in the South is that we may recognize change as the basis for thinking not sulking. What we need is not a new New South (we already have it), but a Southern statesmanship which, without repudiating its place in the nation and the world, will still put old need and new hope together to keep the South at home.

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YWCA
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April 17, 1961

Miss Montez Albright
Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Albright:

Enclosed is the copy of Jonathan Daniel's speech which Mrs. Hamilton has asked me to return to you. She is grateful for the use of it and hopes that you will let her use it again in the future - if it is necessary.

Sincerely yours,

Sammye Dennis

Sammye Dennis
Secretary

sd

Enc.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.6 (For Immediate Release) April 14, 1959

BANK DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of March aggregated $223 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $641 billion or 7.1 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 1.7 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 11.0 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was 10.7 per cent.

Preliminary estimates of the annual rates of turnover of demand deposits in March are 54.5 at New York City, 34.2 at 6 other centers, and 23.6 at 337 other centers.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	March 1959	March 1958	3 months ended -- March 1959	3 months ended -- March 1958
Boston	8,614	7,786	24,569	22,735
New York	90,408	89,469	261,975	256,637
Philadelphia	8,993	7,847	25,658	23,261
Cleveland	14,383	12,546	40,658	37,484
Richmond	8,413	7,138	24,361	21,221
Atlanta	10,147	8,379	29,535	25,316
Chicago	33,487	28,619	92,390	83,966
St. Louis	5,865	5,190	16,540	15,522
Minneapolis	3,801	3,287	10,937	9,924
Kansas City	8,580	7,504	24,724	22,633
Dallas	8,798	7,945	26,578	24,421
San Francisco	21,929	18,160	63,222	55,385
Total, 344 reporting centers	223,419	203,870	641,149	598,507
New York City	84,710	84,409	245,564	241,567
6 other centers*	47,485	40,363	131,624	118,544
337 other centers	91,224	79,098	263,961	238,397

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

(In thousands of dollars)

		March 1959	March 1958	3 months ended -- March 1959	3 months ended -- March 1958
DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON					
Hartford	Conn.	1,204,905	1,144,602	3,488,543	3,373,514
New Haven	"	394,974	380,062	1,187,277	1,125,188
New London	"	80,029	75,219	238,946	217,240
Waterbury	"	109,606	98,690	321,927	297,323
Bangor	Maine	72,843	64,711	224,480	196,516
Lewiston-Auburn	"	48,542	42,265	138,425	132,052
Portland	"	140,591	124,738	406,228	395,848
Boston	Mass.	4,655,012	4,161,239	13,084,859	11,895,444
Brockton	"	80,496	64,997	233,230	199,597
Fall River	"	68,638	61,336	200,840	181,482
Holyoke	"	61,453	52,843	176,752	155,939
Lawrence	"	61,286	56,876	181,498	167,390
Lowell	Mass.	71,918	65,064	205,067	195,367
Lynn	"	68,854	63,788	200,463	193,028
New Bedford	"	70,920	67,175	208,929	199,603
Pittsfield	"	54,828	44,715	161,506	141,435
Springfield	"	304,024	267,281	860,130	811,130
Worcester	"	279,418	237,423	778,834	704,376
Concord	N. H.	34,366	33,479	93,973	92,714
Manchester	"	88,954	79,880	259,440	240,063
Providence	R. I.	612,291	556,525	1,772,860	1,692,993
Burlington	Vt.	49,754	42,778	145,031	126,959

*Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

(In thousands of dollars)

		March 1959	March 1958	3 months ended -- March 1959	3 months ended -- March 1958
DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK					
Bridgeport	Conn.	259,083	239,189	758,791	728,258
Stamford	"	128,549	105,338	381,138	333,563
Elizabeth	N. J.	208,805	174,505	613,712	534,919
Jersey City	"	560,523	462,798	1,589,948	1,405,421
Montclair	"	66,479	52,982	192,581	167,255
Newark	"	1,342,693	1,228,382	3,783,034	3,469,170
Paterson-Passaic	"	486,939	412,064	1,439,259	1,281,309
Binghamton	N. Y.	88,881	80,328	263,577	255,732
Buffalo	"	1,018,004	938,139	2,929,951	2,782,810
Elmira	"	62,669	58,629	189,472	179,195
Jamestown	"	50,955	46,506	145,828	135,775
New York	"	84,710,430	84,409,229	245,563,864	241,567,245
Poughkeepsie	"	85,035	71,255	254,599	220,627
Rochester	"	692,176	601,824	1,962,690	1,785,229
Schenectady	"	97,472	99,875	288,484	306,257
Syracuse	"	408,454	368,388	1,214,283	1,121,051
Utica	"	140,868	119,622	403,344	363,354
DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA					
Wilmington	Del.	701,647	583,187	1,972,690	1,669,296
Atlantic City	N. J.	88,339	70,563	257,347	221,830
Camden	"	272,061	233,088	785,264	718,258
Trenton	"	359,778	388,228	1,089,344	1,122,739
Allentown	Pa.	139,484	128,298	398,387	383,357
Altoona	"	47,367	40,283	134,240	122,150
Bethlehem	"	66,420	63,660	184,056	190,067
Chester	"	85,271	72,477	246,680	219,908
Harrisburg	"	209,950	182,074	605,093	541,524
Hazleton	"	30,788	28,907	95,957	88,471
Johnstown	"	66,975	60,845	191,123	180,045
Lancaster	"	121,460	100,134	346,687	308,079
Lebanon	"	30,629	30,886	90,262	92,866
Norristown	"	70,694	59,269	204,699	178,186
Philadelphia	"	6,129,002	5,280,223	17,422,936	15,658,668
Reading	"	161,255	146,850	463,460	453,388
Scranton	"	141,897	133,654	405,194	385,721
Wilkes-Barre	"	104,138	97,184	305,946	288,215
Williamsport	"	40,807	36,074	117,179	107,407
York	"	125,357	111,418	341,910	331,062
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND					
Covington-Newport	Ky.	65,885	57,274	197,781	175,800
Lexington	"	114,667	106,801	391,288	360,272
Akron	Ohio	581,646	480,713	1,635,967	1,461,983
Canton	"	200,749	165,731	550,000	495,849
Cincinnati	"	1,720,438	1,546,698	4,937,272	4,629,970
Cleveland	"	3,572,842	3,134,483	10,291,179	9,652,319
Columbus	"	1,027,373	964,709	3,082,780	2,930,058
Dayton	"	502,935	431,537	1,400,755	1,266,333
Hamilton	"	85,866	66,922	223,678	197,612
Lima	"	66,372	62,048	191,706	187,368
Lorain	"	39,500	33,487	113,340	96,461
Mansfield	"	85,393	74,796	231,243	211,333
Middletown	"	71,808	59,461	192,492	169,834
Portsmouth	"	31,430	26,549	86,071	80,536
Springfield	"	75,313	65,188	221,070	193,561
Steubenville	"	37,278	34,428	105,284	98,866
Toledo	"	656,025	572,407	1,808,434	1,709,719
Warren	"	80,756	66,195	234,286	208,921
Youngstown	"	254,124	223,105	719,184	684,497
Zanesville	"	42,530	38,198	116,837	112,734

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

(In thousands of dollars)

		March 1959	March 1958	3 months ended -- March 1959	3 months ended -- March 1958
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND (Cont'd)					
Butler	Pa.	54,114	49,414	154,860	147,684
Erie	"	153,999	135,436	424,325	400,683
Franklin	"	9,980	8,591	28,933	25,537
Greensburg	"	30,552	29,625	89,557	89,162
Oil City	"	26,500	23,092	76,456	70,131
Pittsburgh	"	4,668,091	3,975,974	12,785,378	11,480,047
Sharon	"	46,364	38,455	127,204	117,790
Wheeling	W. Va.	80,646	74,864	240,823	229,298
DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND					
Washington	D. C.	1,880,327	1,450,488	5,372,760	4,327,593
Baltimore	Md.	2,024,065	1,798,565	5,722,318	5,197,640
Cumberland	"	30,322	26,349	89,034	82,018
Frederick	"	30,989	29,013	88,174	80,491
Hagerstown	"	46,642	45,246	140,428	130,654
Asheville	N. C.	81,398	74,098	246,635	224,388
Charlotte	"	555,678	459,391	1,582,931	1,393,479
Durham	"	92,854	86,593	284,030	264,792
Greensboro	"	242,179	191,537	715,597	576,528
Kinston	"	23,037	21,732	79,200	71,630
Raleigh	"	299,318	279,025	824,027	770,432
Wilmington	"	58,662	50,348	169,945	154,391
Wilson	"	27,299	22,354	81,598	67,859
Winston-Salem	"	219,035	180,964	665,033	534,842
Charleston	S. C.	114,888	105,681	341,395	307,834
Columbia	"	224,736	211,343	679,899	632,957
Greenville	"	186,019	152,496	537,094	472,206
Spartanburg	"	83,234	67,422	246,941	210,356
Charlottesville	Va.	49,784	45,680	144,830	132,950
Danville	"	45,976	43,046	138,851	147,161
Lynchburg	"	69,041	58,576	200,704	177,051
Newport News	"	78,760	62,376	222,542	181,103
Norfolk	"	352,591	316,353	1,006,587	948,313
Portsmouth	"	46,562	40,392	130,846	118,252
Richmond	"	958,171	753,199	2,902,486	2,254,544
Roanoke	"	184,801	159,565	518,141	481,165
Bluefield	W. Va.	47,017	55,459	140,984	172,941
Charleston	"	192,355	184,719	576,039	597,369
Clarksburg	"	39,675	40,205	116,482	125,783
Huntington	"	86,586	89,944	276,065	268,450
Parkersburg	"	41,186	36,116	119,755	115,865
DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA					
Anniston	Ala.	38,056	32,955	113,300	99,558
Birmingham	"	799,236	699,175	2,352,963	2,076,297
Dothan	"	31,625	25,393	95,657	75,654
Gadsden	"	36,110	28,101	109,876	86,925
Mobile	"	267,026	247,407	787,855	761,164
Montgomery	"	167,592	134,061	484,379	393,720
Jacksonville	Fla.	831,893	664,451	2,376,415	2,078,562
Miami	"	940,809	794,617	2,695,773	2,329,210
Orlando	"	251,411	167,378	745,865	513,014
Pensacola	"	86,822	78,361	254,269	236,934
St. Petersburg	"	239,683	165,456	708,613	510,357
Tampa	"	440,021	336,490	1,267,795	1,016,420

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

(In thousands of dollars)

		March 1959	March 1958	3 months ended -- March 1959	3 months ended -- March 1958
DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA (Cont'd)					
Albany	Ga.	61,816	52,047	183,038	160,669
Atlanta	"	1,983,532	1,586,858	5,619,621	4,798,508
Augusta	"	104,838	86,687	298,237	257,359
Brunswick	"	26,806	18,920	76,244	62,676
Columbus	"	101,727	89,738	293,517	274,172
Elberton	"	8,853	8,230	25,649	23,743
Macon	"	123,348	101,561	357,035	304,173
Newnan	"	17,553	15,363	53,534	48,529
Savannah	"	207,190	168,311	581,642	506,125
Valdosta	"	32,735	22,470	93,564	69,357
Baton Rouge	La.	264,914	201,563	804,551	600,767
Lake Charles	"	88,149	84,926	270,159	258,076
New Orleans	"	1,346,552	1,234,678	3,938,022	3,745,468
Hattiesburg	Miss.	34,609	29,080	102,819	90,758
Jackson	"	273,421	190,497	808,522	577,304
Meridian	"	46,223	34,910	126,098	104,001
Vicksburg	"	18,037	16,572	55,998	53,459
Chattanooga	Tenn.	335,408	273,322	976,439	837,649
Knoxville	"	228,865	200,838	674,974	606,872
Nashville	"	711,906	588,647	2,202,927	1,758,934
DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO					
Aurora	Ill.	74,056	65,722	209,654	192,063
Bloomington	"	76,889	70,938	210,672	197,039
Champaign-Urbana	"	76,648	72,683	236,645	211,822
Chicago	"	17,929,087	15,234,500	47,812,915	43,453,623
Danville	"	48,975	46,576	149,874	139,353
Decatur	"	120,352	122,359	347,848	347,016
Elgin	"	48,124	42,477	138,504	124,594
Joliet	"	83,626	76,547	252,083	225,089
Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	"	105,307	99,415	311,940	294,254
Peoria	"	246,084	208,295	689,221	608,542
Rockford	"	191,234	180,153	548,468	517,261
Springfield	"	128,788	128,078	384,058	366,640
Fort Wayne	Ind.	271,636	232,279	789,998	703,481
Gary	"	135,531	103,951	376,861	328,078
Hammond	"	81,318	72,687	233,545	215,114
Indianapolis	"	1,302,799	1,036,825	3,649,908	3,171,784
Lafayette	"	72,780	66,821	216,476	199,007
Muncie	"	84,497	70,821	238,320	214,362
South Bend	"	231,153	197,513	654,038	586,023
Terre Haute	"	86,885	80,564	249,565	241,114
Burlington	Iowa	36,430	33,306	105,128	93,946
Cedar Rapids	"	138,392	124,092	407,329	355,324
Clinton	"	27,583	25,449	81,532	74,876
Davenport	"	121,840	111,376	354,772	324,860
Des Moines	"	589,010	517,673	1,647,074	1,476,807
Dubuque	"	69,723	60,720	210,378	180,802
Mason City	"	43,477	45,037	131,858	127,887
Muscatine	"	18,276	17,506	51,589	46,464
Ottumwa	"	36,795	33,004	107,329	102,362
Sioux City	"	190,569	163,866	566,854	475,639
Waterloo	"	98,209	94,245	302,210	276,906

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

(In thousands of dollars)

		March 1959	March 1958	3 months ended -- March 1959	3 months ended -- March 1958
DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO (Cont'd)					
Adrian	Mich.	29,856	27,351	88,115	81,272
Battle Creek	"	82,847	79,339	241,364	227,587
Bay City	"	55,010	50,845	166,967	157,642
Detroit	"	6,870,265	5,765,512	19,491,527	17,756,772
Flint	"	186,723	146,278	550,953	466,288
Grand Rapids	"	352,271	313,418	1,028,503	941,487
Jackson	"	97,770	81,817	291,637	264,064
Kalamazoo	"	193,131	149,000	562,781	457,971
Lansing	"	153,990	143,725	460,134	443,637
Muskegon	"	90,328	82,940	270,387	265,784
Port Huron	"	40,342	36,921	121,492	115,470
Saginaw	"	118,913	109,463	354,661	338,069
Green Bay	Wis.	96,861	95,938	279,426	288,576
Kenosha	"	69,166	55,422	192,605	160,950
Madison	"	202,877	179,316	580,046	539,092
Manitowoc	"	39,738	37,530	109,453	101,075
Milwaukee	"	1,819,613	1,635,395	5,301,354	4,904,339
Oshkosh	"	42,650	38,386	123,414	114,868
Racine	"	107,104	91,816	304,313	280,281
Sheboygan	"	71,206	62,935	204,543	188,924
DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS					
El Dorado	Ark.	35,456	28,397	102,790	87,267
Fort Smith	"	64,460	55,575	186,907	168,501
Helena	"	10,546	9,604	32,331	29,812
Little Rock	"	251,541	207,649	710,600	611,722
Pine Bluff	"	49,539	44,452	144,740	136,437
Texarkana (See Tex.)	"	23,658	19,305	70,104	59,730
Alton	Ill.	47,618	40,643	129,971	116,225
E. St. Louis & Nat. Stock Yds.		150,088	141,849	433,793	421,776
Quincy	Ill.	48,560	40,651	139,870	123,339
Evansville	Ind.	183,655	167,686	530,694	528,365
Louisville	Ky.	949,908	842,303	2,717,608	2,571,630
Owensboro	"	52,277	46,688	173,870	147,616
Paducah	"	34,510	31,275	101,820	94,557
Greenville	Miss.	30,744	26,153	97,926	86,817
Cape Girardeau	Mo.	18,700	16,629	57,139	50,756
Hannibal	"	12,474	11,916	36,614	34,612
Jefferson City	"	100,110	142,707	341,961	350,192
St. Louis	"	2,790,367	2,420,355	7,630,202	7,035,245
Sedalia	"	17,270	15,719	53,714	50,546
Springfield	"	112,676	93,161	323,306	294,702
Jackson	Tenn.	32,388	24,830	87,559	75,474
Memphis	"	848,365	762,250	2,436,315	2,446,715
DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS					
Duluth	Minn.	141,919	130,914	416,219	409,435
Mankato	"	35,770	31,632	103,924	93,363
Minneapolis	"	1,892,759	1,598,616	5,378,382	4,829,157
Red Wing	"	8,671	7,633	24,647	22,284
Rochester	"	51,212	46,035	149,608	136,164
St. Cloud	"	27,489	22,269	78,315	66,174
St. Paul	"	787,376	684,312	2,294,155	2,088,588
South St. Paul	"	85,882	88,103	261,888	258,835
Winona	"	22,667	21,738	67,104	64,307

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

(In thousands of dollars)

		March 1959	March 1958	3 months ended -- March 1959	3 months ended -- March 1958
DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS (Cont'd)					
Billings	Mont.	92,569	81,538	267,602	239,388
Butte	"	58,186	54,154	158,636	161,242
Great Falls	"	70,066	55,494	216,319	181,518
Helena	"	47,451	44,347	137,684	129,294
Bismarck	N. Dak.	31,904	27,090	89,612	79,060
Dickinson	"	9,260	8,438	28,864	25,692
Fargo	"	84,218	74,884	244,757	228,411
Grand Forks	"	30,165	29,094	85,870	83,938
Jamestown	"	10,861	9,562	32,669	27,906
Minot	"	32,090	25,493	94,442	83,029
Aberdeen	S. Dak.	29,601	24,453	83,422	73,098
Sioux Falls	"	110,002	90,883	329,279	272,062
Eau Claire	Wis.	55,197	51,629	152,963	144,706
La Crosse	"	67,303	59,436	183,325	169,199
Superior	"	18,577	19,235	57,784	57,499
DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY					
Colorado Springs	Colo.	118,250	90,840	330,147	271,797
Denver	"	1,357,551	1,205,391	3,786,835	3,445,242
Grand Junction	"	36,649	34,119	108,181	103,327
Greeley	"	44,735	37,917	132,547	112,439
Pueblo	"	86,059	77,892	236,123	228,883
Atchison	Kans.	16,899	13,881	48,993	44,098
Dodge City	"	23,889	19,388	72,214	59,036
Emporia	"	19,096	13,962	55,404	45,090
Hutchinson	"	53,048	47,133	166,748	141,887
Independence	"	11,742	10,715	34,941	31,977
Kansas City	"	133,107	120,297	391,173	359,423
Lawrence	"	20,272	19,469	62,400	57,730
Manhattan	"	19,345	16,822	58,666	49,820
Parsons	"	9,473	8,513	28,359	26,321
Pittsburg	"	17,932	15,323	53,682	46,860
Salina	"	50,435	38,822	153,450	129,970
Topeka	"	165,029	154,529	482,912	457,543
Wichita	"	471,674	424,689	1,359,002	1,305,261
Independence	Mo.	26,907	18,336	72,577	66,802
Joplin	"	45,962	40,727	133,146	122,887
Kansas City	"	1,941,151	1,603,872	5,444,856	4,888,568
St. Joseph	"	133,843	115,471	392,768	354,388
Fremont	Neb.	23,075	25,630	70,112	75,021
Grand Island	"	33,540	28,468	97,837	87,879
Hastings	"	22,150	18,582	67,407	58,807
Lincoln	"	162,618	147,482	485,200	441,861
Omaha	"	873,175	756,072	2,534,393	2,260,699
Albuquerque	N. M.	284,355	221,575	792,242	645,296
Santa Fe	"	55,783	55,824	165,309	159,476
Bartlesville	Okla.	303,514	297,475	882,799	853,763
Enid	"	60,001	52,762	183,387	151,334
Guthrie	"	6,014	4,973	18,070	16,264
Lawton	"	32,918	23,290	93,727	72,091
Muskogee	"	40,172	37,268	121,650	116,474
Norman	"	17,018	15,636	49,867	49,172
Oklahoma City	"	681,188	590,734	1,993,876	1,861,221
Okmulgee	"	9,032	8,549	27,386	26,663
Ponca City	"	28,740	27,359	84,417	84,770
Tulsa	"	1,026,038	954,611	3,069,454	2,993,007
Casper	Wyo.	69,189	64,702	218,890	202,774
Cheyenne	"	48,855	45,275	163,280	127,408

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

(In thousands of dollars)

		March 1959	March 1958	3 months ended -- March 1959	3 months ended -- March 1958
DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS					
Tucson	Ariz.	232,899	178,506	674,116	531,569
Monroe	La.	76,422	62,711	224,491	204,294
Shreveport	"	315,175	288,877	925,559	854,999
Roswell	N. M.	35,780	32,714	106,637	96,995
Abilene	Tex.	98,004	86,438	289,148	259,778
Amarillo	"	221,993	181,127	639,634	537,357
Austin	"	207,231	190,888	592,920	536,091
Beaumont	"	157,721	151,555	463,869	462,473
Corpus Christi	"	188,212	182,054	567,088	549,242
Corsicana	"	16,401	14,494	51,454	48,621
Dallas	"	2,492,536	2,195,806	7,528,515	6,894,190
El Paso	"	377,446	292,317	1,083,303	898,304
Fort Worth	"	781,284	668,505	2,318,301	2,058,595
Galveston	"	87,234	83,157	253,346	264,820
Houston	"	2,269,783	2,267,112	7,172,409	6,900,953
Laredo	"	25,829	25,142	77,465	76,344
Lubbock	"	181,021	149,289	599,279	512,981
Port Arthur	"	57,869	66,103	180,231	198,794
San Angelo	"	54,677	44,413	155,936	140,738
San Antonio	"	590,289	500,930	1,700,274	1,524,004
Texarkana (See Ark.)	"	21,523	18,672	63,605	56,245
Tyler	"	87,446	77,324	261,720	244,777
Waco	"	105,159	92,748	308,004	276,739
Wichita Falls	"	116,438	94,126	340,379	292,136
DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO					
Phoenix r/	Ariz.	643,069	499,491	1,986,444	1,576,060
Bakersfield	Calif.	148,019	119,746	481,641	421,526
Berkeley	"	137,761	116,761	415,532	371,270
Fresno 1/	"	260,136	199,037	811,142	666,566
Long Beach	"	388,967	330,185	1,115,896	1,022,798
Los Angeles	"	7,407,941	5,967,737	21,140,771	17,941,459
Modesto 1/	"	82,496	73,522	251,337	243,255
Oakland	"	841,630	667,309	2,374,008	2,088,277
Pasadena	"	228,481	191,326	670,202	606,489
Riverside	"	109,918	103,775	330,756	303,314
Sacramento	"	1,184,581	1,069,079	3,690,203	3,415,314
San Bernardino 1/	"	130,970	118,380	387,378	354,424
San Diego	"	844,962	649,152	2,417,477	2,007,792
San Francisco	"	4,493,612	3,954,038	12,671,297	11,837,649
San Jose	"	374,365	259,650	1,049,171	830,626
Santa Barbara	"	89,719	74,375	257,230	238,803
Santa Rosa	"	54,455	45,442	158,689	138,844
Stockton 1/	"	119,973	80,400	352,918	249,382
Boise	Idaho	134,117	109,492	402,236	328,627
Reno	Nev.	104,053	76,100	302,106	240,109
Eugene	Ore.	83,735	64,799	243,939	202,933
Portland	"	1,058,870	907,108	3,189,870	2,802,803
Salem	"	112,807	101,991	383,118	322,499
Ogden	Utah	91,281	83,508	259,892	249,532
Salt Lake City	"	537,250	436,728	1,503,536	1,369,129
Bellingham	Wash.	39,498	35,517	112,947	105,943
Everett	"	59,659	47,575	166,854	151,777
Seattle	"	1,578,660	1,266,154	4,361,582	3,725,013
Spokane	"	260,310	233,778	771,556	723,564
Tacoma	"	224,528	186,686	665,089	573,708
Walla Walla	"	32,141	27,213	92,808	83,702
Yakima	"	71,172	63,604	204,838	191,783

r/ Revised figure: Phoenix, Ariz.: Jan. 1959, 688,201. Revised due to substitution of six reporting offices for three former reporting offices. Published figures for prior years have not been revised but total for 1958 would be increased by approximately 5 per cent.

1/ Figures include debits of additional reporting offices beginning with Jan., 1959. Back figures have not been revised, but the totals reported for 1958 would be increased by approximately 10 per cent for Fresno; 5 per cent for Modesto; 6 per cent for San Bernardino; 24 per cent for Stockton.

Econ. Div.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.6 (For Immediate Release) May 14, 1959

BANK DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of April aggregated $226 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $646 billion or 9.5 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 1.8 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 15.7 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was 14.4 per cent.

Preliminary estimates of the annual rates of turnover of demand deposits in April are 56.2 at New York City, 33.8 at 6 other centers, and 24.3 at 337 other centers.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	April 1959	April 1958	3 months ended -- April 1959	3 months ended -- April 1958
Boston	9,740	7,758	25,910	22,385
New York	93,687	90,525	263,525	257,394
Philadelphia	9,291	8,221	26,169	23,275
Cleveland	14,460	12,468	41,382	36,332
Richmond	8,537	7,064	24,557	20,559
Atlanta	9,887	8,512	29,334	24,695
Chicago	31,599	27,015	92,685	81,200
St. Louis	5,668	5,097	16,518	14,945
Minneapolis	3,800	3,298	10,883	9,586
Kansas City	8,611	7,453	24,693	21,971
Dallas	8,927	7,880	26,004	23,201
San Francisco	22,159	18,834	63,852	54,183
Total, 344 reporting centers	226,367	204,126	645,512	589,725
New York City	88,049	85,510	247,106	242,722
6 other centers*	46,955	39,354	134,075	115,906
337 other centers	91,362	79,262	264,331	231,097

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

(In thousands of dollars)

		April 1959	April 1958	3 months ended -- April 1959	3 months ended -- April 1958
DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON					
Hartford	Conn.	1,207,892	1,200,910	3,533,250	3,314,414
New Haven	"	412,727	371,722	1,190,118	1,094,866
New London	"	85,275	82,742	240,431	224,927
Waterbury	"	111,206	97,584	321,433	288,758
Bangor	Maine	75,009	68,546	215,803	194,552
Lewiston-Auburn	"	45,025	42,749	135,852	126,260
Portland	"	138,916	122,562	402,933	376,219
Boston	Mass.	5,728,133	4,063,619	14,353,389	11,810,555
Brockton	"	82,964	67,703	234,684	192,968
Fall River	"	68,694	62,652	197,207	178,791
Holyoke	"	62,953	54,774	177,844	154,679
Lawrence	"	60,414	58,733	177,271	166,276
Lowell	"	73,224	67,990	207,424	191,366
Lynn	"	71,933	64,689	202,506	187,123
New Bedford	"	75,108	67,878	210,218	194,344
Pittsfield	"	55,762	52,109	161,645	139,180
Springfield	"	316,341	282,462	880,564	795,579
Worcester	"	267,999	239,798	777,399	694,179
Concord	N. H.	33,906	30,462	95,485	91,591
Manchester	"	90,075	75,168	258,796	227,916
Providence	R. I.	627,386	539,548	1,790,784	1,616,662
Burlington	Vt.	49,338	43,462	144,667	124,133

*Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

G.6a

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

(In thousands of dollars)

		April 1959	April 1958	3 months ended -- April 1959	3 months ended -- April 1958
DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK					
Bridgeport	Conn.	271,780	249,190	765,268	712,938
Stamford	"	126,355	106,209	372,561	314,411
Elizabeth	N. J.	208,029	184,452	600,051	524,867
Jersey City	"	533,311	467,038	1,587,014	1,379,256
Montclair	"	70,490	56,540	195,914	161,218
Newark	"	1,316,512	1,133,073	3,819,942	3,405,076
Paterson-Passaic	"	487,340	418,791	1,427,276	1,226,460
Binghamton	N. Y.	89,689	91,370	261,498	253,159
Buffalo	"	1,027,591	939,527	2,983,291	2,726,184
Elmira	"	62,537	59,134	181,820	174,010
Jamestown	"	48,202	44,426	143,422	130,847
New York	"	88,049,398	85,510,030	247,106,195	242,722,286
Poughkeepsie	"	81,987	73,496	242,833	211,782
Rochester	"	653,331	579,666	1,938,584	1,706,512
Schenectady	"	102,157	106,178	288,995	303,557
Syracuse	"	412,627	374,747	1,202,378	1,080,281
Utica	"	145,618	131,067	408,206	360,873
DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA					
Wilmington	Del.	712,555	600,069	1,985,975	1,740,625
Atlantic City	N. J.	91,380	83,042	260,884	222,755
Camden	"	280,261	269,308	798,338	720,033
Trenton	"	429,018	441,024	1,131,146	1,141,313
Allentown	Pa.	141,009	134,509	402,239	378,593
Altoona	"	45,917	43,269	134,136	121,779
Bethlehem	"	65,150	60,160	186,841	179,792
Chester	"	91,380	76,411	255,021	216,453
Harrisburg	"	213,593	195,569	608,168	538,576
Hazleton	"	31,660	31,914	93,357	87,042
Johnstown	"	66,583	60,793	194,976	177,432
Lancaster	"	119,457	108,933	348,441	302,273
Lebanon	"	31,174	30,358	89,928	88,578
Norristown	"	75,740	62,020	209,776	174,447
Philadelphia	"	6,326,153	5,490,141	17,832,788	15,648,469
Reading	"	164,425	151,058	467,857	437,088
Scranton	"	134,445	133,452	406,086	382,625
Wilkes-Barre	"	103,435	96,286	299,230	283,886
Williamsport	"	41,440	36,603	118,117	105,514
York	"	126,486	116,163	345,897	328,104
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND					
Covington-Newport	Ky.	66,622	58,646	192,344	168,005
Lexington	"	120,091	108,307	351,704	318,514
Akron	Ohio	575,857	480,255	1,653,832	1,410,192
Canton	"	193,722	164,614	561,610	478,844
Cincinnati	"	1,684,956	1,495,230	4,961,062	4,456,165
Cleveland	"	3,683,512	2,976,438	10,433,519	9,023,932
Columbus	"	1,155,295	1,082,836	3,156,196	2,961,568
Dayton	"	486,962	422,381	1,407,478	1,234,533
Hamilton	"	84,364	67,934	234,631	194,890
Lima	"	71,408	63,244	195,534	183,540
Lorain	"	43,198	34,413	118,930	97,303
Mansfield	"	84,223	70,704	238,688	206,255
Middletown	"	64,987	51,775	192,625	162,317
Portsmouth	"	30,786	27,817	88,782	79,225
Springfield	"	78,301	61,988	221,617	185,935
Steubenville	"	37,996	35,177	107,281	98,904
Toledo	"	652,807	547,662	1,857,733	1,642,121
Warren	"	83,167	67,379	238,876	197,592
Youngstown	"	276,049	222,418	747,667	658,194
Zanesville	"	41,183	38,289	120,181	109,867

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DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

(In thousands of dollars)

		April 1959	April 1958	3 months ended -- April 1959	3 months ended -- April 1958
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND (Cont'd)					
Butler	Pa.	55,180	48,260	158,828	141,482
Erie	"	149,328	132,845	436,944	391,488
Franklin	"	10,815	8,350	30,048	24,964
Greensburg	"	32,056	32,927	91,394	89,323
Oil City	"	24,944	23,124	74,667	68,522
Pittsburgh	"	4,541,978	4,033,986	13,135,479	11,418,122
Sharon	"	47,246	38,305	133,453	112,818
Wheeling	W. Va.	82,543	73,008	240,564	216,912
DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND					
Washington	D. C.	1,812,514	1,470,203	5,337,688	4,189,383
Baltimore	Md.	2,069,838	1,766,366	5,865,949	5,100,010
Cumberland	"	32,762	29,058	91,605	81,608
Frederick	"	33,421	27,264	93,096	79,915
Hagerstown	"	47,384	44,696	138,747	130,388
Asheville	N. C.	86,449	78,214	244,398	218,897
Charlotte	"	571,980	469,095	1,615,807	1,357,744
Durham	"	98,056	86,791	281,336	254,934
Greensboro	"	276,722	198,026	743,173	560,686
Kinston	"	24,984	20,937	72,928	64,405
Raleigh	"	301,273	256,906	853,318	768,497
Wilmington	"	57,638	51,129	169,166	149,273
Wilson	"	27,010	21,995	80,585	65,204
Winston-Salem	"	227,064	172,338	662,033	514,329
Charleston	S. C.	122,250	103,784	338,539	300,789
Columbia	"	244,198	203,170	682,981	616,137
Greenville	"	175,066	149,554	530,483	447,109
Spartanburg	"	82,101	69,608	239,974	200,288
Charlottesville	Va.	51,749	43,919	148,110	131,327
Danville	"	47,724	42,986	137,076	128,200
Lynchburg	"	72,839	59,613	204,211	171,666
Newport News	"	82,956	60,013	231,363	177,312
Norfolk	"	334,490	304,410	1,007,649	918,361
Portsmouth	"	42,800	41,248	130,237	117,957
Richmond	"	1,009,443	746,310	2,921,591	2,179,297
Roanoke	"	178,273	155,583	525,338	465,556
Bluefield	W. Va.	45,716	48,376	137,253	149,987
Charleston	"	197,849	178,908	568,705	541,253
Clarksburg	"	41,351	39,015	116,554	116,736
Huntington	"	98,939	89,214	267,418	255,838
Parkersburg	"	41,821	35,460	119,233	105,958
DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA					
Anniston	Ala.	39,355	32,324	111,806	95,625
Birmingham	"	777,120	698,608	2,343,729	2,031,518
Dothan	"	31,783	24,042	93,588	72,447
Gadsden	"	38,053	27,521	106,124	82,216
Mobile	"	271,745	246,037	776,564	735,648
Montgomery	"	162,413	131,240	480,501	389,695
Jacksonville	Fla.	769,412	737,389	2,343,975	2,038,616
Miami	"	890,651	797,389	2,681,613	2,325,916
Orlando	"	236,278	183,562	722,227	510,039
Pensacola	"	87,033	80,409	250,772	232,772
St. Petersburg	"	225,919	165,369	686,950	486,576
Tampa	"	421,023	330,643	1,251,272	980,025

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

(In thousands of dollars)

		April 1959	April 1958	3 months ended -- April 1959	3 months ended -- April 1958
DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA (Cont'd)					
Albany	Ga.	61,171	52,908	180,322	153,067
Atlanta	"	1,988,306	1,632,422	5,707,603	4,703,963
Augusta	"	101,234	88,059	298,167	257,137
Brunswick	"	25,298	19,614	76,301	58,471
Columbus	"	101,838	90,114	294,862	264,641
Elberton	"	9,164	7,672	25,658	22,772
Macon	"	119,181	100,765	356,574	293,419
Newnan	"	15,610	15,446	49,522	44,427
Savannah	"	194,049	171,311	582,670	499,566
Valdosta	"	31,826	21,271	93,073	64,721
Baton Rouge	La.	275,357	183,323	807,273	558,828
Lake Charles	"	87,424	80,628	258,415	243,925
New Orleans	"	1,326,957	1,243,487	3,912,806	3,630,957
Hattiesburg	Miss.	35,352	30,519	101,662	88,253
Jackson	"	281,170	207,076	804,241	579,398
Meridian	"	42,638	33,918	126,831	101,482
Vicksburg	"	18,546	16,811	54,676	50,917
Chattanooga	Tenn.	322,605	262,015	942,102	776,627
Knoxville	"	228,150	198,198	659,840	586,055
Nashville	"	670,007	602,197	2,151,889	1,734,818
DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO					
Aurora	Ill.	73,552	61,605	210,307	182,431
Bloomington	"	70,815	62,883	211,531	189,154
Champaign-Urbana	"	80,248	70,522	228,641	208,362
Chicago	"	16,249,843	13,844,882	48,107,735	42,061,802
Danville	"	51,480	45,883	146,500	135,347
Decatur	"	120,227	110,462	347,679	334,907
Elgin	"	46,124	40,945	136,024	121,886
Joliet	"	84,725	73,587	242,350	218,278
Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	"	111,179	98,223	312,360	286,918
Peoria	"	245,723	214,843	704,115	607,169
Rockford	"	188,470	164,631	545,480	498,241
Springfield	"	135,512	119,233	383,252	356,895
Fort Wayne	Ind.	284,111	235,562	806,756	685,623
Gary	"	136,307	108,955	389,783	313,642
Hammond	"	85,050	73,307	236,711	211,821
Indianapolis r/	"	1,252,500	1,053,294	3,615,241	3,090,659
Lafayette	"	79,655	69,594	223,303	197,382
Muncie	"	85,748	74,252	243,051	212,023
South Bend	"	233,994	204,652	669,323	577,414
Terre Haute	"	87,449	78,398	250,481	234,202
Burlington	Iowa	37,738	33,612	106,559	95,265
Cedar Rapids	"	144,074	122,637	408,073	357,157
Clinton	"	29,086	27,554	81,744	76,100
Davenport	"	130,811	113,514	363,066	325,899
Des Moines	"	540,093	487,670	1,637,013	1,447,475
Dubuque	"	71,492	62,491	206,887	179,519
Mason City	"	46,521	47,794	130,517	130,079
Muscatine	"	18,673	19,982	52,676	50,719
Ottumwa	"	37,478	34,718	106,535	99,391
Sioux City	"	207,187	168,070	565,659	473,491
Waterloo	"	102,931	88,372	295,945	267,044

r/ Revised figure: Indianapolis, Indiana: March 1959, 1,258,299.

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

(In thousands of dollars)

		April 1959	April 1958	3 months ended -- April 1959	3 months ended -- April 1958
DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO (Cont'd)					
Adrian	Mich.	29,962	24,519	86,429	76,146
Battle Creek	"	83,531	75,045	234,950	222,456
Bay City	"	58,604	52,597	163,954	150,270
Detroit	"	6,621,916	5,557,195	19,470,624	16,872,583
Flint	"	193,134	150,942	548,688	444,011
Grand Rapids	"	360,849	316,274	1,035,397	920,073
Jackson	"	101,753	84,921	288,546	249,898
Kalamazoo	"	180,571	146,766	548,047	433,636
Lansing	"	158,222	144,308	461,912	427,214
Muskegon	"	92,196	83,229	264,426	249,300
Port Huron	"	40,461	37,831	118,873	111,054
Saginaw	"	122,514	112,601	350,428	325,324
Green Bay	Wis.	99,201	98,151	283,830	283,812
Kenosha	"	62,207	50,807	193,346	155,008
Madison	"	193,789	178,973	581,372	531,481
Manitowoc	"	36,227	32,558	109,150	99,516
Milwaukee	"	1,883,899	1,667,173	5,354,787	4,858,835
Oshkosh	"	42,362	38,233	122,993	111,653
Racine	"	101,748	91,463	301,811	270,879
Sheboygan	"	67,502	59,771	200,408	180,467
DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS					
El Dorado	Ark.	34,079	29,782	101,627	84,793
Fort Smith	"	64,512	58,175	187,003	165,090
Helena	"	11,089	9,650	31,769	27,909
Little Rock	"	249,708	216,163	720,367	611,264
Pine Bluff	"	46,780	41,206	138,135	125,653
Texarkana (See Tex.)	"	24,530	19,281	69,738	56,987
Alton	Ill.	43,918	38,603	130,892	115,100
E. St. Louis & Nat. Stock Yds.		152,989	148,873	436,288	415,119
Quincy	Ill.	48,452	43,147	141,125	121,465
Evansville	Ind.	186,999	169,491	524,082	495,973
Louisville	Ky.	943,673	841,843	2,722,146	2,486,939
Owensboro	"	53,099	46,644	167,663	139,605
Paducah	"	35,731	31,190	101,870	92,369
Greenville	Miss.	31,254	25,514	92,116	78,682
Cape Girardeau	Mo.	19,384	17,239	54,865	48,195
Hannibal	"	13,810	12,022	37,378	34,317
Jefferson City	"	162,482	152,605	361,856	379,853
St. Louis	"	2,555,601	2,293,628	7,629,126	6,805,897
Sedalia	"	19,777	16,816	53,312	48,149
Springfield	"	114,143	95,574	325,446	277,515
Jackson	Tenn.	29,711	26,508	87,834	75,311
Memphis	"	826,668	762,873	2,403,702	2,259,176
DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS					
Duluth	Minn.	141,075	121,274	410,811	377,419
Mankato	"	37,309	32,178	104,677	90,370
Minneapolis	"	1,858,623	1,611,909	5,350,887	4,683,174
Red Wing	"	7,936	7,407	23,644	22,176
Rochester	"	53,137	46,171	149,954	135,572
St. Cloud	"	26,114	24,454	77,921	67,218
St. Paul	"	815,327	703,560	2,300,350	2,008,187
South St. Paul	"	92,672	90,065	257,794	255,116
Winona	"	22,528	20,455	66,762	61,716

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

(In thousands of dollars)

		April 1959	April 1958	3 months ended -- April 1959	3 months ended -- April 1958
DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS (Cont'd)					
Billings	Mont.	95,244	79,991	266,818	231,479
Butte	"	55,260	51,080	158,629	155,175
Great Falls	"	73,712	58,273	207,311	167,356
Helena	"	44,320	38,382	130,888	117,781
Bismarck	N. Dak.	31,664	27,946	91,506	77,937
Dickinson	"	9,179	7,432	27,154	23,220
Fargo	"	87,015	70,792	244,731	215,644
Grand Forks	"	29,588	27,271	85,410	81,396
Jamestown	"	11,298	9,446	31,879	27,578
Minot	"	34,058	30,511	94,026	82,522
Aberdeen	S. Dak.	26,510	24,593	81,236	71,449
Sioux Falls	"	114,701	93,508	325,786	266,568
Eau Claire	Wis.	54,420	50,669	157,230	147,211
La Crosse	"	59,691	53,699	182,144	165,185
Superior	"	18,521	17,290	55,725	54,185
DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY					
Colorado Springs	Colo.	104,856	90,264	322,210	270,883
Denver	"	1,352,057	1,169,877	3,845,246	3,433,355
Grand Junction	"	39,538	34,181	108,167	99,535
Greeley	"	46,713	36,255	129,442	109,199
Pueblo	"	83,748	74,204	239,799	221,117
Atchison	Kans.	18,630	14,331	51,039	41,807
Dodge City	"	30,017	23,587	74,999	60,941
Emporia	"	20,648	16,306	56,191	44,607
Hutchinson	"	51,261	47,186	155,172	137,716
Independence	"	11,454	9,807	34,846	30,442
Kansas City	"	129,271	115,894	381,488	345,416
Lawrence	"	20,512	22,236	60,886	59,182
Manhattan	"	19,635	16,752	57,554	49,509
Parsons	"	10,179	9,186	28,274	25,292
Pittsburg	"	19,401	15,022	54,204	45,343
Salina	"	50,863	44,555	146,377	122,449
Topeka	"	168,397	157,696	482,293	453,311
Wichita	"	485,278	438,897	1,375,895	1,276,011
Independence	Mo.	27,106	23,600	74,863	65,318
Joplin	"	47,240	42,442	134,366	121,014
Kansas City	"	1,917,249	1,615,160	5,504,551	4,751,031
St. Joseph	"	141,344	123,470	390,465	349,914
Fremont	Neb.	25,790	27,718	70,689	76,069
Grand Island	"	37,155	29,507	100,898	85,178
Hastings	"	23,453	20,236	65,827	57,012
Lincoln	"	164,221	145,405	472,822	432,752
Omaha	"	884,432	747,745	2,520,859	2,210,197
Albuquerque	N. M.	290,582	226,583	819,539	647,619
Santa Fe	"	71,176	52,546	177,579	158,852
Bartlesville	Okla.	279,750	284,288	859,717	847,301
Enid	"	61,180	43,219	176,245	137,401
Guthrie	"	6,415	5,470	17,783	15,582
Lawton	"	32,594	26,360	92,976	71,493
Muskogee	"	40,712	37,683	118,830	111,501
Norman	"	18,193	16,113	51,549	48,982
Oklahoma City	"	695,830	595,332	1,999,204	1,766,870
Okmulgee	"	9,326	9,136	27,046	26,362
Ponca City	"	25,771	25,324	79,194	81,789
Tulsa	"	1,029,370	911,973	2,981,981	2,764,678
Casper	Wyo.	70,970	63,786	206,699	191,401
Cheyenne	"	49,150	43,795	145,098	126,905

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

(In thousands of dollars)

		April 1959	April 1958	3 months ended -- April 1959	3 months ended -- April 1958
DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS					
Tucson	Ariz.	218,279	178,751	660,483	518,371
Monroe	La.	74,299	65,857	218,397	195,014
Shreveport	"	304,209	263,951	901,692	815,978
Roswell	N. M.	37,262	31,214	105,315	93,451
Abilene	Tex.	96,140	82,140	287,431	245,465
Amarillo	"	219,209	180,127	637,076	524,786
Austin	"	214,441	176,198	610,396	532,685
Beaumont	"	154,256	142,565	455,099	435,814
Corpus Christi	"	191,502	175,210	553,014	526,945
Corsicana	"	15,185	14,489	46,656	42,463
Dallas	"	2,444,312	2,167,584	7,242,343	6,401,342
El Paso	"	335,519	291,598	1,041,198	855,522
Fort Worth	"	759,499	680,496	2,254,295	1,969,546
Galveston	"	93,723	84,958	261,564	254,419
Houston	"	2,485,303	2,231,873	7,082,161	6,590,067
Laredo	"	29,047	25,767	79,517	74,578
Lubbock	"	183,900	141,072	539,525	442,014
Port Arthur	"	64,023	65,276	175,791	194,017
San Angelo	"	56,052	47,717	158,265	134,613
San Antonio	"	615,185	548,324	1,728,728	1,524,367
Texarkana (See Ark.)	"	21,520	19,161	63,248	54,731
Tyler	"	87,350	78,643	255,766	228,778
Waco	"	109,787	91,643	308,675	268,691
Wichita Falls	"	117,309	95,400	337,642	277,088
DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO					
Phoenix	Ariz.	645,696	513,161	1,943,939	1,475,550
Bakersfield	Calif.	138,764	121,299	422,721	373,910
Berkeley	"	148,873	120,220	417,129	354,627
Fresno	"	257,168	202,246	761,110	603,210
Long Beach	"	380,984	333,978	1,117,639	965,573
Los Angeles	"	7,421,180	6,145,506	21,339,890	17,611,849
Modesto	"	91,144	76,270	248,027	228,364
Oakland	"	842,441	667,224	2,370,767	1,973,876
Pasadena	"	229,804	200,394	662,490	576,896
Riverside	"	120,386	104,802	335,797	302,680
Sacramento	"	1,246,475	1,033,019	3,925,824	3,277,414
San Bernardino	"	147,771	123,121	397,672	353,519
San Diego	"	854,319	650,622	2,419,315	1,905,358
San Francisco	"	4,607,896	4,252,770	12,970,192	11,900,311
San Jose	"	378,222	270,004	1,064,887	781,105
Santa Barbara	"	97,381	78,906	262,571	226,946
Santa Rosa	"	58,616	44,944	159,699	128,840
Stockton	"	130,539	85,024	355,378	242,727
Boise	Idaho	131,409	111,145	387,034	318,469
Reno	Nev.	113,669	78,284	312,018	225,158
Eugene	Ore.	88,395	69,575	245,455	194,944
Portland	"	1,099,446	938,156	3,144,122	2,756,939
Salem	"	128,170	117,885	362,724	328,228
Ogden	Utah	94,991	81,081	254,175	238,051
Salt Lake City	"	518,710	435,545	1,500,481	1,282,041
Bellingham	Wash.	39,870	38,067	115,933	106,106
Everett	"	57,659	52,961	168,397	146,310
Seattle	"	1,480,994	1,355,482	4,454,972	3,767,924
Spokane	"	277,475	244,589	779,636	704,889
Tacoma	"	225,874	194,118	653,179	562,981
Walla Walla	"	31,834	27,959	92,992	80,763
Yakima	"	72,857	65,290	205,654	187,234

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.6 (For Immediate Release) July 14, 1959

BANK DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of June aggregated $229 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $671 billion or 8.4 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was a decrease of 1.1 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 15.8 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was 15.1 per cent.

Preliminary estimates of the annual rates of turnover of demand deposits in June are 56.8 at New York City, 33.0 at 6 other centers, and 25.1 at 337 other centers.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	June 1959	June 1958	3 months ended -- June 1959	3 months ended -- June 1958
Boston	8,944	8,075	27,251	23,475
New York	92,587	100,867	272,622	273,872
Philadelphia	9,596	8,583	28,081	24,832
Cleveland	15,609	13,602	44,104	37,940
Richmond	8,875	7,593	25,908	21,788
Atlanta	10,219	8,401	29,944	25,278
Chicago	32,872	28,965	96,262	83,296
St. Louis	5,845	5,191	17,072	15,374
Minneapolis	4,149	3,659	11,767	10,361
Kansas City	8,812	7,843	25,722	22,691
Dallas	9,401	8,037	27,189	23,959
San Francisco	21,671	18,650	65,035	55,841
Total, 344 reporting centers	228,581	219,465	670,957	618,707
New York City	86,598	95,473	255,373	258,298
6 other centers *	46,429	41,228	138,031	119,227
337 other centers	95,554	82,765	277,554	241,182

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

(In thousands of dollars)

		June 1959	June 1958	3 months ended -- June 1959	3 months ended -- June 1958
DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON					
Hartford	Conn.	1,172,349	1,115,543	3,554,296	3,401,902
New Haven	"	450,489	392,697	1,274,108	1,135,377
New London	"	89,136	83,987	263,344	249,433
Waterbury	"	132,452	113,037	363,156	299,253
Bangor	Maine	83,811	69,716	238,617	211,176
Lewiston-Auburn	"	50,850	46,686	143,399	132,305
Portland	"	160,597	131,062	437,608	378,021
Boston	Mass.	4,780,858	4,364,595	15,091,943	12,486,030
Brockton	"	89,224	72,985	257,470	213,124
Fall River	"	71,950	65,549	208,331	195,363
Holyoke	"	66,460	56,433	191,124	165,275
Lawrence	"	63,136	64,987	186,867	186,307
Lowell	"	82,306	67,359	227,545	200,389
Lynn	"	73,960	62,113	215,350	192,554
New Bedford	"	78,888	67,860	231,569	204,538
Pittsfield	"	61,897	50,375	180,257	149,065
Springfield	"	316,872	278,895	938,824	832,930
Worcester	"	275,499	247,391	811,493	734,220
Concord	N. H.	34,743	33,301	101,844	96,203
Manchester	"	98,016	82,717	283,529	236,244
Providence	R. I.	656,259	557,733	1,895,876	1,636,925
Burlington	Vt.	53,937	50,077	154,932	138,299

* Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

G.6a (In thousands of dollars)

		June 1959	June 1958	3 months ended -- June 1959	3 months ended -- June 1958
DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK					
Bridgeport	Conn.	274,966	252,427	814,152	749,415
Stamford	"	141,004	115,409	399,789	329,546
Elizabeth	N. J.	221,600	184,132	639,997	557,142
Jersey City	"	558,875	570,453	1,635,528	1,566,378
Montclair	"	70,382	58,450	208,468	169,626
Newark	"	1,431,451	1,240,678	4,033,911	3,543,530
Paterson-Passaic	"	515,681	439,542	1,499,371	1,284,143
Binghamton	N. Y.	89,520	92,656	265,583	274,777
Buffalo	"	1,106,740	964,574	3,203,557	2,883,429
Elmira	"	68,688	62,714	194,448	183,631
Jamestown	"	53,625	52,798	155,571	142,651
New York	"	86,597,560	95,473,019	255,372,532	258,297,631
Poughkeepsie	"	89,697	79,550	254,413	225,004
Rochester	"	686,124	639,711	1,948,632	1,795,694
Schenectady	"	107,447	110,994	308,711	317,390
Syracuse	"	421,442	387,318	1,238,326	1,144,378
Utica	"	152,239	142,820	449,317	407,704
DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA					
Wilmington	Del.	794,179	708,965	2,092,769	1,847,847
Atlantic City	N. J.	112,461	96,916	295,253	271,584
Camden	"	290,980	280,850	866,516	836,476
Trenton	"	377,217	382,043	1,153,830	1,177,362
Allentown	Pa.	145,899	159,535	425,751	421,046
Altoona	"	48,844	46,190	143,838	134,399
Bethlehem	"	72,948	68,421	203,668	188,572
Chester	"	94,822	80,041	276,297	233,976
Harrisburg	"	222,021	210,592	644,055	602,878
Hazleton	"	34,824	31,707	99,639	94,975
Johnstown	"	71,772	59,673	206,949	182,025
Lancaster	"	120,837	110,138	360,010	323,830
Lebanon	"	32,933	32,862	95,324	93,350
Norristown	"	81,933	66,121	232,451	191,097
Philadelphia	"	6,493,182	5,707,014	19,245,853	16,631,670
Reading	"	169,886	151,928	497,114	453,898
Scranton	"	144,328	141,410	415,623	405,163
Wilkes-Barre	"	106,064	99,022	307,846	289,840
Williamsport	"	44,102	38,854	126,715	112,135
York	"	137,178	110,408	391,376	339,896
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND					
Covington-Newport	Ky.	73,708	60,384	207,104	179,369
Lexington	"	130,433	110,318	376,053	332,837
Akron	Ohio	603,536	521,015	1,755,950	1,493,223
Canton	"	210,882	182,747	601,013	510,691
Cincinnati	"	1,818,557	1,668,651	5,152,582	4,615,327
Cleveland	"	4,036,309	3,384,596	11,345,184	9,251,207
Columbus	"	1,085,664	1,188,731	3,308,662	3,324,025
Dayton	"	516,606	435,007	1,497,573	1,267,420
Hamilton	"	83,120	71,383	254,149	206,555
Lima	"	72,235	63,194	213,461	191,728
Lorain	"	46,726	37,327	132,661	106,215
Mansfield	"	94,154	78,610	263,235	216,992
Middletown	"	68,598	61,806	200,644	168,121
Portsmouth	"	32,338	28,299	94,456	83,025
Springfield	"	81,514	62,294	240,091	193,508
Steubenville	"	39,995	35,409	115,830	103,762
Toledo	"	684,356	581,985	1,982,967	1,674,641
Warren	"	87,053	71,116	258,197	209,863
Youngstown	"	289,219	232,813	828,457	685,321
Zanesville	"	50,746	42,693	135,849	120,551

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

G.6b (In thousands of dollars)

		June 1959	June 1958	3 months ended -- June 1959	3 months ended -- June 1958
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND (Cont'd)					
Butler	Pa.	60,393	52,827	173,164	148,749
Erie	"	165,360	146,827	464,976	420,920
Franklin	"	11,494	9,139	33,460	26,500
Greensburg	"	34,645	31,777	98,024	95,276
Oil City	"	28,758	24,930	79,406	73,087
Pittsburgh	"	5,055,086	4,300,515	13,876,248	11,895,086
Sharon	"	51,239	40,198	146,041	116,448
Wheeling	W. Va.	96,539	77,327	268,358	229,513
DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND					
Washington	D. C.	1,922,916	1,444,684	5,515,171	4,338,557
Baltimore	Md.	2,185,631	1,930,058	6,413,538	5,483,616
Cumberland	"	36,486	31,503	101,581	89,120
Frederick	"	32,870	29,746	98,496	86,657
Hargerstown	"	48,778	41,242	144,151	130,138
Asheville	N. C.	88,253	77,784	258,751	233,100
Charlotte	"	570,748	482,459	1,691,183	1,425,905
Durham	"	103,728	91,719	304,931	277,026
Greensboro	"	269,587	225,453	791,995	630,948
Kinston	"	26,388	22,595	74,623	66,275
Raleigh	"	273,584	251,710	836,974	773,316
Wilmington	"	61,850	53,001	177,668	155,731
Wilson	"	28,512	23,221	82,628	68,622
Winston-Salem	"	240,473	197,231	680,525	549,958
Charleston	S. C.	128,199	102,842	365,789	308,765
Columbia	"	229,114	233,179	707,834	659,270
Greenville	"	192,096	158,608	541,343	452,321
Spartanburg	"	83,654	68,705	249,618	208,525
Charlottesville	Va.	55,555	50,237	162,297	139,647
Danville	"	49,074	44,438	142,625	133,911
Lynchburg	"	75,072	64,333	216,524	184,649
Newport News	"	84,142	66,351	244,912	185,270
Norfolk	"	359,523	333,191	1,024,965	934,029
Portsmouth	"	47,614	44,396	134,383	127,254
Richmond	"	999,147	946,187	3,050,253	2,451,991
Roanoke	"	193,629	181,882	550,139	497,249
Bluefield	W. Va.	52,191	51,030	146,095	148,868
Charleston	"	250,678	187,499	658,138	554,205
Clarksburg	"	49,346	39,939	131,632	119,261
Huntington	"	92,111	80,501	280,954	262,331
Parkersburg	"	44,496	37,227	128,018	111,737
DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA					
Anniston	Ala.	40,096	34,978	119,754	103,157
Birmingham	"	906,012	726,663	2,454,862	2,136,341
Dothan	"	31,423	23,355	95,579	71,552
Gadsden	"	38,399	28,529	114,401	88,841
Mobile	"	300,850	239,551	865,128	728,920
Montgomery	"	168,506	139,994	498,515	416,027
Jacksonville	Fla.	812,782	626,514	2,409,893	2,005,143
Miami	"	870,680	759,119	2,607,250	2,248,115
Orlando	"	252,924	165,477	743,621	515,162
Pensacola	"	89,986	76,627	263,163	235,472
St. Petersburg	"	223,179	149,074	664,454	459,767
Tampa	"	428,365	311,980	1,267,986	970,373

G.6c

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

(In thousands of dollars)

		June 1959	June 1958	3 months ended -- June 1959	3 months ended -- June 1958
DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA (Cont'd)					
Albany	Ga.	65,094	54,695	188,832	167,679
Atlanta	"	1,980,702	1,625,495	5,896,982	4,857,621
Augusta	"	111,357	87,952	312,184	265,277
Brunswick	"	26,509	19,328	77,489	59,932
Columbus	"	106,920	93,990	310,191	277,526
Elberton	"	9,172	8,534	27,692	26,641
Macon	"	118,956	101,217	353,242	306,840
Newnan	"	15,810	14,401	48,032	45,657
Savannah	"	213,501	184,156	609,926	532,667
Valdosta	"	33,619	20,713	99,368	65,015
Baton Rouge	La.	265,354	184,061	820,417	568,395
Lake Charles	"	84,854	80,804	260,389	245,028
New Orleans	"	1,328,096	1,211,772	3,943,414	3,692,247
Hattiesburg	Miss.	35,634	29,680	106,031	91,596
Jackson	"	306,253	237,149	867,908	696,437
Meridan	"	47,428	36,067	133,436	113,148
Vicksburg	"	19,080	17,148	56,151	52,599
Chattanooga	Tenn.	339,963	287,673	982,151	819,231
Knoxville	"	233,237	206,122	681,171	605,702
Nashville	"	713,825	618,139	2,064,743	1,809,525
DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO					
Aurora	Ill.	81,963	69,959	230,756	200,395
Bloomington	"	80,382	69,725	227,532	199,780
Champaign-Urbana r/	"	88,552	75,437	253,928	220,186
Chicago	"	16,589,685	15,162,999	48,675,630	42,762,355
Danville	"	52,137	49,234	152,751	142,044
Decatur	"	133,250	119,194	372,282	342,293
Elgin	"	50,919	45,059	144,656	130,506
Joliet	"	96,739	85,559	268,277	238,662
Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	"	134,016	110,486	362,412	318,647
Peoria	"	271,091	246,649	755,058	667,530
Rockford	"	215,164	174,440	595,523	511,071
Springfield	"	143,925	130,009	417,598	366,628
Fort Wayne	Ind.	294,404	247,654	855,801	718,908
Gary	"	150,901	112,939	433,233	333,891
Hammond	"	87,762	77,171	254,088	223,527
Indianapolis	"	1,284,686	1,134,319	3,846,236	3,312,218
Lafayette	"	82,510	69,800	238,993	206,228
Muncie	"	91,903	75,025	263,790	224,668
South Bend	"	236,462	219,738	686,606	604,793
Terre Haute	"	100,444	90,554	279,279	249,396
Burlington	Iowa	40,239	33,936	116,494	100,885
Cedar Rapids	"	150,367	127,763	439,425	378,439
Clinton	"	29,623	26,555	87,464	80,690
Davenport	"	129,963	112,823	379,669	339,303
Des Moines	"	580,948	522,034	1,680,456	1,491,322
Dubuque	"	77,738	65,257	222,906	193,433
Mason City	"	46,665	45,047	147,672	143,121
Muscatine	"	19,125	18,192	57,782	54,426
Ottumwa	"	38,416	35,942	112,439	107,178
Sioux City	"	201,567	177,313	598,157	522,701
Waterloo	"	107,893	95,530	316,779	282,795

r/ Revised figures: Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, May, 85,128.

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

G.6d (In thousands of dollars)

		June 1959	June 1958	3 months ended -- June 1959	3 months ended -- June 1958
DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO (Cont'd)					
Adrian	Mich.	31,462	27,370	92,713	79,018
Battle Creek	"	88,076	77,897	255,299	233,306
Bay City	"	63,312	56,256	181,903	162,758
Detroit	"	7,140,507	5,816,028	20,721,578	17,170,411
Flint	"	202,288	157,124	592,451	460,996
Grand Rapids	"	374,730	325,332	1,107,037	963,539
Jackson	"	115,436	85,579	323,868	256,947
Kalamazoo	"	177,517	165,317	534,131	461,215
Lansing	"	179,283	141,884	499,643	435,035
Muskegon	"	99,860	86,533	289,652	255,738
Port Huron	"	44,481	39,946	128,663	119,195
Saginaw	"	138,545	119,573	392,877	347,682
Green Bay	Wis.	104,465	103,146	301,098	296,303
Kenosha	"	71,715	53,497	209,032	154,382
Madison	"	213,080	194,606	597,255	547,766
Manitowoc	"	38,509	34,853	111,463	99,286
Milwaukee	"	1,862,723	1,653,866	5,781,408	5,007,305
Oshkosh	"	48,112	38,990	133,801	114,282
Racine	"	113,526	98,041	322,779	282,196
Sheboygan	"	75,189	62,440	211,770	181,109
DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS					
El Dorado	Ark.	35,867	30,365	104,647	89,613
Fort Smith	"	67,569	58,091	198,155	174,972
Helena	"	12,428	8,500	36,744	26,108
Little Rock	"	241,997	204,497	736,983	634,519
Pine Bluff	"	51,581	39,944	146,001	120,520
Texarkana (See Tex.)	"	27,045	22,006	76,632	61,098
Alton	Ill.	52,890	44,510	143,536	125,875
E.St.Louis & Nat.Stock Yds.		147,888	156,560	450,093	449,606
Quincy	Ill.	54,894	44,798	155,845	133,699
Evansville	Ind.	184,085	170,413	559,289	504,534
Louisville	Ky.	989,347	851,323	2,866,214	2,627,855
Owensboro	"	54,159	49,055	158,562	144,410
Paducah	"	38,375	32,717	108,485	97,032
Greenville	Miss.	34,176	27,176	97,876	79,912
Cape Girardeau	Mo.	20,192	16,382	58,942	49,842
Hannibal	"	13,611	11,994	40,489	36,039
Jefferson City	"	97,224	86,378	392,344	360,037
St. Louis	"	2,702,681	2,425,643	7,774,318	6,955,019
Sedalia	"	18,899	17,253	56,998	52,067
Springfield	"	118,754	102,532	345,474	298,912
Jackson	Tenn.	34,346	26,932	93,624	79,482
Memphis	"	846,693	764,256	2,470,688	2,272,640
DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS					
Duluth	Minn.	211,967	210,433	506,022	466,495
Mankato	"	37,455	34,275	110,973	103,078
Minneapolis	"	2,029,774	1,727,281	5,772,655	5,007,507
Red Wing	"	9,731	8,661	26,271	23,765
Rochester	"	53,960	48,007	156,101	150,461
St. Cloud	"	28,957	26,429	82,125	75,228
St. Paul	"	886,412	805,649	2,514,534	2,220,097
South St. Paul	"	87,220	88,861	266,164	270,598
Winona	"	25,160	22,950	69,885	65,437

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

G.6e (In thousands of dollars)

		June 1959	June 1958	3 months ended -- June 1959	3 months ended -- June 1958
DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS (Cont'd)					
Billings	Mont.	94,667	81,207	277,112	238,028
Butte	"	59,542	56,955	169,713	158,551
Great Falls	"	75,531	66,434	220,725	183,380
Helena	"	44,050	47,278	130,914	125,077
Bismarck	N. Dak.	33,219	25,799	97,682	82,925
Dickinson	"	9,895	6,933	28,212	22,753
Fargo	"	88,310	79,353	258,527	220,162
Grand Forks	"	30,757	26,476	91,949	80,121
Jamestown	"	11,270	9,136	33,228	27,738
Minot	"	33,891	28,316	101,207	86,920
Aberdeen	S. Dak.	27,631	23,511	80,656	72,464
Sioux Falls	"	127,013	103,554	360,947	299,255
Eau Claire	Wis.	55,751	54,955	167,791	159,777
La Crosse	"	66,198	58,309	184,922	167,104
Superior	"	20,550	18,439	59,026	54,020
DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY					
Colorado Springs	Colo.	109,294	97,496	318,421	279,940
Denver	"	1,384,793	1,191,924	4,055,259	3,527,409
Grand Junction	"	38,889	36,977	118,046	106,674
Greeley	"	47,082	37,399	138,496	112,372
Pueblo	"	91,498	74,372	263,708	223,937
Atchison	Kans.	17,046	14,417	52,862	43,496
Dodge City	"	22,462	19,596	78,166	65,284
Emporia	"	17,194	13,564	55,460	45,737
Hutchinson	"	53,515	45,174	155,579	139,852
Independence	"	12,704	10,850	35,587	30,705
Kansas City	"	141,570	123,900	399,541	355,299
Lawrence	"	23,593	18,942	65,475	60,843
Manhattan	"	19,617	16,698	58,018	50,183
Parsons	"	12,775	9,486	32,684	28,829
Pittsburg	"	21,191	15,701	59,893	45,908
Salina	"	54,801	41,677	153,680	129,011
Topeka	"	179,419	154,597	513,325	458,439
Wichita	"	485,638	456,141	1,430,451	1,330,146
Independence	Mo.	23,659	22,005	74,544	65,510
Joplin	"	47,044	45,074	140,143	128,823
Kansas City	"	1,960,119	1,780,104	5,687,413	4,988,534
St. Joseph	"	138,036	127,544	413,567	372,250
Fremont	Neb.	28,196	30,064	80,160	85,669
Grand Island	"	33,858	31,194	106,268	92,984
Hastings	"	23,922	21,901	70,766	62,890
Lincoln	"	167,189	152,189	495,310	447,270
Omaha	"	882,395	798,918	2,627,415	2,319,741
Albuquerque	N. M.	299,345	245,112	877,648	688,392
Santa Fe	"	67,634	59,577	204,381	160,877
Bartlesville	Okla.	308,538	317,650	867,882	873,538
Enid	"	85,621	67,026	194,722	157,829
Guthrie	"	6,089	5,837	18,308	16,762
Lawton	"	33,103	26,428	97,585	76,131
Muskogee	"	48,180	43,289	128,009	121,434
Norman	"	16,830	15,190	51,770	47,017
Oklahoma City	"	675,115	599,960	2,010,974	1,783,154
Okmulgee	"	9,796	8,366	28,086	25,632
Ponca City	"	28,327	23,780	79,367	74,363
Tulsa	"	1,051,727	934,520	3,088,619	2,739,152
Casper	Wyo.	75,942	62,213	216,855	192,823
Cheyenne	"	68,332	45,840	177,151	135,874

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

G.6f (In thousands of dollars)

		June 1959	June 1958	3 months ended -- June 1959	3 months ended -- June 1958
DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS					
Tucson	Ariz.	228,373	179,503	661,219	535,021
Monroe	La.	76,560	70,158	227,197	199,566
Shreveport	"	312,167	269,246	907,476	816,454
Roswell	N. M.	37,485	30,131	109,362	93,403
Abilene	Tex.	99,154	81,774	289,919	243,648
Amarillo	"	224,658	178,591	652,821	529,704
Austin	"	197,017	167,041	620,137	524,964
Beaumont	"	158,106	144,538	467,410	431,372
Corpus Christi	"	185,715	174,863	565,588	531,787
Corsicana	"	16,023	15,576	46,337	45,047
Dallas	"	2,682,782	2,305,789	7,610,387	6,709,418
El Paso	"	328,672	287,154	999,608	877,896
Fort Worth	"	832,305	695,819	2,359,607	2,058,124
Galveston	"	87,893	84,895	260,349	253,845
Houston	"	2,625,432	2,224,674	7,566,846	6,739,918
Laredo	"	27,030	26,074	85,806	81,510
Lubbock	"	181,146	141,962	541,892	423,514
Port Arthur	"	61,958	62,220	190,845	194,677
San Angelo	"	55,696	48,159	160,935	145,168
San Antonio	"	634,019	546,541	1,843,097	1,650,123
Texarkana (See Ark.)	"	21,953	19,676	65,360	58,644
Tyler	"	93,703	79,748	267,747	234,766
Waco	"	109,014	96,403	327,795	282,639
Wichita Falls	"	124,573	106,568	361,308	298,184
DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO					
Phoenix	Ariz.	627,957	490,756	1,885,162	1,487,520
Bakersfield	Calif.	156,242	139,603	441,594	392,085
Berkeley	"	132,828	117,404	417,280	358,226
Fresno	"	258,235	211,010	771,379	612,407
Long Beach	"	360,430	338,480	1,111,097	1,009,838
Los Angeles	"	6,812,776	5,962,350	20,803,186	17,821,985
Modesto	"	83,284	78,432	255,687	229,942
Oakland	"	818,118	694,308	2,457,080	2,083,140
Pasadena	"	252,035	201,237	709,319	597,284
Riverside	"	115,154	100,540	352,404	300,278
Sacramento	"	1,074,416	934,080	3,891,300	3,284,533
San Bernardino	"	137,476	115,703	417,167	353,528
San Diego	"	921,663	675,701	2,621,784	2,005,815
San Francisco	"	4,612,313	4,214,790	13,492,571	12,354,785
San Jose r/	"	360,923	271,323	1,100,897	798,496
Santa Barbara	"	95,966	80,194	284,250	237,679
Santa Rosa	"	59,550	48,345	176,844	137,667
Stockton	"	136,941	91,685	395,893	264,534
Boise	Idaho	137,887	109,135	399,623	340,523
Reno	Nev.	108,544	92,356	325,212	256,026
Eugene	Ore	96,221	75,669	279,821	217,701
Portland	"	1,137,191	980,942	3,339,192	2,910,295
Salem	"	115,590	107,713	373,367	342,136
Ogden	Utah	94,345	77,463	277,758	242,689
Salt Lake City	"	539,703	446,941	1,572,895	1,336,903
Bellingham	Wash.	41,236	39,800	123,638	113,263
Everett	"	63,341	57,846	182,490	159,951
Seattle	"	1,677,076	1,320,202	4,718,868	3,943,737
Spokane	"	293,966	255,573	839,627	747,375
Tacoma	"	239,140	219,125	699,623	613,955
Walla Walla	"	33,989	32,600	98,865	88,709
Yakima	"	76,174	68,352	218,692	198,129

r/ Revised figures: San Jose, California, May, 361,752.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
(For Immediate Release) August 14, 1959

BANK DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of July aggregated $236 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $680 billion or 9.5 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of .8 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 15.7 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was 15.6 per cent.

Preliminary estimates of the annual rates of turnover of demand deposits, without seasonal adjustment, in July are 58.4 at New York City, 33.6 at 6 other centers, and 25.4 at 337 other centers.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	July 1959	July 1958	3 months ended -- July 1959	3 months ended -- July 1958
Boston	9,137	8,079	26,657	23,796
New York	95,664	87,557	274,599	270,904
Philadelphia	9,458	8,432	28,248	25,043
Cleveland	15,728	12,837	45,372	38,309
Richmond	8,896	7,607	26,267	22,331
Atlanta	10,417	8,686	30,475	25,451
Chicago	34,239	28,098	98,901	84,379
St. Louis	6,017	5,240	17,420	15,517
Minneapolis	4,243	3,691	12,210	10,753
Kansas City	9,152	8,095	26,262	23,332
Dallas	9,452	8,214	27,714	24,294
San Francisco	23,223	19,989	66,133	56,996
Total, 344 reporting centers	235,625	206,524	680,257	621,106
New York City	89,600	82,214	256,924	255,001
6 other centers*	48,421	40,701	139,497	120,574
337 other centers	97,603	83,609	283,836	245,530

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER
(In thousands of dollars)

		July 1959	July 1958	3 months ended -- July 1959	3 months ended -- July 1958
DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON					
Hartford	Conn.	1,394,402	1,180,549	3,740,806	3,381,541
New Haven	"	439,352	394,473	1,300,733	1,158,128
New London	"	94,197	86,517	272,266	253,208
Waterbury	"	91,454	100,148	343,404	301,817
Bangor	Maine	84,072	76,536	247,680	219,166
Lewiston-Auburn	"	50,028	45,704	148,402	135,260
Portland	"	159,345	144,739	458,037	400,198
Boston	Mass.	4,853,671	4,280,864	14,217,481	12,703,275
Brockton	"	83,519	69,566	258,025	214,987
Fall River	"	66,198	59,999	205,835	192,710
Holyoke	"	64,545	56,925	192,716	167,426
Lawrence	"	67,107	64,241	193,560	191,815
Lowell r/	"	79,577	65,513	242,536	197,912
Lynn	"	75,454	65,038	218,871	192,903
New Bedford	"	77,506	65,620	233,967	202,280
Pittsfield	"	61,902	54,425	186,397	151,381
Springfield	"	316,751	281,739	939,234	832,207
Worcester	"	265,511	249,032	809,005	743,454
Concord	N. H.	35,471	32,476	103,409	98,217
Manchester	"	95,501	85,253	288,955	246,329
Providence	R. I.	622,515	566,987	1,891,005	1,664,364
Burlington	Vt.	58,755	52,369	164,349	147,206

* Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.
r/ For revised figures see footnote on page G.6d.

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DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER
(In thousands of dollars)

		July 1959	July 1958	3 months ended -- July 1959	3 months ended -- July 1958
DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK					
Bridgeport	Conn.	275,713	257,876	818,085	758,101
Stamford	"	147,007	127,134	420,441	350,471
Elizabeth	N. J.	226,736	191,712	658,704	564,402
Jersey City	"	565,920	512,768	1,668,137	1,612,108
Montclair	"	71,504	53,921	209,482	167,007
Newark	"	1,332,162	1,175,535	4,049,561	3,585,992
Paterson-Passaic	"	524,530	457,612	1,536,561	1,322,964
Binghamton	N. Y.	93,668	95,076	269,562	278,483
Buffalo	"	1,157,953	977,079	3,333,919	2,920,981
Elmira	"	67,133	61,103	199,044	185,600
Jamestown	"	50,624	45,014	157,993	143,239
New York	"	89,600,440	82,213,752	256,923,574	255,001,353
Poughkeepsie	"	93,681	75,070	266,107	226,578
Rochester	"	746,801	661,724	2,042,102	1,877,752
Schenectady	"	109,671	103,979	316,225	315,191
Syracuse	"	446,688	404,668	1,272,387	1,174,299
Utica	"	153,833	143,052	457,532	419,689
DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA					
Wilmington	Del.	734,852	654,711	2,115,066	1,902,489
Atlantic City	N. J.	121,364	106,117	325,237	294,659
Camden	"	306,137	277,756	892,392	844,924
Trenton	"	425,376	522,016	1,150,188	1,258,354
Allentown	Pa.	152,873	156,184	437,615	442,721
Altoona	"	49,318	46,685	147,239	137,815
Bethlehem	"	75,400	62,130	213,918	190,542
Chester	"	93,274	81,950	278,191	239,515
Harrisburg	"	224,248	209,347	654,710	616,656
Hazleton	"	35,054	32,597	103,033	95,658
Johnstown	"	73,180	64,210	213,546	185,442
Lancaster	"	122,396	107,691	362,949	322,588
Lebanon	"	32,037	34,203	96,187	97,195
Norristown	"	85,706	68,248	242,417	197,325
Philadelphia	"	6,334,100	5,456,662	19,253,800	16,598,191
Reading	"	174,163	153,731	506,852	456,571
Scranton	"	134,881	132,587	416,059	404,298
Wilkes-Barre	"	104,853	103,531	309,264	297,085
Williamsport	"	44,353	38,798	129,628	114,330
York	"	134,815	122,796	399,705	346,529
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND					
Covington-Newport	Ky.	74,761	67,476	215,243	188,199
Lexington	"	140,320	118,105	396,282	342,635
Akron	Ohio	624,332	512,551	1,804,425	1,525,519
Canton	"	221,481	179,922	628,772	525,999
Cincinnati	"	1,875,776	1,622,157	5,343,402	4,742,254
Cleveland	"	4,079,357	3,259,748	11,741,029	9,534,517
Columbus	"	1,105,919	1,053,034	3,259,286	3,294,223
Dayton	"	538,077	445,659	1,548,688	1,290,698
Hamilton	"	81,547	70,980	251,332	209,601
Lima	"	77,479	68,205	219,532	196,689
Lorain	"	46,634	37,788	136,097	109,590
Mansfield	"	93,140	74,457	272,152	220,745
Middletown	"	63,973	54,472	199,630	170,818
Portsmouth	"	33,477	28,841	97,147	84,049
Springfield	"	84,364	66,911	246,154	198,431
Steubenville	"	42,202	36,507	120,036	105,092
Toledo	"	747,491	559,778	2,077,651	1,686,757
Warren	"	89,046	68,857	264,076	211,341
Youngstown	"	303,409	233,711	855,817	696,614
Zanesville	"	45,570	41,163	140,236	123,425

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER
(In thousands of dollars)

		July 1959	July 1958	3 months ended -- July 1959	3 months ended -- July 1958
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND (Cont'd)					
Butler	Pa.	65,516	49,420	183,500	149,909
Erie	"	163,960	145,005	479,608	433,080
Franklin	"	11,690	8,858	34,335	27,008
Greensburg	"	34,481	32,407	100,449	94,756
Oil City	"	25,972	24,160	80,434	74,123
Pittsburgh	"	4,910,731	3,855,799	14,245,001	11,716,899
Sharon	"	51,928	40,567	150,723	118,710
Wheeling	W. Va.	95,139	80,449	280,954	236,954
DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND					
Washington	D. C.	1,957,150	1,572,261	5,659,807	4,440,615
Baltimore	Md.	2,153,307	1,940,885	6,497,007	5,658,135
Cumberland	"	39,412	33,009	108,231	93,071
Frederick	"	36,888	29,051	101,963	88,444
Hagerstown	"	49,988	44,497	146,755	129,939
Asheville	N. C.	93,631	80,944	265,933	235,830
Charlotte	"	556,100	485,733	1,675,303	1,442,543
Durham	"	111,607	98,459	318,482	288,694
Greensboro	"	252,074	204,701	767,347	637,623
Kinston	"	26,144	24,336	75,783	69,674
Raleigh	"	290,839	249,527	826,540	765,937
Wilmington	"	64,385	56,042	184,415	160,644
Wilson	"	28,926	25,202	84,544	71,829
Winston-Salem	"	240,941	186,003	694,402	563,623
Charleston	S. C.	130,554	107,464	374,093	312,445
Columbia	"	239,075	208,433	702,711	664,533
Greenville	"	184,485	145,515	550,762	448,282
Spartanburg	"	92,370	70,845	259,887	209,762
Charlottesville	Va.	58,354	45,961	168,902	141,689
Danville	"	50,605	43,458	145,506	134,383
Lynchburg	"	72,108	60,457	215,793	185,493
Newport News	"	81,322	66,859	243,278	192,116
Norfolk	"	367,116	330,531	1,057,591	960,150
Portsmouth	"	46,514	41,854	138,097	127,860
Richmond	"	1,023,691	887,281	3,064,501	2,592,962
Roanoke	"	192,178	165,873	564,044	507,539
Bluefield	W. Va.	44,268	46,182	144,647	146,674
Charleston	"	220,174	183,270	680,463	558,567
Clarksburg	"	44,593	40,991	134,874	121,237
Huntington	"	102,996	92,323	285,011	265,440
Parkersburg	"	44,035	39,182	130,232	115,459
DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA					
Anniston	Ala.	45,728	35,131	126,127	105,964
Birmingham	"	875,180	722,167	2,552,922	2,159,900
Dothan	"	32,280	23,186	96,076	70,696
Gadsden	"	40,183	29,501	116,531	90,821
Mobile	"	283,841	241,402	877,224	724,285
Montgomery	"	172,451	146,974	508,553	431,761
Jacksonville	Fla.	800,767	736,759	2,441,248	2,004,513
Miami	"	906,210	753,891	2,622,809	2,204,617
Orlando	"	256,297	176,720	763,640	508,320
Pensacola	"	98,451	79,413	274,581	234,476
St. Petersburg	"	245,894	153,564	684,429	447,962
Tampa	"	428,901	316,085	1,275,864	955,815

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER
(In thousands of dollars)

		July 1959	July 1958	3 months ended -- July 1959	3 months ended -- July 1958
DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA (Cont'd)					
Albany	Ga.	61,000	57,477	188,661	172,248
Atlanta	"	2,052,331	1,648,440	5,961,007	4,873,639
Augusta	"	109,678	86,774	320,628	263,992
Brunswick	"	27,006	21,835	79,197	62,153
Columbus	"	109,155	100,041	317,508	287,453
Elberton	"	9,073	9,696	27,601	28,665
Macon	"	124,417	107,610	358,478	313,685
Newnan	"	18,732	17,645	51,154	47,856
Savannah	"	206,954	177,071	622,831	538,427
Valdosta	"	41,464	23,252	109,006	66,996
Baton Rouge	La.	274,908	203,207	819,968	588,279
Lake Charles	"	88,379	81,065	261,344	245,465
New Orleans	"	1,380,466	1,238,742	3,996,923	3,687,502
Hattiesburg	Miss.	38,537	32,598	109,216	93,675
Jackson	"	295,947	273,862	882,685	763,223
Meridian	"	46,286	38,794	137,084	118,024
Vicksburg	"	19,946	17,843	57,551	53,631
Chattanooga	Tenn.	362,906	281,147	1,022,452	838,363
Knoxville	"	246,300	212,534	699,321	620,038
Nashville	"	717,699	641,221	2,112,435	1,848,549
DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO					
Aurora	Ill.	83,930	66,011	241,134	204,801
Bloomington	"	83,416	74,585	240,133	211,482
Champaign-Urbana	"	87,565	73,574	261,245	223,238
Chicago	"	17,557,313	14,510,016	49,983,100	43,427,489
Danville	"	58,309	50,805	159,580	146,966
Decatur	"	132,233	122,098	384,288	353,929
Elgin	"	54,818	47,454	153,350	137,015
Joliet	"	98,230	80,569	281,782	245,644
Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	"	124,227	113,343	375,460	333,767
Peoria	"	250,871	234,707	760,206	687,394
Rockford	"	210,629	178,060	617,682	524,500
Springfield	"	151,956	122,275	434,042	369,670
Fort Wayne	Ind.	308,718	251,307	880,408	734,653
Gary	"	156,234	122,873	453,160	347,809
Hammond	"	91,797	75,768	260,835	225,988
Indianapolis	"	1,395,916	1,190,106	3,989,652	3,449,030
Lafayette	"	86,204	69,614	245,542	206,248
Muncie	"	94,734	73,992	272,776	224,408
South Bend	"	237,424	196,699	690,036	596,840
Terre Haute	"	96,004	82,099	287,834	253,097
Burlington	Iowa	38,525	33,229	117,281	100,502
Cedar Rapids	"	150,210	131,622	445,561	387,424
Clinton	"	29,387	26,941	87,765	80,077
Davenport	"	128,940	111,776	377,798	337,565
Des Moines	"	579,389	525,490	1,719,752	1,529,142
Dubuque	"	73,579	64,430	224,993	195,372
Mason City	"	47,299	46,216	147,313	141,543
Muscatine	"	18,091	18,641	57,200	53,085
Ottumwa	"	38,025	35,584	112,986	108,044
Sioux City	"	201,470	179,677	592,440	534,308
Waterloo	"	104,804	93,023	318,652	287,446

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER
(In thousands of dollars)

		July 1959	July 1958	3 months ended -- July 1959	3 months ended -- July 1958
DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO (Cont'd)					
Adrian	Mich.	33,692	28,136	96,443	82,635
Battle Creek	"	94,448	82,475	266,216	240,736
Bay City	"	65,097	55,560	188,396	165,721
Detroit	"	7,334,118	5,589,930	21,433,780	17,203,146
Flint	"	206,820	145,105	606,137	455,159
Grand Rapids	"	383,845	321,884	1,130,033	969,149
Jackson	"	103,575	88,063	325,690	260,089
Kalamazoo	"	188,176	153,475	541,736	467,924
Lansing	"	182,384	150,197	523,805	440,924
Muskegon	"	95,831	81,150	293,287	253,659
Port Huron	"	45,591	39,341	133,793	120,705
Saginaw	"	140,833	121,115	411,196	356,196
Green Bay	Wis.	104,185	100,120	306,082	298,272
Kenosha	"	69,431	49,930	216,256	153,505
Madison	"	206,640	183,771	610,106	552,564
Manitowoc	"	41,007	33,767	116,243	100,495
Milwaukee	"	1,930,716	1,679,361	5,828,225	5,019,493
Oshkosh	"	47,980	38,438	139,419	114,487
Racine	"	113,874	90,913	334,905	281,646
Sheboygan	"	80,572	62,931	224,840	184,269
DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS					
El Dorado	Ark.	37,296	32,128	107,864	91,959
Fort Smith	"	66,208	62,527	199,851	179,324
Helena	"	11,550	8,256	37,205	24,714
Little Rock	"	252,840	218,327	740,115	636,683
Pine Bluff	"	52,206	42,687	151,427	122,001
Texarkana (See Tex.)	"	30,181	24,378	82,283	66,195
Alton	Ill.	48,291	40,808	147,909	128,080
E. St. Louis & Nat. Stock Yds.		154,882	151,780	451,986	452,513
Quincy	Ill.	50,180	44,288	157,573	134,840
Evansville	Ind.	207,325	189,514	579,615	524,557
Louisville	Ky.	990,586	877,106	2,913,127	2,663,118
Owensboro	"	53,786	47,956	159,249	145,722
Paducah	"	38,211	32,185	110,965	98,027
Greenville	Miss.	31,024	28,087	97,646	82,485
Cape Girardeau	Mo.	22,844	17,782	62,402	50,385
Hannibal	"	14,752	13,120	41,431	37,137
Jefferson City	"	149,814	135,883	379,676	343,315
St. Louis	"	2,778,414	2,394,929	7,997,131	7,056,320
Sedalia	"	19,965	17,944	57,186	53,195
Springfield	"	128,957	106,383	360,288	309,721
Jackson	Tenn.	30,898	26,527	94,811	79,501
Memphis	"	846,378	727,420	2,490,398	2,237,187
DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS					
Duluth	Minn.	173,842	157,586	538,789	502,807
Mankato	"	42,673	32,995	116,337	103,895
Minneapolis	"	2,099,146	1,829,783	6,013,178	5,225,381
Red Wing	"	8,150	8,051	26,485	24,409
Rochester	"	59,316	52,426	162,280	156,716
St. Cloud	"	31,282	27,154	87,293	77,928
St. Paul	"	914,616	746,613	2,613,823	2,263,150
South St. Paul	"	84,988	92,065	258,480	272,598
Winona	"	23,512	22,071	70,869	67,053

Footnote for first page (G.6):

r/ Revised figures: Lowell, Mass., for 1959: January 80,013, February 71,209, March 80,667, April 81,956, May 80,653. Revised to include debits of three additional reporting offices beginning with January 1959. Back figures have not been revised, but it is estimated that the totals reported for 1958 would be increased by approximately 12 per cent.

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER
(In thousands of dollars)

		July 1959	July 1958	3 months ended -- July 1959	3 months ended -- July 1958
DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS (Cont'd)					
Billings	Mont.	95,256	88,590	277,124	246,627
Butte	"	59,803	54,011	174,256	161,482
Great Falls	"	75,393	68,371	222,406	193,478
Helena	"	52,589	52,096	139,183	138,791
Bismarck	N. Dak.	36,076	29,761	102,094	84,740
Dickinson	"	9,382	7,224	28,415	22,545
Fargo	"	95,317	83,550	266,829	232,920
Grand Forks	"	30,252	28,138	92,613	80,988
Jamestown	"	11,022	10,006	32,952	28,298
Minot	"	34,529	30,263	101,678	86,672
Aberdeen	S. Dak.	25,142	25,112	79,288	72,983
Sioux Falls	"	136,652	116,660	382,898	322,407
Eau Claire	Wis.	57,618	49,682	170,989	158,790
La Crosse	"	64,552	57,304	189,783	170,709
Superior	"	21,542	21,269	62,047	57,999
DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY					
Colorado Springs	Colo.	113,671	101,349	327,236	291,025
Denver	"	1,468,420	1,209,034	4,171,622	3,566,566
Grand Junction	"	41,744	40,284	120,252	112,777
Greeley	"	45,111	37,818	136,894	113,935
Pueblo	"	86,203	88,684	266,163	238,417
Atchison	Kans.	18,468	17,534	52,700	46,699
Dodge City	"	25,904	21,605	74,053	63,302
Emporia	"	18,368	15,744	53,180	45,175
Hutchinson	"	77,850	63,910	182,168	156,576
Independence	"	12,048	11,421	36,181	32,319
Kansas City	"	145,637	126,776	415,907	366,181
Lawrence	"	24,915	21,760	69,878	60,367
Manhattan	"	21,303	18,249	59,686	51,680
Parsons	"	11,748	9,952	34,253	29,595
Pittsburg	"	19,799	16,731	60,291	47,617
Salina	"	79,112	55,867	181,929	140,323
Topeka	"	201,636	173,460	546,564	474,203
Wichita	"	509,198	520,440	1,454,371	1,411,689
Independence	Mo.	25,384	23,996	72,822	65,906
Joplin	"	49,006	44,319	141,909	130,700
Kansas City	"	2,070,381	1,838,773	5,840,545	5,212,147
St. Joseph	"	149,956	137,978	422,179	386,758
Fremont	Neb.	28,291	28,770	82,661	86,721
Grand Island	"	32,979	30,918	102,092	94,395
Hastings	"	26,147	21,299	73,460	63,953
Lincoln	"	181,274	152,120	512,363	453,985
Omaha	"	905,394	819,516	2,648,377	2,391,512
Albuquerque	N. M.	307,787	251,916	894,853	713,725
Santa Fe	"	70,138	59,996	203,343	168,327
Bartlesville	Okla.	291,459	264,443	879,591	853,693
Enid	"	71,421	71,393	204,963	186,003
Guthrie	"	7,123	5,794	19,016	17,086
Lawton	"	32,665	27,620	97,656	77,391
Muskogee	"	43,382	46,064	130,679	129,815
Norman	"	15,840	15,572	49,417	46,476
Oklahoma City	"	693,326	600,529	2,008,470	1,788,351
Okmulgee	"	9,016	8,377	27,776	24,873
Ponca City	"	31,783	28,462	85,379	77,501
Tulsa	"	1,047,735	948,497	3,106,984	2,775,676
Casper	Wyom.	76,500	71,233	222,385	200,270
Cheyenne	"	63,483	46,507	191,484	138,586

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER
(In thousands of dollars)

		July 1959	July 1958	3 months ended -- July 1959	3 months ended -- July 1958
DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS					
Tucson	Ariz.	229,535	186,936	672,475	543,206
Monroe	La.	83,194	73,115	236,092	206,824
Shreveport	"	314,998	275,901	918,265	828,404
Roswell	N. M.	39,643	33,445	111,743	95,634
Abilene	Tex.	102,370	84,666	296,149	246,174
Amarillo	"	239,545	189,895	673,157	539,472
Austin	"	211,324	180,352	617,020	529,118
Beaumont	"	163,368	144,023	476,522	432,830
Corpus Christi	"	202,832	192,852	576,918	549,429
Corsicana	"	15,847	15,588	46,999	46,146
Dallas	"	2,654,078	2,254,821	7,820,153	6,796,655
El Paso	"	330,330	292,645	994,419	878,943
Fort Worth	"	839,624	735,876	2,439,732	2,113,504
Galveston	"	92,293	91,924	258,919	260,811
Houston	"	2,594,436	2,302,716	7,675,979	6,810,761
Laredo	"	27,350	26,493	84,109	82,236
Lubbock	"	178,490	147,463	536,482	429,905
Port Arthur	"	68,180	69,906	195,002	199,307
San Angelo	"	59,846	49,134	164,729	146,585
San Antonio	"	648,983	566,335	1,876,895	1,668,134
Texarkana (See Ark.)	"	23,014	19,427	66,854	58,910
Tyler	"	91,521	80,069	271,918	236,192
Waco	"	111,717	98,052	329,725	289,048
Wichita Falls	"	129,260	102,676	373,259	305,460
DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO					
Phoenix	Ariz.	633,847	501,042	1,873,313	1,475,401
Bakersfield	Calif.	166,808	162,936	469,638	433,722
Berkeley	"	147,411	136,692	415,818	374,698
Fresno	"	268,082	222,156	782,293	632,317
Long Beach	"	378,611	351,844	1,108,724	1,027,704
Los Angeles	"	7,592,956	6,379,975	20,974,962	18,056,454
Modesto	"	90,527	84,194	255,070	237,866
Oakland	"	870,296	713,641	2,484,935	2,129,557
Pasadena	"	257,094	215,741	736,609	612,631
Riverside	"	127,576	106,632	359,594	302,108
Sacramento	"	1,255,393	1,043,379	3,900,218	3,294,893
San Bernardino	"	140,917	121,356	410,313	351,763
San Diego	"	1,002,555	734,842	2,770,020	2,090,035
San Francisco	"	4,749,673	4,483,880	13,634,348	12,585,895
San Jose r/	"	404,668	309,992	1,161,686	838,484
Santa Barbara	"	105,824	89,630	292,693	248,403
Santa Rosa	"	65,640	51,133	183,868	143,856
Stockton	"	145,406	97,396	410,760	276,906
Boise	Idaho	146,035	128,815	414,249	358,193
Reno	Nev.	128,927	97,236	340,470	274,978
Eugene	Ore.	103,017	77,669	294,443	225,795
Portland	"	1,206,433	1,030,478	3,446,179	3,002,617
Salem	"	130,672	120,617	375,869	344,868
Ogden	Utah	101,367	113,589	284,134	275,197
Salt Lake City	"	536,788	476,010	1,590,973	1,377,368
Bellingham	Wash.	42,864	42,271	126,632	117,467
Everett	"	63,923	56,647	188,754	163,637
Seattle	"	1,702,952	1,425,574	4,940,826	4,013,829
Spokane	"	299,123	279,682	861,275	782,468
Tacoma	"	239,480	225,744	713,229	645,581
Walla Walla	"	43,294	35,192	110,325	95,942
Yakima	"	74,857	72,827	220,692	205,666

r/ Revised figure: San Jose, California, June 395,266.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.6 (For Immediate Release) September 15, 1959

BANK DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of August aggregated $208 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $672 billion or 9.9 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 2.1 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 15.2 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was 15.1 per cent.

Preliminary estimates of the annual rates of turnover of demand deposits, without seasonal adjustment, in August are 50.0 at New York City, 30.4 at 6 other centers, and 23.4 at 337 other centers.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

(In millions of dollars)

	August 1959	August 1958	3 months ended -- August 1959	3 months ended -- August 1958
Boston	7,978	7,323	26,079	23,477
New York	80,711	73,638	268,962	262,062
Philadelphia	8,632	7,764	27,687	24,779
Cleveland	13,641	12,033	44,978	38,471
Richmond	8,458	7,410	26,230	22,610
Atlanta	9,640	8,295	30,276	25,381
Chicago	31,044	26,919	98,155	83,981
St. Louis	5,330	4,906	17,191	15,337
Minneapolis	3,959	3,573	12,350	10,923
Kansas City	8,313	7,592	26,277	23,529
Dallas	8,899	7,745	27,752	23,996
San Francisco	21,525	18,653	66,454	57,292
Total, 344 reporting centers	208,131	185,849	672,391	611,839
New York City	75,233	68,620	251,431	246,307
6 other centers*	43,265	37,942	138,116	119,871
337 other centers	89,634	79,287	282,844	245,661

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

(In thousands of dollars)

		August 1959	August 1958	3 months ended -- August 1959	3 months ended -- August 1958
DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON					
Hartford	Conn.	1,094,924	1,000,083	3,661,675	3,296,175
New Haven	"	399,453	365,232	1,289,294	1,152,402
New London	"	86,259	83,191	269,592	253,695
Waterbury r/	"	124,015	102,784	367,569	315,969
Bangor	Maine	82,496	86,664	250,379	232,916
Lewiston-Auburn	"	48,196	44,123	149,074	136,513
Portland	"	155,285	135,114	475,227	410,915
Boston	Mass.	4,168,987	3,843,525	13,803,516	12,488,984
Brockton	"	78,488	66,967	251,231	209,518
Fall River	"	62,780	59,904	200,928	185,452
Holyoke	"	59,258	53,674	190,263	167,032
Lawrence	"	59,095	59,700	189,338	188,928
Lowell	"	83,266	62,292	245,149	195,164
Lynn	"	68,055	62,563	217,469	189,714
New Bedford	"	74,769	69,934	231,163	203,414
Pittsfield	"	56,668	45,048	180,467	149,848
Springfield	"	281,125	257,135	914,748	817,769
Worcester	"	246,099	227,894	787,109	724,317
Concord	N. H.	33,902	31,562	104,116	97,339
Manchester	"	97,020	82,498	290,537	250,468
Providence	R. I.	562,200	536,342	1,840,974	1,661,062
Burlington	Vt.	56,159	46,720	168,851	149,166

*Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

r/ Revised figures: Waterbury, Conn., July 1959: 111,102.

G.6a

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

(In thousands of dollars)

		August 1959	August 1958	3 months ended -- August 1959	3 months ended -- August 1958
DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK					
Bridgeport	Conn.	241,937	223,851	792,616	734,154
Stamford	"	137,439	119,720	425,450	362,263
Elizabeth	N. J.	212,883	173,188	661,219	549,032
Jersey City	"	522,276	501,338	1,647,071	1,584,559
Montclair	"	61,458	49,779	203,344	162,150
Newark	"	1,264,532	1,139,094	4,028,145	3,555,307
Paterson-Passaic	"	467,103	462,542	1,507,314	1,359,696
Binghamton	N. Y.	86,740	96,238	269,928	283,970
Buffalo	"	994,990	927,166	3,259,683	2,868,819
Elmira	"	58,827	56,989	194,648	180,806
Jamestown	"	49,317	43,166	153,566	140,978
New York	"	75,232,582	68,620,088	251,430,582	246,306,859
Poughkeepsie	"	78,571	68,153	261,949	222,773
Rochester	"	666,155	571,887	2,099,080	1,873,322
Schenectady	"	92,748	89,643	309,866	304,616
Syracuse	"	405,776	364,460	1,273,906	1,156,446
Utica	"	138,016	130,758	444,088	416,630
DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA					
Wilmington	Del.	618,666	528,971	2,147,697	1,892,647
Atlantic City	N. J.	120,353	105,251	354,178	308,284
Camden	"	283,411	269,449	880,528	828,055
Trenton	"	371,364	411,012	1,173,957	1,315,071
Allentown	Pa.	135,530	159,915	434,302	475,634
Altoona	"	48,772	47,281	146,934	140,156
Bethlehem	"	55,953	60,790	204,301	191,341
Chester	"	88,804	81,552	276,900	243,543
Harrisburg	"	202,941	200,020	649,210	619,959
Hazleton	"	33,631	33,569	103,509	97,873
Johnstown	"	64,311	60,481	209,263	184,364
Lancaster	"	112,505	103,987	355,738	321,816
Lebanon	"	31,254	30,850	96,224	97,915
Norristown	"	74,312	62,222	241,951	196,591
Philadelphia	"	5,838,639	5,099,703	18,665,921	16,263,379
Reading	"	161,135	145,205	505,184	450,864
Scranton	"	128,768	124,184	407,977	398,181
Wilkes-Barre	"	98,931	92,498	309,848	295,051
Williamsport	"	41,007	37,080	129,462	114,732
York	"	121,701	110,022	393,694	343,226
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND					
Covington-Newport	Ky.	66,210	59,542	214,679	187,402
Lexington	"	144,008	115,986	414,761	344,409
Akron	Ohio	563,646	476,448	1,791,514	1,510,014
Canton	"	184,119	162,029	616,482	524,698
Cincinnati	"	1,708,117	1,457,099	5,402,450	4,747,907
Cleveland	"	3,412,177	3,036,138	11,527,843	9,680,482
Columbus	"	1,171,859	1,151,106	3,363,442	3,392,871
Dayton	"	469,324	395,182	1,524,007	1,275,848
Hamilton	"	76,673	63,524	241,340	205,887
Lima	"	66,234	63,185	215,948	194,584
Lorain	"	41,886	37,826	135,246	112,941
Mansfield	"	76,555	68,959	263,849	222,026
Middletown	"	71,075	54,477	203,646	170,755
Portsmouth	"	31,792	27,104	97,607	84,244
Springfield	"	74,583	64,425	240,461	193,630
Steubenville	"	34,202	33,675	116,399	105,591
Toledo	"	648,151	554,130	2,079,998	1,695,893
Warren	"	76,125	64,769	252,224	204,742
Youngstown	"	241,922	217,637	834,550	684,161
Zanesville	"	45,681	37,144	141,997	121,000

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

(In thousands of dollars)

		August 1959	August 1958	3 months ended -- August 1959	3 months ended -- August 1958
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND (Cont'd)					
Butler	Pa.	62,862	47,556	188,771	149,803
Erie	"	157,995	133,668	487,315	425,500
Franklin	"	11,120	9,274	34,304	27,271
Greensburg	"	32,533	28,957	101,659	93,141
Oil City	"	24,255	22,390	78,985	71,480
Pittsburgh	"	4,021,665	3,534,317	13,987,482	11,690,631
Sharon	"	39,622	38,469	142,789	119,234
Wheeling	W. Va.	86,538	77,565	278,216	235,341
DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND					
Washington	D. C.	1,820,122	1,452,680	5,700,188	4,469,625
Baltimore	Md.	1,904,359	1,741,305	6,243,297	5,612,248
Cumberland	"	33,144	28,885	109,042	93,397
Frederick	"	30,751	27,888	100,509	86,685
Hagerstown	"	46,127	47,800	144,893	133,539
Asheville	N. C.	83,982	80,248	265,866	238,976
Charlotte	"	538,352	473,283	1,665,200	1,441,475
Durham	"	120,097	107,774	335,432	297,952
Greensboro	"	233,388	204,730	755,049	634,884
Kinston	"	40,226	32,762	92,758	79,693
Raleigh	"	312,670	296,139	877,093	797,376
Wilmington	"	62,882	53,516	189,117	162,559
Wilson	"	47,955	35,230	105,393	83,653
Winston-Salem	"	245,491	199,833	726,905	583,067
Charleston	S. C.	117,366	105,258	376,119	315,564
Columbia	"	237,239	200,403	705,428	642,015
Greenville	"	179,150	148,399	555,731	452,522
Spartanburg	"	85,776	73,831	261,800	213,381
Charlottesville	Va.	47,662	43,391	161,571	139,589
Danville	"	55,722	50,854	155,401	138,750
Lynchburg	"	71,785	58,069	218,965	182,859
Newport News	"	78,305	62,360	243,769	195,570
Norfolk	"	340,641	323,352	1,067,280	987,074
Portsmouth	"	43,535	38,377	137,663	124,627
Richmond	"	1,052,319	960,881	3,075,157	2,794,349
Roanoke	"	177,777	160,658	563,584	508,413
Bluefield	W. Va.	44,802	49,677	141,261	146,889
Charleston	"	230,514	188,253	701,366	559,022
Clarksburg	"	42,029	39,715	135,968	120,645
Huntington	"	93,191	84,473	288,298	257,297
Parkersburg	"	40,915	39,549	129,446	115,958
DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA					
Anniston	Ala.	41,674	36,825	127,498	106,934
Birmingham	"	717,287	687,919	2,498,479	2,136,749
Dothan	"	31,585	23,884	95,288	70,425
Gadsden	"	35,073	31,337	113,655	89,367
Mobile	"	270,686	232,070	855,377	713,023
Montgomery	"	158,590	151,473	499,547	438,441
Jacksonville	Fla.	744,780	622,391	2,358,329	1,985,664
Miami	"	781,864	681,630	2,558,754	2,194,640
Orlando	"	230,415	154,263	739,636	496,460
Pensacola	"	87,912	77,664	276,349	233,704
St. Petersburg	"	199,602	131,661	668,675	434,299
Tampa	"	394,404	304,166	1,251,670	932,231

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

(In thousands of dollars)

		August 1959	August 1958	3 months ended -- August 1959	3 months ended -- August 1958
DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA (Cont'd)					
Albany	Ga.	54,113	59,917	180,207	172,089
Atlanta	"	1,990,180	1,635,620	6,023,213	4,909,555
Augusta	"	108,032	113,103	329,067	287,829
Brunswick	"	25,759	19,582	79,274	60,745
Columbus	"	103,166	92,786	319,241	286,817
Elberton	"	9,258	9,152	27,503	27,382
Macon	"	117,597	105,483	360,970	314,310
Newnan	"	19,959	15,211	54,501	47,257
Savannah	"	188,436	168,067	608,891	529,294
Valdosta	"	48,451	38,333	123,534	82,298
Baton Rouge	La.	263,966	183,546	804,228	570,814
Lake Charles	"	84,359	80,914	257,592	242,783
New Orleans	"	1,302,882	1,165,234	4,011,444	3,615,748
Hattiesburg	Miss.	35,857	31,140	110,028	93,418
Jackson	"	278,015	254,718	880,215	765,729
Meridian	"	42,914	40,434	136,628	115,295
Vicksburg	"	18,214	17,399	57,240	52,390
Chattanooga	Tenn.	332,198	277,416	1,035,067	846,236
Knoxville	"	217,203	201,759	696,740	620,415
Nashville	"	705,552	649,558	2,137,076	1,908,918
DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO					
Aurora	Ill.	84,215	63,730	250,108	199,700
Bloomington	"	73,156	69,025	236,954	213,335
Champaign-Urbana	"	73,671	71,975	249,788	220,986
Chicago	"	15,637,980	13,381,249	49,784,978	43,054,264
Danville	"	47,609	48,045	158,055	148,084
Decatur	"	114,900	111,840	380,383	353,132
Elgin	"	54,941	42,166	160,678	134,679
Joliet	"	88,630	78,618	283,599	244,746
Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	"	114,414	103,864	372,657	327,693
Peoria	"	226,796	209,839	748,758	691,195
Rockford	"	197,535	172,990	623,328	525,490
Springfield	"	131,310	118,554	427,191	370,838
Fort Wayne	Ind.	277,733	230,418	880,855	729,379
Gary	"	130,482	109,852	437,617	345,664
Hammond	"	83,891	74,708	263,450	227,647
Indianapolis	"	1,298,739	1,180,263	3,979,341	3,504,688
Lafayette	"	84,805	65,569	253,519	204,983
Muncie	"	84,417	71,193	271,054	220,210
South Bend	"	211,099	168,678	684,985	585,115
Terre Haute	"	88,989	75,639	285,437	248,292
Burlington	Iowa	36,099	33,154	114,863	100,319
Cedar Rapids	"	141,445	123,458	442,022	382,843
Clinton	"	27,818	24,389	86,828	77,885
Davenport	"	122,872	112,884	381,775	337,483
Des Moines	"	522,401	506,189	1,682,738	1,553,713
Dubuque	"	68,491	65,360	219,808	195,047
Mason City	"	43,853	41,197	137,817	132,460
Muscatine	"	17,578	16,812	54,794	53,645
Ottumwa	"	37,014	34,789	113,455	106,315
Sioux City	"	184,213	174,278	587,250	531,268
Waterloo	"	99,741	90,481	312,438	279,034

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

(In thousands of dollars)

		August 1959	August 1958	3 months ended -- August 1959	3 months ended -- August 1958
DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO (Cont'd)					
Adrian	Mich.	30,894	25,394	96,048	80,900
Battle Creek	"	83,888	85,522	266,412	245,894
Bay City	"	62,862	54,774	191,271	166,590
Detroit	"	6,596,079	5,732,685	21,070,704	17,138,643
Flint	"	199,188	147,540	608,296	449,769
Grand Rapids	"	366,474	314,491	1,125,049	961,707
Jackson	"	106,272	83,249	325,283	256,891
Kalamazoo	"	167,252	151,095	532,945	469,887
Lansing	"	173,086	151,009	534,753	443,090
Muskegon	"	90,623	79,307	286,314	246,990
Port Huron	"	42,680	40,351	132,752	119,638
Saginaw	"	136,542	119,723	415,920	360,411
Green Bay	Wis.	98,212	94,750	306,862	298,016
Kenosha	"	70,839	49,755	211,985	153,182
Madison	"	191,289	172,625	611,009	551,002
Manitowoc	"	34,191	34,946	113,707	103,566
Milwaukee	"	1,965,798	1,728,944	5,759,237	5,062,171
Oshkosh	"	43,926	36,194	140,018	113,622
Racine	"	102,103	83,618	329,503	272,572
Sheboygan	"	75,011	61,367	230,772	186,738
DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS					
El Dorado	Ark.	37,793	28,783	110,956	91,276
Fort Smith	"	62,768	58,426	196,545	179,044
Helena	"	10,964	8,150	34,942	24,906
Little Rock	"	231,923	206,121	726,760	628,945
Pine Bluff	"	45,074	40,530	148,861	123,161
Texarkana (See Tex.)	"	27,123	22,359	84,349	68,743
Alton	Ill.	44,964	41,768	146,145	127,086
E. St. Louis & Nat. Stock Yds.		137,439	140,049	440,209	448,389
Quincy	Ill.	45,288	40,526	150,362	129,612
Evansville	Ind.	168,843	166,475	560,253	526,402
Louisville	Ky.	936,929	838,764	2,916,862	2,567,193
Owensboro	"	52,313	47,238	160,258	144,249
Paducah	"	35,768	31,727	112,354	96,629
Greenville	Miss.	30,318	26,573	95,518	81,836
Cape Girardeau	Mo.	20,285	15,740	63,321	49,904
Hannibal	"	12,645	11,078	41,008	36,192
Jefferson City	"	120,485	101,448	367,523	323,709
St. Louis	"	2,376,134	2,210,221	7,857,229	7,030,793
Sedalia	"	17,671	16,209	56,535	51,406
Springfield	"	118,535	105,865	366,246	314,780
Jackson	Tenn.	30,564	26,056	95,808	79,515
Memphis	"	766,365	721,544	2,459,436	2,213,220
DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS					
Duluth	Minn.	160,718	147,971	546,527	515,990
Mankato	"	34,793	32,857	114,921	100,127
Minneapolis	"	1,994,895	1,777,851	6,123,815	5,334,915
Red Wing	"	8,021	7,754	25,902	24,466
Rochester	"	51,903	51,656	165,179	152,089
St. Cloud	"	26,768	23,681	87,007	77,264
St. Paul	"	816,285	727,589	2,617,313	2,279,851
South St. Paul	"	83,417	85,964	255,625	266,890
Winona	"	22,480	19,557	71,152	64,578

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

(In thousands of dollars)

		August 1959	August 1958	3 months ended -- August 1959	3 months ended -- August 1958
DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS (Cont'd)					
Billings	Mont.	94,231	84,411	284,154	254,208
Butte	"	51,919	49,124	171,264	160,090
Great Falls	"	76,646	66,019	227,570	200,824
Helena	"	46,047	44,217	142,686	143,591
Bismarck	N. Dak.	30,335	28,623	99,630	84,183
Dickinson	"	10,124	7,265	29,401	21,422
Fargo	"	90,070	81,754	273,697	244,657
Grand Forks	"	31,138	29,447	92,147	84,061
Jamestown	"	10,731	10,283	33,023	29,425
Minot	"	33,376	28,621	101,796	87,200
Aberdeen	S. Dak.	24,689	26,919	77,462	75,542
Sioux Falls	"	127,308	117,113	390,973	337,327
Eau Claire	Wis.	50,553	49,446	163,922	154,083
La Crosse	"	61,020	55,938	191,770	171,551
Superior	"	21,302	18,953	63,394	58,661
DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY					
Colorado Springs	Colo.	113,292	100,605	336,257	299,450
Denver	"	1,370,955	1,179,860	4,224,168	3,580,818
Grand Junction	"	36,435	33,624	117,068	110,885
Greeley	"	42,320	34,614	134,513	109,831
Pueblo	"	82,290	79,890	259,991	242,946
Atchison	Kans.	17,040	15,559	52,554	47,510
Dodge City	"	24,625	23,564	72,991	64,765
Emporia	"	18,721	16,140	54,283	45,448
Hutchinson	"	56,863	58,396	188,228	167,480
Independence	"	11,540	10,566	36,292	32,837
Kansas City	"	133,817	114,649	421,024	365,325
Lawrence	"	22,607	18,964	71,115	59,666
Manhattan	"	18,747	18,029	59,667	52,976
Parsons	"	10,257	9,538	34,780	28,976
Pittsburg	"	19,093	15,524	60,083	47,956
Salina	"	58,504	52,855	192,417	150,399
Topeka	"	178,968	153,677	560,023	481,734
Wichita	"	455,432	453,674	1,450,268	1,430,255
Independence	Mo.	21,911	19,410	70,954	65,411
Joplin	"	43,348	41,235	139,398	130,628
Kansas City	"	1,853,521	1,666,300	5,884,021	5,285,177
St. Joseph	"	130,869	122,354	418,861	387,876
Fremont	Neb.	25,663	25,031	82,150	83,865
Grand Island	"	31,300	30,786	98,137	92,898
Hastings	"	22,524	21,534	72,593	64,734
Lincoln	"	164,708	160,600	513,171	464,909
Omaha	"	818,838	736,551	2,606,627	2,354,985
Albuquerque	N. M.	286,315	252,642	893,447	749,670
Santa Fe	"	77,745	59,792	215,517	179,365
Bartlesville	Okla.	256,841	258,500	856,838	840,593
Enid	"	53,179	51,035	210,221	189,454
Guthrie	"	5,915	4,946	19,127	16,577
Lawton	"	31,106	25,310	96,874	79,358
Muskogee	"	40,166	42,947	131,728	132,300
Norman	"	14,707	14,932	47,377	45,694
Oklahoma City	"	640,532	568,264	2,008,973	1,768,753
Okmulgee	"	8,534	8,169	27,346	24,912
Ponca City	"	27,046	25,318	87,156	77,560
Tulsa	"	952,177	952,221	3,051,639	2,835,238
Casper	Wyo.	70,567	66,943	223,009	200,389
Cheyenne	"	64,077	47,542	195,892	139,889

DEBITS BY BANKS IN EACH REPORTING CENTER

(In thousands of dollars)

		August 1959	August 1958	3 months ended -- August 1959	3 months ended -- August 1958
DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS					
Tucson	Ariz.	198,102	170,950	656,010	537,389
Monroe	La.	74,499	69,233	234,253	212,506
Shreveport	"	310,207	258,605	937,372	803,752
Roswell	N. M.	35,782	29,175	112,910	92,751
Abilene	Tex.	91,700	81,996	293,224	248,436
Amarillo	"	232,899	180,396	697,102	548,882
Austin	"	220,212	167,630	628,553	515,023
Beaumont	"	149,726	133,770	471,200	422,331
Corpus Christi	"	196,310	186,943	584,857	554,658
Corsicana	"	16,981	15,760	48,851	46,924
Dallas	"	2,564,792	2,153,933	7,901,652	6,714,543
El Paso	"	318,799	282,251	977,801	862,050
Fort Worth	"	752,732	669,407	2,424,661	2,101,102
Galveston	"	81,391	86,201	261,577	263,020
Houston	"	2,418,234	2,178,594	7,638,102	6,705,984
Laredo	"	24,191	23,020	78,571	75,587
Lubbock	"	169,192	146,198	528,828	435,623
Port Arthur	"	62,119	62,289	192,257	194,415
San Angelo	"	52,399	46,610	167,941	143,903
San Antonio	"	597,551	514,492	1,880,553	1,627,368
Texarkana (See Ark.)	"	21,578	18,216	66,545	57,319
Tyler	"	83,957	76,657	269,181	236,474
Waco	"	105,832	94,497	326,563	288,952
Wichita Falls	"	119,333	97,771	373,166	307,015
DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO					
Phoenix	Ariz.	551,707	454,477	1,813,511	1,446,275
Bakersfield	Calif.	153,553	116,663	476,603	419,202
Berkeley	"	147,952	124,581	428,191	378,677
Fresno	"	258,927	217,155	785,244	650,321
Long Beach	"	368,034	334,663	1,107,075	1,024,987
Los Angeles	"	6,533,175	5,841,936	20,938,907	18,184,261
Modesto	"	87,970	80,238	261,781	242,864
Oakland	"	797,220	729,417	2,485,634	2,137,366
Pasadena	"	230,221	195,187	739,350	612,165
Riverside	"	109,263	94,631	351,993	301,803
Sacramento	"	1,561,231	1,109,641	3,891,040	3,087,100
San Bernardino	"	124,222	109,182	402,615	346,241
San Diego	"	885,518	700,088	2,809,736	2,110,631
San Francisco	"	4,490,094	4,043,141	13,852,080	12,741,811
San Jose	"	378,367	288,646	1,178,301	869,961
Santa Barbara	"	94,728	79,189	296,518	249,013
Santa Rosa	"	59,501	48,900	184,691	148,378
Stockton	"	132,423	91,422	414,770	280,503
Boise	Idaho	128,312	119,111	412,234	357,061
Reno	Nev.	109,202	99,333	346,673	288,925
Eugene	Ore.	102,723	81,761	301,961	235,099
Portland	"	1,170,619	990,256	3,514,243	3,001,676
Salem	"	147,463	133,811	393,725	362,141
Ogden	Utah	96,490	94,906	292,202	285,958
Salt Lake City	"	513,298	456,803	1,589,789	1,379,754
Bellingham	Wash.	41,414	36,510	125,514	118,581
Everett	"	60,294	50,863	187,558	165,356
Seattle	"	1,584,970	1,368,075	4,964,998	4,113,851
Spokane	"	283,240	260,208	876,329	795,463
Tacoma	"	212,492	201,937	691,112	646,806
Walla Walla	"	41,208	34,657	118,491	102,449
Yakima	"	69,649	65,819	220,680	206,998

BANK DEBITS

TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U. S. Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of September aggregated $216 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $660 billion or 12.3 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 10.9 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 13.2 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was 13.0 per cent.

Preliminary estimates of the annual rates of turnover of demand deposits, without seasonal adjustment, in September are 56.2 at New York City, 32.2 at 6 other centers, and 25.1 at 337 other centers.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	September 1959	September 1958	Three months ended September 1959	Three months ended September 1958
Boston	8,234	7,666	25,369	23,067
New York	86,614	76,130	262,990	237,326
Philadelphia	9,088	8,267	27,178	24,463
Cleveland	13,974	13,150	43,343	38,020
Richmond	8,734	7,967	26,088	22,984
Atlanta	9,829	8,778	29,886	25,758
Chicago	30,377	28,520	95,660	83,536
St. Louis	5,739	5,249	17,086	15,395
Minneapolis	4,042	3,984	12,243	11,248
Kansas City	8,492	8,095	25,957	23,782
Dallas	9,162	8,197	27,512	24,156
San Francisco	21,653	19,201	66,402	57,843
Total, 344 reporting centers	215,938	195,205	659,714	587,578
New York City	81,067	70,887	245,900	221,720
6 other centers*	43,259	40,520	134,946	119,164
337 other centers	91,611	83,798	278,867	246,694

*Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

BANK DEBITS - September 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		September 1959	September 1958	Three months ended September 1959	Three months ended September 1958
		DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON			
Connecticut:	Hartford	1,152,874	1,080,149	3,642,200	3,260,781
	New Haven	433,437	379,912	1,272,242	1,139,617
	New London	86,021	81,483	266,477	251,191
	Waterbury	133,063	108,093	368,180	311,025
Maine:	Bangor	82,255	77,602	248,823	240,802
	Lewiston-Auburn	50,561	47,391	148,785	137,218
	Portland	158,323	142,641	472,953	422,494
Massachusetts:	Boston	4,211,869	3,966,101	13,234,527	12,090,490
	Brockton	83,938	73,591	245,945	210,124
	Fall River	68,369	62,472	197,347	182,375
	Holyoke	64,251	58,945	188,054	169,544
	Lawrence	67,307	64,897	193,509	188,838
	Lowell	77,979	64,556	240,822	192,361
	Lynn	74,642	64,705	218,151	192,306
	New Bedford	76,976	69,158	229,251	204,712
	Pittsfield	59,200	52,200	177,770	151,673
	Springfield	305,915	278,649	903,791	817,523
	Worcester	257,647	250,086	769,257	727,012
New Hampshire:	Concord	34,134	31,785	103,507	95,823
	Manchester	98,689	87,108	291,210	254,859
Rhode Island:	Providence	601,793	575,403	1,786,508	1,678,732
Vermont:	Burlington	54,458	48,595	169,372	147,684
		DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK			
Connecticut:	Bridgeport	273,158	253,194	790,808	734,921
	Stamford	135,039	118,010	419,485	364,864
New Jersey:	Elizabeth	221,575	199,182	661,194	564,082
	Jersey City	513,257	491,829	1,601,453	1,505,935
	Montclair	65,331	54,563	198,293	158,263
	Newark	1,289,858	1,190,011	3,886,552	3,504,640
	Paterson-Passaic	447,151	438,686	1,438,784	1,358,840
New York:	Binghamton	93,985	106,269	274,393	297,583
	Buffalo	980,419	926,637	3,133,362	2,830,882
	Elmira	66,000	61,484	191,960	179,576
	Jamestown	50,993	48,693	150,934	136,873
	New York	81,067,417	70,886,586	245,900,439	221,720,426
	Poughkeepsie	86,574	77,640	258,826	220,863
	Rochester	659,596	647,062	2,072,552	1,880,673
	Schenectady	97,212	97,334	299,631	290,956
	Syracuse	412,772	390,806	1,265,236	1,159,934
	Utica	154,070	142,427	445,919	416,237

BANK DEBITS - September 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		September 1959	September 1958	Three months ended September 1959	Three months ended September 1958
DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA					
Delaware:	Wilmington	939,254	753,196	2,292,772	1,936,878
New Jersey:	Atlantic City	115,753	105,124	357,470	316,492
	Camden	291,516	274,282	881,064	821,487
	Trenton	358,393	347,496	1,155,133	1,280,524
Pennsylvania:	Allentown	147,355	136,665	435,758	452,764
	Altoona	47,567	49,375	145,657	143,341
	Bethlehem	58,219	65,708	189,572	188,628
	Chester	95,285	86,717	277,363	250,219
	Harrisburg	213,155	206,169	640,344	615,536
	Hazleton	37,274	33,382	105,959	99,548
	Johnstown	62,483	66,683	199,974	191,374
	Lancaster	121,425	115,310	356,326	326,988
	Lebanon	29,890	31,218	93,181	96,271
	Norristown	79,866	65,542	239,884	196,012
	Philadelphia	5,915,550	5,389,893	18,088,289	15,946,258
	Reading	163,225	152,502	498,523	451,438
	Scranton	132,850	131,677	396,499	388,448
	Wilkes-Barre	104,163	101,347	307,947	297,376
	Williamsport	41,857	39,396	127,217	115,274
	York	132,615	115,728	389,131	348,546
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND					
Kentucky:	Covington-Newport	66,460	62,943	207,431	189,961
	Lexington	139,472	114,807	423,800	348,898
Ohio:	Akron	580,487	524,035	1,768,465	1,513,034
	Canton	192,931	168,036	598,531	509,987
	Cincinnati	1,746,129	1,593,397	5,330,022	4,672,653
	Cleveland	3,574,154	3,283,422	11,065,688	9,579,308
	Columbus	1,069,860	1,088,865	3,347,638	3,293,005
	Dayton	527,815	446,825	1,535,216	1,287,666
	Hamilton	86,853	75,879	245,073	210,383
	Lima	68,577	63,521	212,290	194,911
	Lorain	39,784	38,284	128,304	113,898
	Mansfield	91,433	75,760	261,128	219,176
	Middletown	68,458	67,317	203,506	176,266
	Portsmouth	31,666	28,914	96,935	84,859
	Springfield	74,505	67,176	233,452	198,512
	Steubenville	37,484	37,385	113,888	107,567
	Toledo	673,647	637,695	2,069,289	1,751,603
	Warren	74,061	72,930	239,232	206,556
	Youngstown	245,615	235,553	790,946	686,901
	Zanesville	44,551	40,942	135,802	119,249
Pennsylvania:	Butler	56,529	51,770	184,907	148,746
	Erie	160,719	144,218	482,674	422,891
	Franklin	10,544	10,100	33,354	28,232
	Greensburg	30,934	32,187	97,948	93,551
	Oil City	26,480	24,476	76,707	71,026
	Pittsburgh	4,132,029	4,040,741	13,064,425	11,430,857
	Sharon	40,345	41,801	131,895	120,837
West Virginia:	Wheeling	82,826	81,169	264,503	239,183

BANK DEBITS - September 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		September 1959	September 1958	Three months ended September 1959	Three months ended September 1958
		DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND			
District of Columbia:	Washington	1,947,300	1,610,049	5,724,572	4,634,990
Maryland:	Baltimore	1,880,288	1,822,582	5,937,954	5,504,772
	Cumberland	33,919	31,660	106,475	93,554
	Frederick	35,602	30,550	103,241	87,489
	Hagerstown	49,253	47,231	145,368	139,528
North Carolina:	Asheville	89,275	87,093	266,888	248,285
	Charlotte	583,396	544,391	1,677,848	1,503,407
	Durham	135,365	115,039	367,069	321,272
	Greensboro	256,913	228,726	742,375	638,157
	Kinston	58,233	56,435	124,603	113,533
	Raleigh	286,294	293,860	889,803	839,526
	Wilmington	66,633	57,758	193,900	167,316
	Wilson	81,329	74,456	158,210	134,888
	Winston-Salem	262,618	221,556	749,050	607,392
South Carolina:	Charleston	117,730	105,994	365,650	318,716
	Columbia	229,260	220,317	705,574	629,153
	Greenville	213,545	163,578	577,180	457,492
	Spartanburg	87,341	73,389	265,487	218,065
Virginia:	Charlottesville	55,367	49,885	161,383	139,237
	Danville	69,072	63,167	175,399	157,479
	Lynchburg	70,558	64,346	214,451	182,872
	Newport News	78,207	69,024	237,834	198,243
	Norfolk	335,321	316,198	1,043,078	970,081
	Portsmouth	47,370	42,096	137,419	122,327
	Richmond	1,058,353	1,009,714	3,134,363	2,857,876
	Roanoke	181,674	176,898	551,629	503,429
West Virginia:	Bluefield	44,338	49,971	133,408	145,830
	Charleston	203,383	177,880	654,071	549,403
	Clarksburg	44,101	39,980	130,723	120,686
	Huntington	87,938	83,555	284,125	260,351
	Parkersburg	43,830	40,018	128,780	118,749
		DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA			
Alabama:	Anniston	41,505	36,021	128,907	107,977
	Birmingham	763,199	720,825	2,355,666	2,130,911
	Dothan	32,052	26,747	95,917	73,817
	Gadsden	32,509	31,459	107,765	92,297
	Mobile	290,912	251,015	845,439	724,487
	Montgomery	168,629	167,039	499,670	465,486
Florida:	Jacksonville	753,601	647,264	2,299,148	2,006,414
	Miami	824,971	726,087	2,513,045	2,161,608
	Orlando	236,285	156,066	722,997	487,049
	Pensacola	85,448	77,473	271,811	234,550
	St. Petersburg	216,550	152,064	662,046	437,289
	Tampa	410,152	331,644	1,233,457	951,895
Georgia:	Albany	54,261	66,159	169,374	183,553
	Atlanta	2,015,628	1,765,700	6,058,139	5,049,760
	Augusta	105,178	94,768	322,888	294,645
	Brunswick	23,155	20,154	75,920	61,571
	Columbus	110,719	99,940	323,040	292,767
	Elberton	9,646	8,519	27,977	27,367
	Macon	122,047	112,926	364,061	326,019
	Newnan	20,201	15,628	58,892	48,484
	Savannah	196,429	190,182	591,819	535,320
	Valdosta	34,654	25,030	124,569	86,615
Louisiana:	Baton Rouge	256,646	200,334	795,520	587,087
	Lake Charles	83,750	79,371	256,488	241,350
	New Orleans	1,334,237	1,238,821	4,017,585	3,642,797
Mississippi:	Hattiesburg	35,861	32,918	110,255	96,656
	Jackson	283,366	274,894	857,328	803,474
	Meridian	48,538	40,845	137,738	120,073
	Vicksburg	21,122	19,479	59,282	54,721
Tennessee:	Chattanooga	320,635	294,728	1,015,739	853,291
	Knoxville	233,200	215,510	696,703	629,803
	Nashville	664,048	658,314	2,087,299	1,949,093

BANK DEBITS - September 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		September 1959	September 1958	Three months ended September 1959	Three months ended September 1958
	DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO				
Illinois:	Aurora	82,664	69,715	250,809	199,456
	Bloomington	80,038	71,375	236,610	214,985
	Champaign-Urbana	85,230	73,894	246,466	219,443
	Chicago	15,527,559	14,901,237	48,722,852	42,792,502
	Danville	53,360	49,466	159,278	148,316
	Decatur	126,031	122,210	373,164	356,148
	Elgin	49,706	44,391	159,465	134,011
	Joliet	89,390	79,027	276,250	238,214
	Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	115,646	103,156	354,287	320,363
	Peoria	243,976	236,166	721,643	680,712
	Rockford	196,160	171,514	604,324	522,564
	Springfield	148,811	127,986	432,077	368,815
Indiana:	Fort Wayne	269,936	244,962	856,387	726,687
	Gary	118,243	115,128	404,959	347,853
	Hammond	80,279	70,380	255,967	220,856
	Indianapolis	1,192,875	1,146,294	3,887,530	3,516,663
	Lafayette	82,707	77,591	253,716	212,774
	Muncie	91,848	77,601	270,999	222,786
	South Bend	221,268	210,914	669,791	576,291
	Terre Haute	86,915	84,070	271,908	241,808
Iowa:	Burlington	36,203	33,026	110,827	99,409
	Cedar Rapids	142,742	129,031	434,397	384,111
	Clinton	29,583	27,848	86,788	79,178
	Davenport	128,585	112,589	380,397	337,249
	Des Moines	549,120	517,256	1,650,910	1,548,935
	Dubuque	71,065	65,874	213,135	195,664
	Mason City	45,898	45,543	137,050	132,956
	Muscatine	18,724	19,663	54,393	55,116
	Ottumwa	38,638	36,590	113,677	106,963
	Sioux City	203,645	189,253	589,328	543,208
	Waterloo	102,580	98,712	307,125	282,216
Michigan:	Adrian	29,046	26,084	93,632	79,614
	Battle Creek	81,273	74,762	259,609	242,759
	Bay City	61,037	57,065	188,996	167,399
	Detroit	6,261,655	5,772,691	20,191,852	17,095,306
	Flint	183,855	149,778	589,863	442,423
	Grand Rapids	381,486	337,411	1,131,805	973,786
	Jackson	103,444	88,390	313,291	259,702
	Kalamazoo	169,538	159,709	524,966	464,279
	Lansing	164,400	136,484	519,870	437,690
	Muskegon	95,783	81,885	282,237	242,342
	Port Huron	42,360	38,493	130,631	118,185
	Saginaw	132,387	114,342	409,762	355,180
Wisconsin:	Green Bay	99,945	101,078	302,342	295,948
	Kenosha	66,072	55,892	206,342	155,577
	Madison	200,118	183,823	598,047	540,219
	Manitowoc	33,315	36,537	108,513	105,250
	Milwaukee	1,736,714	1,550,490	5,633,228	4,958,795
	Oshkosh	42,363	38,692	134,269	113,324
	Racine	101,668	95,315	317,645	269,846
	Sheboygan	81,411	68,175	236,994	192,473

BANK DEBITS - September 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		September 1959	September 1958	Three months ended September 1959	Three months ended September 1958
		DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS			
Arkansas:	El Dorado	32,429	33,718	107,518	94,629
	Fort Smith	64,517	63,335	193,493	184,288
	Helena	14,885	9,047	37,399	25,453
	Little Rock	253,267	234,253	738,030	658,701
	Pine Bluff	61,905	45,800	159,185	129,017
	Texarkana (Also see Texas, p. 8)	27,999	24,022	85,303	70,759
Illinois:	Alton	48,476	43,038	141,731	125,614
	E. St. Louis & Nat'l. Stock Yards	140,845	155,425	433,166	447,254
	Quincy	47,601	44,776	143,069	129,590
Indiana:	Evansville	166,929	165,979	543,097	521,968
Kentucky:	Louisville	909,005	860,376	2,836,520	2,576,246
	Owensboro	50,497	47,716	156,596	142,910
	Paducah	35,652	30,891	109,631	94,803
Mississippi:	Greenville	34,161	27,151	95,503	81,811
Missouri:	Cape Girardeau	20,660	17,411	63,789	50,933
	Hannibal	12,866	12,796	40,263	36,994
	Jefferson City	117,091	108,582	387,390	345,913
	St. Louis	2,619,932	2,437,862	7,774,480	7,043,012
	Sedalia	19,341	18,381	56,977	52,534
	Springfield	124,026	111,455	371,518	323,703
Tennessee:	Jackson	30,867	25,838	92,329	78,421
	Memphis	906,023	731,131	2,518,766	2,180,095
		DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS			
Minnesota:	Duluth	171,726	190,332	506,286	495,889
	Mankato	35,235	33,251	112,701	99,103
	Minneapolis	1,990,726	1,927,038	6,084,767	5,534,672
	Red Wing	8,836	9,032	25,007	24,837
	Rochester	55,697	53,914	166,916	157,996
	St. Cloud	27,973	25,697	86,023	76,532
	St. Paul	860,155	838,367	2,591,056	2,312,569
	South St. Paul	85,913	105,264	254,318	283,293
	Winona	20,808	22,533	66,800	64,161
Montana:	Billings	102,167	98,258	291,654	271,259
	Butte	51,131	58,764	162,853	161,899
	Great Falls	81,896	85,052	233,935	219,442
	Helena	47,790	47,126	146,426	143,439
North Dakota:	Bismarck	31,108	31,357	97,519	89,741
	Dickinson	13,181	10,374	32,687	24,863
	Fargo	93,423	95,945	278,810	261,249
	Grand Forks	32,324	32,877	93,714	90,462
	Jamestown	12,357	11,970	34,110	32,259
	Minot	35,410	37,027	103,315	95,911
South Dakota:	Aberdeen	26,537	28,141	76,368	80,172
	Sioux Falls	125,839	116,011	389,799	349,784
Wisconsin:	Eau Claire	50,127	48,360	158,298	147,488
	La Crosse	60,074	56,147	185,646	169,389
	Superior	21,280	21,431	64,124	61,653

BANK DEBITS - September 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		September 1959	September 1958	Three months ended September 1959	Three months ended September 1958
		DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY			
Colorado:	Colorado Springs	115,005	107,181	341,968	309,135
	Denver	1,391,732	1,298,203	4,231,107	3,687,097
	Grand Junction	38,161	37,819	116,340	111,727
	Greeley	48,803	42,361	136,234	114,793
	Pueblo	78,283	82,080	246,776	250,654
Kansas:	Atchison	15,972	15,141	51,480	48,234
	Dodge City	24,177	20,628	74,706	65,797
	Emporia	21,176	19,678	58,265	51,562
	Hutchinson	51,469	49,799	186,182	172,105
	Independence	12,213	10,622	35,801	32,609
	Kansas City	131,470	129,699	410,924	371,124
	Lawrence	22,095	20,805	69,617	61,529
	Manhattan	19,404	19,656	59,454	55,934
	Parsons	11,221	10,333	33,226	29,823
	Pittsburg	20,215	17,563	59,107	49,818
	Salina	55,067	51,898	192,683	160,620
	Topeka	181,247	168,284	561,851	495,421
	Wichita	430,655	453,858	1,395,285	1,427,972
Missouri:	Independence	23,156	21,204	70,451	64,610
	Joplin	46,857	44,375	139,211	129,929
	Kansas City	1,830,999	1,783,928	5,754,901	5,289,001
	St. Joseph	139,046	137,918	419,871	398,250
Nebraska:	Fremont	27,094	24,635	81,048	78,436
	Grand Island	35,606	33,120	99,885	94,824
	Hastings	22,967	20,851	71,638	63,684
	Lincoln	164,453	162,830	510,435	475,550
	Omaha	840,881	826,669	2,565,113	2,382,736
New Mexico:	Albuquerque	293,549	250,155	887,651	754,713
	Santa Fe	66,720	54,672	214,603	174,460
Oklahoma:	Bartlesville	283,039	292,031	831,339	814,974
	Enid	50,613	51,388	175,213	173,816
	Guthrie	6,130	5,739	19,168	16,479
	Lawton	32,776	27,197	96,547	80,127
	Muskogee	39,842	45,168	123,390	134,179
	Norman	17,510	17,007	48,057	47,511
	Oklahoma City	704,398	610,932	2,038,256	1,779,725
	Okmulgee	8,912	8,387	26,462	24,933
	Ponca City	27,524	24,161	86,353	77,941
	Tulsa	1,022,211	975,423	3,022,123	2,876,141
Wyoming:	Casper	73,948	67,321	221,015	205,497
	Cheyenne	65,537	54,152	193,097	148,201

BANK DEBITS - September 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		September 1959	September 1958	Three months ended September 1959	Three months ended September 1958
		DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS			
Arizona:	Tucson	216,582	187,970	644,219	545,856
Louisiana:	Monroe	77,383	76,365	235,076	218,713
	Shreveport	302,549	286,589	927,754	821,095
New Mexico:	Roswell	37,703	31,928	113,128	94,548
Texas:	Abilene	101,724	89,034	295,794	255,696
	Amarillo	226,365	196,288	698,809	566,579
	Austin	201,750	198,484	633,286	546,466
	Beaumont	162,236	147,450	475,330	425,243
	Corpus Christi	197,038	189,196	596,180	568,991
	Corsicana	17,200	19,121	50,028	50,469
	Dallas	2,574,482	2,250,916	7,793,352	6,659,670
	El Paso	332,412	293,711	981,541	868,607
	Fort Worth	780,877	732,416	2,373,233	2,137,699
	Galveston	93,644	90,653	267,328	268,778
	Houston	2,560,855	2,267,045	7,573,525	6,748,355
	Laredo	26,248	24,722	77,789	74,235
	Lubbock	183,434	158,310	531,116	451,971
	Port Arthur	60,873	60,443	191,172	192,638
	San Angelo	58,092	51,979	170,337	147,723
	San Antonio	603,139	540,923	1,849,673	1,621,750
	Texarkana (Also see Arkansas, p. 6)	21,024	19,685	65,616	57,328
	Tyler	88,524	83,418	264,002	240,144
	Waco	115,869	95,341	333,418	287,890
	Wichita Falls	121,710	105,340	370,303	305,787
		DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO			
Arizona:	Phoenix	580,154	475,376	1,765,708	1,430,895
California:	Bakersfield	135,596	136,288	455,957	415,887
	Berkeley	140,040	131,965	435,403	393,238
	Fresno	275,182	222,412	802,191	661,723
	Long Beach	354,202	317,196	1,100,847	1,003,703
	Los Angeles	6,592,217	6,143,505	20,718,348	18,365,416
	Modesto	99,185	81,612	277,682	246,044
	Oakland	799,709	726,095	2,467,225	2,169,153
	Pasadena	226,055	201,775	713,370	612,703
	Riverside	117,049	96,641	353,888	297,904
	Sacramento	1,219,250	820,025	4,035,874	2,973,045
	San Bernardino	131,748	118,937	396,887	349,475
	San Diego	860,230	718,095	2,748,303	2,153,025
	San Francisco	4,750,248	4,346,932	13,990,015	12,873,953
	San Jose	398,845	324,905	1,181,880	923,543
	Santa Barbara	91,669	80,446	292,221	249,265
	Santa Rosa	59,205	53,045	184,346	153,078
	Stockton	146,430	110,568	424,259	299,386
Idaho:	Boise	139,150	121,573	413,497	369,499
Nevada:	Reno	112,632	101,348	350,761	297,917
Oregon:	Eugene	104,127	84,585	309,867	244,015
	Portland	1,167,126	1,027,178	3,544,178	3,047,912
	Salem	136,778	107,881	414,913	362,309
Utah:	Ogden	99,077	93,487	296,934	301,982
	Salt Lake City	532,864	481,633	1,582,950	1,414,446
Washington:	Bellingham	44,067	40,989	128,345	119,770
	Everett	62,196	54,766	186,413	162,276
	Seattle	1,611,656	1,373,539	4,899,578	4,167,188
	Spokane	303,255	285,849	885,618	825,739
	Tacoma	246,558	213,821	698,530	641,502
	Walla Walla	37,980	32,209	122,482	102,058
	Yakima	78,548	76,134	223,054	214,780

BANK DEBITS

TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U. S. Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of October aggregated $230 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $654 billion or 10.1 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 12.2 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 8.6 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was 9.1 per cent.

Preliminary estimates of the annual rates of turnover of demand deposits, without seasonal adjustment, in October are 56.9 at New York City, 31.4 at 6 other centers, and 24.0 at 337 other centers.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	October 1959	October 1958	Three months ended	
			October 1959	October 1958
Boston	9,173	8,734	25,385	23,722
New York	95,398	85,192	262,724	234,960
Philadelphia	9,665	9,007	27,290	25,038
Cleveland	14,363	13,917	41,978	39,100
Richmond	9,113	8,514	26,305	23,891
Atlanta	10,111	9,124	29,579	26,196
Chicago	32,244	30,691	93,665	86,129
St. Louis	6,304	5,878	17,373	16,033
Minneapolis	4,100	4,064	12,101	11,621
Kansas City	8,601	8,612	25,406	24,299
Dallas	9,365	8,745	27,425	24,687
San Francisco	21,811	20,417	64,990	58,271
Total, 344 reporting centers	230,248	212,894	654,221	593,948
New York City	89,519	79,620	245,819	219,127
6 other centers*	46,083	43,594	132,607	122,057
337 other centers	94,646	89,680	275,795	252,764

*Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

BANK DEBITS - October 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		October 1959	October 1958	Three months ended October 1959	Three months ended October 1958
		DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON			
Connecticut:	Hartford	1,172,272	1,168,747	3,420,070	3,248,979
	New Haven	447,477	409,140	1,280,367	1,154,284
	New London	86,237	83,620	258,517	248,294
	Waterbury	134,865	112,062	391,943	322,939
Maine:	Bangor	90,920	82,834	255,671	247,100
	Lewiston-Auburn	52,642	49,506	151,399	141,020
	Portland	170,481	159,390	484,089	437,145
Massachusetts:	Boston r/	4,939,138	4,703,968	13,319,994	12,513,594
	Brockton	91,337	86,097	253,763	226,655
	Fall River	70,650	66,773	201,799	189,149
	Holyoke	67,889	63,529	191,398	176,148
	Lawrence	73,027	71,105	199,429	195,702
	Lowell	86,531	78,001	247,776	204,849
	Lynn	80,687	75,181	223,384	202,449
	New Bedford	87,232	75,462	238,977	214,554
	Pittsfield	65,260	57,716	181,128	154,964
	Springfield	361,468	325,292	948,508	861,076
	Worcester	263,794	279,288	767,540	757,268
New Hampshire:	Concord	34,908	34,595	102,944	97,942
	Manchester	96,656	88,358	292,365	257,964
Rhode Island:	Providence	640,296	609,883	1,804,289	1,721,628
Vermont:	Burlington	59,052	53,048	169,669	148,363
		DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK			
Connecticut:	Bridgeport	289,778	266,358	804,873	743,403
	Stamford	142,142	120,882	414,620	358,612
New Jersey:	Elizabeth	235,410	210,195	669,868	582,565
	Jersey City	533,610	546,522	1,569,143	1,539,689
	Montclair	74,363	56,292	201,152	160,634
	Newark	1,369,984	1,242,204	3,924,374	3,571,309
	Paterson-Passaic	514,376	504,661	1,428,630	1,405,889
New York:	Binghamton	90,237	95,829	270,962	298,336
	Buffalo	991,627	995,035	2,967,036	2,848,838
	Elmira	65,913	65,930	190,740	184,403
	Jamestown	51,409	49,900	151,719	141,759
	New York	89,519,383	79,620,165	245,819,382	219,126,839
	Poughkeepsie	91,814	81,877	256,959	227,670
	Rochester	739,080	673,482	2,064,831	1,892,431
	Schenectady	105,469	111,600	295,429	298,577
	Syracuse	430,464	414,515	1,249,012	1,169,781
	Utica	153,174	136,573	445,260	409,758

r/ Revised figure: Boston, Massachusetts: April, 1959, 4,728,133.

BANK DEBITS - October 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		October 1959	October 1958	Three months ended October 1959	Three months ended October 1958
		DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA			
Delaware:	Wilmington r/	789,276	755,235	2,252,196	2,037,402
New Jersey:	Atlantic City	102,640	96,104	338,746	306,479
	Camden	298,309	307,017	873,236	850,748
	Trenton	393,107	355,083	1,122,864	1,113,591
Pennsylvania:	Allentown	154,466	138,993	437,351	435,573
	Altoona	50,162	49,959	146,501	146,615
	Bethlehem	62,087	68,119	176,259	194,617
	Chester	93,744	92,724	277,833	260,993
	Harrisburg	215,039	217,243	631,135	623,432
	Hazleton	37,505	34,784	108,410	101,735
	Johnstown	62,768	67,378	189,562	194,542
	Lancaster	131,044	122,044	364,974	341,341
	Lebanon	30,711	32,633	91,855	94,701
	Norristown	83,969	70,686	238,147	198,450
	Philadelphia	6,582,657	6,017,259	18,336,846	16,506,855
	Reading	161,873	167,860	486,233	465,567
	Scranton	133,513	144,063	395,131	399,924
	Wilkes-Barre	106,171	108,530	309,265	302,375
	Williamsport	43,168	40,836	126,032	117,312
	York	133,152	120,261	387,468	346,011
		DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND			
Kentucky:	Covington-Newport	76,101	66,644	208,771	189,129
	Lexington	140,793	133,118	424,273	363,911
Ohio:	Akron	596,515	557,857	1,740,648	1,558,340
	Canton	194,097	195,271	571,147	525,336
	Cincinnati	1,819,671	1,685,766	5,273,917	4,736,262
	Cleveland	3,747,172	3,622,569	10,733,503	9,942,129
	Columbus	1,135,063	1,135,495	3,376,782	3,375,466
	Dayton	521,701	451,991	1,518,840	1,293,998
	Hamilton	81,461	79,395	244,987	218,798
	Lima	73,579	69,376	208,390	196,082
	Lorain	46,039	41,503	127,709	117,613
	Mansfield	91,911	82,493	259,899	227,212
	Middletown	69,666	63,023	209,199	184,817
	Portsmouth	32,113	31,031	95,571	87,049
	Springfield	76,296	70,935	225,384	202,536
	Steubenville	37,306	38,671	108,992	109,731
	Toledo	706,017	633,664	2,027,815	1,825,489
	Warren	80,488	79,376	230,674	217,075
	Youngstown	228,191	254,463	715,728	707,653
	Zanesville	45,850	41,427	136,082	119,513
Pennsylvania:	Butler	62,568	55,891	181,959	155,217
	Erie	164,668	146,546	483,382	424,432
	Franklin	11,057	9,981	32,721	29,355
	Greensburg	34,084	32,437	97,551	93,581
	Oil City	26,183	25,542	76,918	72,408
	Pittsburgh	4,141,118	4,181,751	12,294,812	11,756,809
	Sharon	38,987	44,257	118,954	124,527
West Virginia:	Wheeling	84,470	86,807	253,834	245,541

r/ Revised figure: Wilmington, Delaware: September 1959, 844,254.

BANK DEBITS - October 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		October 1959	October 1958	Three months ended October 1959	Three months ended October 1958
		DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND			
District of Columbia:	Washington	2,031,478	1,743,952	5,798,900	4,806,681
Maryland:	Baltimore	2,009,334	1,966,684	5,793,981	5,530,571
	Cumberland	35,271	32,267	102,334	92,812
	Frederick	32,283	31,595	98,636	90,033
	Hagerstown	51,342	49,498	146,722	144,529
North Carolina:	Asheville	90,983	90,059	264,240	257,400
	Charlotte	609,165	566,545	1,730,913	1,584,219
	Durham	135,012	134,956	390,474	357,769
	Greensboro	272,695	243,622	762,996	677,078
	Kinston	42,336	51,622	140,795	140,819
	Raleigh	331,087	337,445	930,051	927,444
	Wilmington	63,178	59,246	192,693	170,520
	Wilson	60,190	75,449	189,474	185,135
	Winston-Salem	285,905	249,226	794,014	670,615
South Carolina:	Charleston	129,904	113,767	365,000	325,019
	Columbia	247,980	228,929	714,479	649,649
	Greenville	198,705	170,999	591,400	482,976
	Spartanburg	93,885	78,033	267,002	225,253
Virginia:	Charlottesville	51,920	53,139	154,949	146,415
	Danville	88,426	83,149	213,220	197,170
	Lynchburg	72,587	69,387	214,930	191,802
	Newport News	81,122	67,064	237,634	198,448
	Norfolk	366,532	336,984	1,042,494	976,534
	Portsmouth	46,022	44,411	136,927	124,884
	Richmond	1,044,193	1,030,147	3,154,865	3,000,742
	Roanoke	193,199	180,459	552,650	518,015
West Virginia:	Bluefield	44,760	50,724	133,900	150,372
	Charleston	214,010	192,487	647,907	558,620
	Clarksburg	48,210	44,290	134,340	123,985
	Huntington	98,364	94,268	279,493	262,296
	Parkersburg	43,261	43,925	128,006	123,492
		DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA			
Alabama:	Anniston	44,206	40,098	127,385	112,944
	Birmingham	779,870	748,469	2,260,356	2,157,213
	Dothan	35,772	29,265	99,409	79,896
	Gadsden	35,830	34,452	103,412	97,248
	Mobile	283,487	261,981	845,085	745,066
	Montgomery	174,889	165,178	502,108	483,690
Florida:	Jacksonville	780,499	712,396	2,278,880	1,982,051
	Miami	850,666	754,877	2,457,501	2,162,594
	Orlando	249,446	170,797	716,146	481,126
	Pensacola	86,708	88,410	260,068	243,547
	St. Petersburg	218,787	165,422	634,939	449,147
	Tampa	394,672	339,613	1,199,228	975,423
Georgia:	Albany r/	55,084	61,509	162,601	187,585
	Atlanta	2,080,123	1,770,797	6,085,931	5,172,117
	Augusta	109,762	101,134	322,972	309,005
	Brunswick	26,255	20,590	75,169	60,326
	Columbus	104,884	103,096	318,769	295,822
	Elberton	9,857	8,650	28,761	26,321
	Macon	124,828	114,862	364,472	333,271
	Newnan	21,991	16,661	62,151	47,500
	Savannah	198,737	194,638	583,602	552,887
	Valdosta	34,797	24,146	117,902	87,509
Louisiana:	Baton Rouge	275,626	209,447	796,238	593,327
	Lake Charles	84,792	88,253	252,901	248,538
	New Orleans	1,335,245	1,266,117	3,972,364	3,670,172
Mississippi:	Hattiesburg	37,973	34,442	109,691	98,500
	Jackson	314,724	287,091	876,105	816,703
	Meridian	44,845	42,386	136,297	123,665
	Vicksburg	21,247	19,368	60,583	56,246
Tennessee:	Chattanooga	317,361	297,297	970,194	869,441
	Knoxville	238,192	219,344	688,595	636,613
	Nashville	739,461	732,846	2,109,061	2,040,718

For footnote see page 5.

BANK DEBITS - October 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		October 1959	October 1958	Three months ended October 1959	Three months ended October 1958
		DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO			
Illinois:	Aurora	85,392	72,357	252,271	205,802
	Bloomington	69,895	82,470	223,089	222,870
	Champaign-Urbana	93,412	93,858	252,313	239,727
	Chicago	16,562,249	16,071,493	47,727,788	44,353,979
	Danville	55,508	52,729	156,477	150,240
	Decatur	142,512	150,929	383,443	384,979
	Elgin	53,691	49,428	158,338	135,985
	Joliet	97,360	89,673	275,380	247,318
	Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	129,200	117,287	359,260	324,307
	Peoria	239,798	253,982	710,570	699,987
	Rockford	216,929	190,224	610,624	534,728
	Springfield	139,817	135,352	419,938	381,892
Indiana:	Fort Wayne	299,203	280,125	846,872	755,505
	Gary	125,962	124,429	374,687	349,409
	Hammond	83,534	83,128	247,704	228,216
	Indianapolis	1,315,224	1,325,621	3,806,838	3,652,178
	Lafayette	89,804	78,555	257,316	221,715
	Muncie	89,694	80,065	265,959	228,859
	South Bend	218,235	210,010	650,602	589,602
	Terre Haute	94,801	88,406	270,705	248,115
Iowa:	Burlington	40,570	38,598	112,872	104,778
	Cedar Rapids	158,848	141,560	443,035	394,049
	Clinton	32,334	33,683	89,735	85,920
	Davenport	136,007	122,453	387,464	347,926
	Des Moines	571,384	577,012	1,642,905	1,600,457
	Dubuque	82,312	73,181	221,868	204,415
	Mason City	53,268	51,092	143,019	137,832
	Muscatine	20,541	23,030	56,843	59,505
	Ottumwa	42,935	40,279	118,587	111,658
	Sioux City	213,351	218,456	601,209	581,987
	Waterloo	109,341	112,097	311,662	301,290
Michigan:	Adrian	33,302	27,685	93,242	79,163
	Battle Creek	87,859	84,917	253,020	245,201
	Bay City	67,536	62,523	191,435	174,362
	Detroit	6,620,495	5,924,063	19,478,229	17,429,439
	Flint	197,864	165,148	580,907	462,466
	Grand Rapids	376,566	365,121	1,124,526	1,017,023
	Jackson	110,536	99,200	320,252	270,839
	Kalamazoo	177,044	165,673	513,834	476,477
	Lansing	173,720	155,122	511,206	442,615
	Muskegon	96,925	87,220	283,331	248,412
	Port Huron	48,341	39,183	133,381	118,027
	Saginaw	141,413	135,784	410,342	369,849
Wisconsin:	Green Bay	98,764	97,270	296,921	293,098
	Kenosha	68,525	56,832	205,436	162,479
	Madison	197,691	190,337	589,098	546,785
	Manitowoc	35,007	35,833	102,513	107,316
	Milwaukee	1,821,883	1,736,379	5,524,395	5,015,813
	Oshkosh	44,491	39,679	130,780	114,565
	Racine	105,613	94,495	309,384	273,428
	Sheboygan	76,850	66,774	233,272	196,316

Footnote for page 4:

r/ Revised figures: Albany, Georgia, for 1959: January 47,842, February 42,076, March 46,056, April 46,870, May 48,200, June 51,622, July 53,844, August 53,256. Revised to exclude interbank debits erroneously reported by a reporting office beginning with January. Back figures have not been revised, but it is estimated that the totals reported for 1958 would be decreased by approximately 25 per cent.

BANK DEBITS - October 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		October 1959	October 1958	Three months ended October 1959	Three months ended October 1958
		DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS			
Arkansas:	El Dorado	31,568	34,128	101,790	96,629
	Fort Smith	65,771	67,339	193,056	189,100
	Helena	26,550	13,839	52,399	31,036
	Little Rock	261,949	252,461	747,139	692,835
	Pine Bluff	94,571	69,649	201,550	155,979
	Texarkana (Also see Texas, p. 8)	29,314	25,313	84,436	71,694
Illinois:	Alton	46,316	42,316	139,756	127,122
	E. St. Louis & Nat'l. Stock Yards	143,507	166,749	421,791	462,223
	Quincy	53,507	52,625	146,396	137,927
Indiana:	Evansville	174,755	187,402	510,527	519,856
Kentucky:	Louisville	953,067	931,920	2,799,001	2,631,060
	Owensboro	63,895	56,364	166,705	151,318
	Paducah	38,806	36,049	110,226	98,667
Mississippi:	Greenville	48,804	31,533	113,283	85,257
Missouri:	Cape Girardeau	24,428	19,584	65,373	52,735
	Hannibal	13,918	14,317	39,429	38,191
	Jefferson City	142,570	126,547	380,146	336,577
	St. Louis	2,754,173	2,633,026	7,750,239	7,281,109
	Sedalia	19,324	19,615	56,336	54,205
	Springfield	125,268	120,516	367,829	337,836
Tennessee:	Jackson	40,956	30,843	102,387	82,737
	Memphis	1,151,004	945,769	2,823,392	2,398,444
		DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS			
Minnesota:	Duluth	152,204	174,728	484,648	513,031
	Mankato	37,706	38,199	107,734	104,307
	Minneapolis	2,039,046	1,943,642	6,024,667	5,648,531
	Red Wing	8,719	8,469	25,576	25,255
	Rochester	56,826	54,615	164,426	160,185
	St. Cloud	28,161	25,462	82,902	74,840
	St. Paul	839,977	824,876	2,516,417	2,390,832
	South St. Paul	96,527	118,490	265,857	309,718
	Winona	21,752	24,972	65,040	67,062
Montana:	Billings	110,640	112,872	307,038	295,541
	Butte	52,853	63,980	155,903	171,868
	Great Falls	82,814	89,806	241,356	240,877
	Helena	47,360	50,822	141,197	142,165
North Dakota:	Bismarck	34,069	32,968	95,512	92,948
	Dickinson	12,748	12,687	36,053	30,326
	Fargo	99,597	110,772	283,090	288,471
	Grand Forks	34,259	31,600	97,721	93,924
	Jamestown	12,770	12,960	35,858	35,213
	Minot	37,203	39,185	105,989	104,833
South Dakota:	Aberdeen	29,755	28,840	80,981	83,900
	Sioux Falls	134,151	131,097	387,298	364,221
Wisconsin:	Eau Claire	50,692	52,187	151,372	149,993
	La Crosse	59,067	59,266	180,161	171,351
	Superior	21,511	21,316	64,093	61,700

BANK DEBITS - October 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		October 1959	October 1958	Three months ended October 1959	Three months ended October 1958
		DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY			
Colorado:	Colorado Springs	112,556	110,864	340,853	318,650
	Denver	1,353,963	1,339,567	4,116,650	3,817,630
	Grand Junction	38,158	37,467	112,754	108,910
	Greeley	57,058	50,312	148,181	127,287
	Pueblo	77,576	80,994	238,149	242,964
Kansas:	Atchison	16,678	16,369	49,690	47,069
	Dodge City	24,457	23,020	73,259	67,212
	Emporia	21,758	22,991	61,655	58,809
	Hutchinson	52,763	53,438	161,095	161,633
	Independence	11,048	10,448	34,801	31,636
	Kansas City	136,628	130,067	401,915	374,415
	Lawrence	24,611	23,064	69,313	62,833
	Manhattan	22,639	21,050	60,790	58,735
	Parsons	11,615	10,444	33,093	30,315
	Pittsburg	20,829	19,681	60,137	52,768
	Salina	57,836	55,850	171,407	160,603
	Topeka	181,942	169,909	542,157	491,870
	Wichita	454,778	484,308	1,340,865	1,391,840
Missouri:	Independence	23,002	24,825	68,069	65,439
	Joplin	44,275	49,398	134,480	135,008
	Kansas City	1,919,872	1,947,071	5,604,392	5,397,299
	St. Joseph	140,794	148,268	410,709	408,540
Nebraska:	Fremont	27,809	26,572	80,566	76,238
	Grand Island	38,019	33,951	104,925	97,857
	Hastings	26,080	23,326	71,571	65,711
	Lincoln	177,803	167,585	506,964	491,015
	Omaha	878,305	903,242	2,538,024	2,466,462
New Mexico:	Albuquerque	280,244	264,034	860,108	766,831
	Santa Fe	61,765	56,497	206,230	170,961
Oklahoma:	Bartlesville	282,013	288,973	821,893	839,504
	Enid	52,111	59,415	155,903	161,838
	Guthrie	7,478	5,848	19,523	16,533
	Lawton	32,827	27,386	96,709	79,893
	Muskogee	40,900	49,132	120,908	137,247
	Norman	20,045	18,287	52,262	50,226
	Oklahoma City	709,097	668,806	2,054,027	1,848,002
	Okmulgee	9,526	9,843	26,972	26,399
	Ponca City	31,461	25,301	86,031	74,780
	Tulsa	980,687	1,021,413	2,955,075	2,949,057
Wyoming:	Casper	76,762	73,925	221,277	208,189
	Cheyenne	63,155	58,698	192,769	160,392

BANK DEBITS - October 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		October 1959	October 1958	Three months ended October 1959	Three months ended October 1958
		DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS			
Arizona:	Tucson	227,211	208,941	641,895	567,861
Louisiana:	Monroe	80,974	74,458	232,856	220,056
	Shreveport	320,623	292,979	933,379	838,173
New Mexico:	Roswell	43,497	37,555	116,982	98,658
Texas:	Abilene	100,274	93,725	293,698	264,755
	Amarillo	229,189	217,092	688,453	593,776
	Austin	209,839	196,512	631,801	562,626
	Beaumont	157,649	150,345	469,611	431,565
	Corpus Christi	192,763	187,963	586,111	564,102
	Corsicana	18,287	20,146	52,468	55,027
	Dallas	2,641,263	2,410,297	7,780,537	6,815,146
	El Paso	378,609	321,345	1,029,820	897,307
	Fort Worth	774,363	772,966	2,307,972	2,174,789
	Galveston	93,820	94,848	268,855	271,702
	Houston	2,557,524	2,424,727	7,536,613	6,870,366
	Laredo	27,469	26,327	77,908	74,069
	Lubbock	229,755	200,921	582,381	505,429
	Port Arthur	68,547	65,570	191,539	188,302
	San Angelo	56,753	57,121	167,244	155,710
	San Antonio	606,715	562,086	1,807,405	1,617,501
	Texarkana (Also see Arkansas, p. 6)	23,223	21,230	65,825	59,131
	Tyler	80,094	86,353	252,575	246,428
	Waco	125,632	103,920	347,333	293,758
	Wichita Falls	120,574	117,932	361,617	321,043
		DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO			
Arizona:	Phoenix	659,850	545,493	1,791,711	1,475,346
California:	Bakersfield	159,020	177,629	448,169	430,580
	Berkeley	141,914	139,867	429,906	396,413
	Fresno	328,554	282,909	862,663	722,476
	Long Beach	346,233	346,627	1,068,469	998,486
	Los Angeles	6,684,903	6,441,103	19,810,295	18,426,544
	Modesto	102,439	98,988	289,594	260,838
	Oakland	786,102	750,766	2,383,031	2,206,278
	Pasadena	241,200	218,800	697,476	615,762
	Riverside	123,206	109,957	349,518	301,229
	Sacramento	1,083,655	928,661	3,864,136	2,858,327
	San Bernardino	130,187	123,233	386,157	351,352
	San Diego	878,479	756,591	2,624,227	2,174,774
	San Francisco	4,693,863	4,436,460	13,934,205	12,826,533
	San Jose	393,528	364,167	1,170,740	977,718
	Santa Barbara	96,162	86,226	282,559	245,861
	Santa Rosa	58,131	55,904	176,837	157,849
	Stockton	154,230	119,429	433,083	321,419
Idaho:	Boise	133,128	131,555	400,590	372,239
Nevada:	Reno	114,107	97,443	335,941	298,124
Oregon:	Eugene	102,553	87,186	309,403	253,532
	Portland	1,262,363	1,135,571	3,600,108	3,153,005
	Salem	141,124	134,591	425,365	376,283
Utah:	Ogden	101,660	101,238	297,227	289,631
	Salt Lake City	556,614	506,051	1,602,776	1,444,487
Washington:	Bellingham	43,837	45,053	129,318	122,552
	Everett	64,811	58,000	187,301	163,629
	Seattle	1,579,543	1,496,875	4,776,169	4,238,489
	Spokane	302,605	289,943	889,100	836,000
	Tacoma	229,250	229,370	688,300	645,128
	Walla Walla	36,232	34,784	115,420	101,650
	Yakima	81,664	86,557	229,861	228,510

BANK DEBITS

TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U. S. Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of November aggregated $217 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $663 billion or 12.2 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 17.4 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 8.8 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was 9.3 per cent.

Preliminary estimates of the annual rates of turnover of demand deposits, without seasonal adjustment, in November are 60.9 at New York City, 34.3 at 6 other centers, and 26.6 at 337 other centers.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	November 1959	November 1958	Three months ended November 1959	Three months ended November 1958
Boston	8,856	7,797	26,263	24,196
New York	87,836	69,763	269,849	231,085
Philadelphia	8,968	7,931	27,626	25,206
Cleveland	13,510	12,185	41,848	39,253
Richmond	8,532	7,494	26,379	23,976
Atlanta	9,610	8,389	29,549	26,291
Chicago	30,949	26,707	93,570	85,917
St. Louis	5,953	5,256	17,996	16,383
Minneapolis	3,873	3,530	12,015	11,579
Kansas City	8,494	7,776	25,584	24,482
Dallas	9,098	7,971	27,624	24,913
San Francisco	21,489	18,293	64,953	57,910
Total, 344 reporting centers	217,167	183,092	663,255	591,191
New York City	82,273	64,804	252,860	215,311
6 other centers*	43,810	38,224	133,153	122,338
337 other centers	91,084	80,064	277,242	253,541

*Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

BANK DEBITS - November 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		November 1959	November 1958	Three months ended November 1959	Three months ended November 1958
		DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON			
Connecticut:	Hartford	1,146,933	1,097,017	3,472,079	3,345,913
	New Haven	412,549	350,404	1,293,463	1,139,456
	New London	81,690	77,281	253,948	242,384
	Waterbury	161,723	101,145	429,651	321,300
Maine:	Bangor	77,641	73,174	250,816	233,610
	Lewiston-Auburn	54,353	45,065	157,556	141,962
	Portland	152,516	122,025	481,320	424,056
Massachusetts:	Boston	4,755,096	4,141,475	13,906,103	12,811,544
	Brockton	80,717	81,144	255,992	240,832
	Fall River	79,500	76,010	218,519	205,255
	Holyoke	65,319	58,680	197,459	181,154
	Lawrence	71,154	63,904	211,488	199,906
	Lowell	89,164	69,037	253,674	211,594
	Lynn	90,059	78,069	245,388	217,955
	New Bedford	80,523	75,280	244,731	219,900
	Pittsfield	66,767	56,789	191,227	166,705
	Springfield	328,048	289,677	995,431	893,618
	Worcester	262,222	233,126	783,663	762,500
New Hampshire:	Concord	36,610	31,363	105,652	97,743
	Manchester	94,106	80,815	289,451	256,281
Rhode Island:	Providence	614,785	549,222	1,856,874	1,734,508
Vermont:	Burlington	54,752	46,198	168,262	147,841
		DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK			
Connecticut:	Bridgeport	257,646	231,363	820,582	750,915
	Stamford	136,189	112,684	413,370	351,576
New Jersey:	Elizabeth	224,954	179,400	681,939	588,777
	Jersey City	588,239	498,345	1,635,106	1,536,696
	Montclair	68,193	49,256	207,887	160,111
	Newark	1,308,978	1,135,640	3,968,820	3,567,855
	Paterson-Passaic	493,975	492,143	1,455,502	1,435,490
New York:	Binghamton	89,446	89,365	273,668	291,463
	Buffalo	902,504	846,539	2,874,550	2,768,211
	Elmira	63,788	57,836	195,701	185,250
	Jamestown	47,241	43,543	149,643	142,136
	New York	82,273,073	64,804,294	252,859,873	215,311,045
	Poughkeepsie	87,105	74,028	265,493	233,545
	Rochester	651,853	572,814	2,050,529	1,893,358
	Schenectady	96,221	89,923	298,902	298,857
	Syracuse	406,347	358,561	1,249,583	1,163,882
	Utica	140,623	127,209	447,867	406,209

BANK DEBITS - November 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		November 1959	November 1958	Three months ended November 1959	Three months ended November 1958
DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA					
Delaware:	Wilmington	690,086	601,087	2,323,616	2,109,518
New Jersey:	Atlantic City	88,004	77,871	306,397	279,099
	Camden	316,813	275,627	906,638	856,926
	Trenton	417,602	326,870	1,169,102	1,029,449
Pennsylvania:	Allentown	145,652	122,610	447,473	398,268
	Altoona	51,033	47,938	148,762	147,272
	Bethlehem	55,050	59,788	175,356	193,615
	Chester	90,997	79,961	280,026	259,402
	Harrisburg	206,007	194,190	634,201	617,602
	Hazleton	40,534	33,962	115,313	102,128
	Johnstown	66,970	59,137	192,221	193,198
	Lancaster	120,523	106,057	372,992	343,411
	Lebanon	32,709	29,879	93,310	93,730
	Norristown	76,062	64,140	239,897	200,368
	Philadelphia	6,008,650	5,346,210	18,506,857	16,753,362
	Reading	157,911	146,902	483,009	467,264
	Scranton	134,169	125,504	400,532	401,244
	Wilkes-Barre	102,108	94,105	312,442	303,982
	Williamsport	42,480	37,484	127,505	117,716
	York	124,478	102,066	390,245	338,055
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND					
Kentucky:	Covington-Newport	66,350	61,392	208,911	190,979
	Lexington	141,988	127,219	422,253	375,144
Ohio:	Akron	589,172	512,403	1,766,174	1,594,295
	Canton	181,830	159,553	568,858	522,860
	Cincinnati	1,694,313	1,500,540	5,260,113	4,779,703
	Cleveland	3,502,760	3,145,977	10,824,086	10,051,968
	Columbus	1,007,955	1,010,628	3,212,878	3,234,988
	Dayton	486,928	418,668	1,536,444	1,317,484
	Hamilton	75,516	65,289	243,830	220,563
	Lima	64,353	62,046	206,509	194,943
	Lorain	41,293	38,905	127,116	118,692
	Mansfield	78,383	70,305	261,727	228,558
	Middletown	63,716	54,018	201,840	184,358
	Portsmouth	31,945	27,353	95,724	87,298
	Springfield	71,629	73,023	222,430	211,134
	Steubenville	37,594	33,944	112,384	110,000
	Toledo	634,945	536,082	2,014,609	1,807,441
	Warren	77,169	74,770	231,718	227,076
	Youngstown	226,004	215,701	699,810	705,717
	Zanesville	44,879	35,437	135,280	117,806
Pennsylvania:	Butler	59,493	47,709	178,590	155,370
	Erie	152,054	129,128	477,441	419,892
	Franklin	11,892	9,485	33,493	29,566
	Greensburg	34,345	28,217	99,363	92,841
	Oil City	25,748	23,298	78,411	73,316
	Pittsburgh	3,984,916	3,595,925	12,258,063	11,818,417
	Sharon	40,008	40,776	119,340	126,834
West Virginia:	Wheeling	82,874	87,405	250,170	255,381

BANK DEBITS - November 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		November 1959	November 1958	Three months ended November 1959	Three months ended November 1958
		DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND			
District of Columbia:	Washington	1,834,252	1,549,054	5,813,030	4,903,055
Maryland:	Baltimore	2,009,097	1,702,806	5,898,719	5,492,072
	Cumberland	32,222	28,712	101,412	92,639
	Frederick	32,177	29,704	100,062	91,849
	Hagerstown	44,873	44,958	145,468	141,687
North Carolina:	Asheville	84,250	79,872	264,508	257,024
	Charlotte	559,888	501,112	1,752,449	1,612,048
	Durham	109,891	105,167	380,268	355,162
	Greensboro	264,445	231,724	794,053	704,072
	Kinston	28,482	28,214	129,051	136,271
	Raleigh	307,682	256,362	925,063	887,667
	Wilmington	56,582	51,693	186,393	168,697
	Wilson	35,722	34,075	177,241	183,980
	Winston-Salem	263,355	205,100	811,878	675,882
South Carolina:	Charleston	114,590	99,060	362,224	318,821
	Columbia	239,021	226,040	716,261	675,286
	Greenville	208,889	169,863	621,139	504,440
	Spartanburg	86,639	80,632	267,865	232,054
Virginia:	Charlottesville	49,334	48,476	156,621	151,500
	Danville	65,144	70,280	222,642	216,596
	Lynchburg	73,094	62,109	216,239	195,842
	Newport News	78,405	58,136	237,734	194,224
	Norfolk	349,251	327,773	1,051,104	980,955
	Portsmouth	44,399	40,321	137,791	126,828
	Richmond	960,385	884,405	3,062,931	2,924,266
	Roanoke	177,577	165,487	552,450	522,844
West Virginia:	Bluefield	44,306	45,935	133,404	146,630
	Charleston	196,948	196,454	614,341	566,821
	Clarksburg	43,945	40,474	136,256	124,744
	Huntington	94,654	90,643	280,956	268,466
	Parkersburg	42,224	39,476	129,315	123,419
		DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA			
Alabama:	Anniston	40,159	36,091	125,870	112,210
	Birmingham	709,483	733,771	2,252,552	2,203,065
	Dothan	30,982	26,478	98,806	82,490
	Gadsden	33,493	35,086	101,832	100,997
	Mobile	281,726	248,696	856,125	761,692
	Montgomery	162,291	151,880	505,809	484,097
Florida:	Jacksonville	761,621	616,115	2,295,721	1,975,775
	Miami	877,631	726,037	2,553,268	2,207,001
	Orlando	232,110	160,475	717,841	487,338
	Pensacola	81,698	76,957	253,854	242,840
	St. Petersburg	222,582	153,640	657,919	471,126
	Tampa	400,326	324,752	1,205,150	996,009
Georgia:	Albany	52,332	59,028	161,677	186,696
	Atlanta	1,899,634	1,663,302	5,995,385	5,199,799
	Augusta	102,479	85,877	317,419	281,779
	Brunswick	24,498	19,175	73,908	59,919
	Columbus	102,526	89,601	318,129	292,637
	Elberton	9,078	8,153	28,581	25,322
	Macon	118,771	108,226	365,646	336,014
	Newnan	17,142	17,939	59,334	50,228
	Savannah	182,484	175,485	577,650	560,305
	Valdosta	31,419	23,720	100,870	72,896
Louisiana:	Baton Rouge	253,994	185,945	786,266	595,726
	Lake Charles	79,029	82,671	247,571	250,295
	New Orleans	1,223,266	1,096,182	3,892,748	3,601,120
Mississippi:	Hattiesburg	33,538	31,004	107,372	98,364
	Jackson	284,764	261,589	882,854	823,574
	Meridian	44,729	38,147	138,112	121,378
	Vicksburg	20,896	18,031	63,265	56,878
Tennessee:	Chattanooga	308,660	275,227	946,656	867,252
	Knoxville	232,623	201,786	704,015	636,640
	Nashville	753,619	657,977	2,157,128	2,049,137

BANK DEBITS - November 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		November 1959	November 1958	Three months ended November 1959	Three months ended November 1958
		DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO			
Illinois:	**Aurora**	77,753	70,405	245,809	212,477
	Bloomington	72,774	65,166	222,707	219,011
	Champaign-Urbana	84,674	76,847	263,316	244,599
	Chicago	15,900,195	13,804,633	47,990,003	44,777,363
	Danville	46,645	48,804	155,513	150,999
	Decatur	121,626	101,877	390,169	375,016
	Elgin	46,348	45,908	149,745	139,727
	Joliet	83,691	83,246	270,441	251,946
	Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	121,121	109,617	365,967	330,060
	Peoria	222,811	212,814	706,585	702,962
	Rockford	196,662	172,661	609,751	534,399
	Springfield	134,696	138,550	423,324	401,888
Indiana:	**Fort Wayne**	287,868	251,354	857,007	776,441
	Gary	121,950	114,937	366,155	354,494
	Hammond	86,057	77,523	249,870	231,031
	Indianapolis	1,223,874	1,062,429	3,731,973	3,534,344
	Lafayette	84,339	70,424	256,850	226,570
	Muncie	87,721	73,384	269,263	231,050
	South Bend	208,594	181,485	648,097	602,409
	Terre Haute	90,028	80,579	271,744	253,055
Iowa:	**Burlington**	37,259	35,499	114,032	107,123
	Cedar Rapids	138,477	126,693	440,067	397,284
	Clinton	28,614	28,533	90,531	90,064
	Davenport	123,315	112,295	387,907	347,337
	Des Moines	593,575	483,299	1,714,079	1,577,567
	Dubuque	71,640	66,464	225,017	205,519
	Mason City	48,074	43,515	147,240	140,150
	Muscatine	18,542	17,118	57,807	59,811
	Ottumwa	37,867	35,115	119,440	111,984
	Sioux City	207,098	202,631	624,094	610,340
	Waterloo	105,394	92,424	317,315	303,233
Michigan:	**Adrian**	28,051	26,479	90,399	80,248
	Battle Creek	77,115	77,971	246,247	237,650
	Bay City	56,040	54,686	184,613	174,274
	Detroit	6,468,575	5,354,520	19,350,725	17,051,274
	Flint	184,116	155,672	565,835	470,598
	Grand Rapids	356,412	324,182	1,114,464	1,026,714
	Jackson	106,978	88,327	320,958	275,917
	Kalamazoo	171,768	150,135	518,350	475,517
	Lansing	153,017	144,262	491,137	435,868
	Muskegon	90,851	79,093	283,559	248,198
	Port Huron	39,693	40,811	130,394	118,487
	Saginaw	129,521	114,712	403,321	364,838
Wisconsin:	**Green Bay**	92,877	84,569	291,586	282,917
	Kenosha	68,232	54,348	202,829	167,072
	Madison	190,106	164,209	587,915	538,369
	Manitowoc	33,296	35,025	101,618	107,395
	Milwaukee	1,779,628	1,493,334	5,338,225	4,780,203
	Oshkosh	42,420	34,895	129,274	113,266
	Racine	99,324	83,877	306,605	273,687
	Sheboygan	71,499	59,256	229,760	194,205

BANK DEBITS - November 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		November 1959	November 1958	Three months ended November 1959	Three months ended November 1958
		DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS			
Arkansas:	El Dorado	28,525	28,666	92,522	96,512
	Fort Smith	61,400	60,948	191,688	191,622
	Helena	17,674	19,925	59,109	42,811
	Little Rock	238,889	214,483	754,105	701,197
	Pine Bluff	82,236	74,700	238,712	190,149
	Texarkana (Also see Texas, p. 8)	25,199	22,616	82,512	71,951
Illinois:	Alton	43,208	38,114	138,000	123,468
	E. St. Louis & Nat'l. Stock Yards	143,161	140,028	427,513	462,202
	Quincy	56,088	45,892	157,196	143,293
Indiana:	Evansville	173,637	169,598	515,321	522,979
Kentucky:	Louisville	929,486	866,687	2,791,558	2,658,983
	Owensboro	53,572	51,400	167,964	155,480
	Paducah	36,213	33,370	110,671	100,310
Mississippi:	Greenville	45,634	41,214	128,599	99,898
Missouri:	Cape Girardeau	21,133	17,548	66,221	54,543
	Hannibal	13,517	11,815	40,301	38,928
	Jefferson City	130,175	117,793	389,836	352,922
	St. Louis	2,526,591	2,238,229	7,900,696	7,309,117
	Sedalia	18,765	18,607	57,430	56,603
	Springfield	114,360	99,177	363,654	331,148
Tennessee:	Jackson	42,025	31,191	113,848	87,872
	Memphis	1,151,380	914,420	3,208,407	2,591,320
		DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS			
Minnesota:	Duluth	153,254	149,137	477,184	514,197
	Mankato	38,581	33,134	111,522	104,584
	Minneapolis	1,936,210	1,712,639	5,965,982	5,583,319
	Red Wing	8,612	7,882	26,167	25,383
	Rochester	49,059	49,022	161,582	157,551
	St. Cloud	27,711	23,881	83,845	75,040
	St. Paul	780,165	709,557	2,480,297	2,372,800
	South St. Paul	95,241	87,577	277,681	311,331
	Winona	21,898	22,636	64,458	70,141
Montana:	Billings	107,523	98,617	320,330	309,747
	Butte	46,434	54,195	150,418	176,939
	Great Falls	77,879	74,667	242,589	249,525
	Helena	45,436	46,341	140,586	144,289
North Dakota:	Bismarck	30,985	28,163	96,162	92,488
	Dickinson	12,156	10,070	38,085	33,131
	Fargo	93,152	91,080	286,172	297,797
	Grand Forks	32,919	28,480	99,502	92,957
	Jamestown	10,955	11,247	36,082	36,177
	Minot	34,882	31,005	107,495	107,217
South Dakota:	Aberdeen	26,603	24,204	82,895	81,185
	Sioux Falls	118,180	121,605	378,170	368,713
Wisconsin:	Eau Claire	46,913	44,417	147,732	144,964
	La Crosse	60,683	53,746	179,824	169,159
	Superior	17,246	17,152	60,037	59,899

BANK DEBITS - November 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		November 1959	November 1958	Three months ended November 1959	Three months ended November 1958
DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY					
Colorado:	Colorado Springs r/	103,745	101,394	328,166	319,439
	Denver	1,343,548	1,215,674	4,089,243	3,853,444
	Grand Junction	35,558	35,538	111,877	110,824
	Greeley	45,989	45,537	151,850	138,210
	Pueblo	78,372	77,509	234,231	240,583
Kansas:	Atchison	14,397	14,284	47,047	45,794
	Dodge City	20,830	21,359	69,464	65,007
	Emporia	20,651	19,210	63,585	61,879
	Hutchinson	51,868	51,519	156,100	154,756
	Independence	11,099	12,206	34,360	33,276
	Kansas City	126,863	124,695	394,961	384,461
	Lawrence	21,124	19,490	67,830	63,359
	Manhattan	18,078	17,377	60,121	58,083
	Parsons	10,600	10,053	33,436	30,830
	Pittsburg	18,710	17,666	59,754	54,910
	Salina	55,932	49,414	168,835	157,162
	Topeka	169,470	147,934	532,659	486,127
	Wichita	432,014	401,649	1,317,447	1,339,815
Missouri:	Independence	22,518	21,015	68,676	67,044
	Joplin	44,275	42,378	135,407	136,151
	Kansas City	1,830,515	1,627,768	5,581,386	5,358,767
	St. Joseph	132,993	119,900	412,833	406,086
Nebraska:	Fremont	24,807	24,762	79,710	75,969
	Grand Island	31,572	33,569	105,197	100,640
	Hastings	24,459	20,349	73,506	64,526
	Lincoln	177,099	150,332	519,355	480,747
	Omaha	833,493	760,568	2,552,679	2,490,479
New Mexico:	Albuquerque	278,678	246,936	852,471	761,125
	Santa Fe	51,294	43,529	179,779	154,698
Oklahoma:	Bartlesville	298,782	251,923	863,834	832,927
	Enid	52,492	51,733	155,216	162,536
	Guthrie	5,881	5,550	19,489	17,137
	Lawton	31,129	24,542	96,732	79,125
	Muskogee	42,253	55,058	122,995	149,358
	Norman	17,174	16,409	54,729	51,703
	Oklahoma City	755,564	668,002	2,169,059	1,947,740
	Okmulgee	9,755	11,625	28,193	29,855
	Ponca City	29,806	26,358	88,791	75,820
	Tulsa	1,093,584	1,076,550	3,096,482	3,073,386
Wyoming:	Casper	70,521	69,138	221,231	210,384
	Cheyenne	56,469	45,274	185,162	158,124

r/ Revised figure: Colorado Springs, Colo., October 1959: 109,416.

BANK DEBITS - November 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		November 1959	November 1958	Three months ended November 1959	Three months ended November 1958
		DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS			
Arizona:	Tucson	220,691	180,731	664,484	577,642
Louisiana:	Monroe	83,218	68,024	241,575	218,847
	Shreveport	301,337	272,553	924,509	852,121
New Mexico:	Roswell	42,531	33,203	123,731	102,686
Texas:	Abilene	97,282	82,044	299,280	264,803
	Amarillo	233,034	191,559	688,588	604,939
	Austin	203,740	160,463	615,329	555,459
	Beaumont	148,522	147,561	468,407	445,356
	Corpus Christi	174,639	172,280	564,440	549,439
	Corsicana	17,425	17,191	52,912	56,458
	Dallas	2,683,062	2,285,451	7,898,807	6,946,664
	El Paso	370,692	314,638	1,081,713	929,694
	Fort Worth	732,206	677,044	2,287,446	2,182,426
	Galveston	90,602	83,164	278,066	268,665
	Houston	2,409,053	2,133,990	7,527,432	6,825,762
	Laredo	26,468	24,144	80,185	75,193
	Lubbock	255,712	212,471	668,901	571,702
	Port Arthur	58,584	61,203	188,004	187,216
	San Angelo	52,231	47,474	167,076	156,574
	San Antonio	574,743	508,319	1,784,597	1,611,328
	Texarkana (Also see Arkansas, p. 6)	20,842	19,628	65,089	60,543
	Tyler	81,880	80,943	250,498	250,714
	Waco	98,977	95,411	340,478	294,672
	Wichita Falls	120,068	101,161	362,352	324,433
		DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO			
Arizona:	Phoenix	632,220	493,359	1,872,224	1,514,228
California:	Bakersfield	226,316	196,797	520,932	510,714
	Berkeley	145,213	118,872	427,167	390,704
	Fresno	383,056	271,430	986,792	776,751
	Long Beach	334,821	321,985	1,035,256	985,808
	Los Angeles	6,195,061	5,710,960	19,472,181	18,295,568
	Modesto	91,620	82,501	293,244	263,101
	Oakland	825,005	708,349	2,410,816	2,185,210
	Pasadena	230,245	195,522	697,500	616,097
	Riverside	112,631	94,843	352,886	301,441
	Sacramento	1,513,792	982,279	3,816,697	2,730,965
	San Bernardino	125,396	111,245	387,331	353,415
	San Diego	893,022	660,428	2,631,731	2,135,114
	San Francisco	4,482,746	3,865,817	13,926,857	12,649,209
	San Jose	376,241	312,783	1,168,614	1,001,855
	Santa Barbara	86,251	75,444	274,082	242,116
	Santa Rosa	56,790	49,462	174,126	158,411
	Stockton	141,072	107,814	441,732	337,811
Idaho:	Boise	134,704	121,413	406,982	374,541
Nevada:	Reno	113,627	85,612	340,366	284,403
Oregon:	Eugene	90,854	82,293	297,534	254,064
	Portland	1,254,956	1,051,295	3,684,445	3,214,044
	Salem	152,304	126,662	430,206	369,134
Utah:	Ogden	112,495	102,448	313,232	297,173
	Salt Lake City	548,953	443,490	1,638,431	1,431,174
Washington:	Bellingham	39,626	34,303	127,530	120,345
	Everett	60,814	53,310	187,821	166,076
	Seattle	1,529,901	1,278,736	4,721,100	4,149,150
	Spokane	277,236	266,435	883,096	842,227
	Tacoma	210,955	190,271	686,763	633,462
	Walla Walla	33,901	28,316	108,113	95,309
	Yakima	77,438	68,142	237,650	230,833

BANK DEBITS

TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U. S. Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of December aggregated $261 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $709 billion or 11.6 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 16.7 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 8.5 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was 8.5 per cent.

Preliminary estimates of the annual rates of turnover of demand deposits, without seasonal adjustment, in December are 66.8 at New York City, 35.5 at 6 other centers, and 26.7 at 337 other centers.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	December 1959	December 1958	Three months ended December 1959	Three months ended December 1958
Boston	10,096	9,115	28,097	25,646
New York	111,451	98,841	294,686	253,796
Philadelphia	10,600	10,048	29,233	26,986
Cleveland	17,252	16,056	45,125	42,158
Richmond	9,599	8,804	27,244	24,812
Atlanta	11,094	10,236	30,814	27,748
Chicago	35,839	33,662	99,031	91,059
St. Louis	6,675	6,169	18,932	17,303
Minneapolis	4,281	4,275	12,254	11,869
Kansas City	9,437	9,016	26,529	25,403
Dallas	10,701	10,110	29,163	26,826
San Francisco	24,097	22,652	67,397	61,362
Total, 344 reporting centers	261,121	238,985	708,505	634,971
New York City	104,976	92,711	276,768	237,136
6 other centers*	51,763	48,690	141,657	130,508
337 other centers	104,382	97,584	290,080	267,328

*Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

BANK DEBITS - December 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		December 1959	December 1958	Three months ended December 1959	Three months ended December 1958
		DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON			
Connecticut:	Hartford	1,326,395	1,296,062	3,645,600	3,561,826
	New Haven	460,366	442,527	1,320,392	1,202,071
	New London	90,530	92,351	258,457	253,252
	Waterbury r/	153,753	121,676	422,155	334,883
Maine:	Bangor	83,888	78,007	252,449	234,015
	Lewiston-Auburn	55,828	52,789	162,823	147,360
	Portland	179,767	147,869	502,764	429,284
Massachusetts:	Boston	5,501,720	4,819,718	15,195,954	13,665,161
	Brockton	87,397	89,082	259,451	256,323
	Fall River	76,179	73,326	226,329	216,109
	Holyoke	69,148	69,040	202,356	191,249
	Lawrence	71,139	71,297	215,320	206,306
	Lowell	92,126	77,034	267,821	224,072
	Lynn	82,300	75,605	253,046	228,855
	New Bedford	87,067	75,327	254,822	226,069
	Pittsfield	66,633	60,333	198,660	174,838
	Springfield	340,430	321,770	1,029,946	936,739
	Worcester	311,310	278,554	837,326	790,968
New Hampshire:	Concord	42,260	39,191	113,778	105,149
	Manchester	114,375	107,571	305,137	276,744
Rhode Island:	Providence	746,438	673,079	2,001,519	1,832,184
Vermont:	Burlington	57,149	52,955	170,953	152,201
		DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK			
Connecticut:	Bridgeport	309,377	290,660	856,801	788,381
	Stamford	155,748	131,872	434,079	365,438
New Jersey:	Elizabeth	244,675	218,279	705,039	607,874
	Jersey City	668,392	625,522	1,790,241	1,670,389
	Montclair	80,097	67,951	222,653	173,499
	Newark	1,616,835	1,497,773	4,295,797	3,875,617
	Paterson-Passaic	551,645	562,692	1,559,996	1,559,496
New York:	Binghamton	99,661	95,895	279,344	281,089
	Buffalo	1,042,959	1,027,724	2,937,090	2,869,298
	Elmira	75,677	69,100	205,378	192,866
	Jamestown	52,824	54,029	151,474	147,472
	New York	104,975,650	92,711,430	276,768,106	237,135,889
	Poughkeepsie	97,575	87,681	276,494	243,586
	Rochester	772,686	707,798	2,163,619	1,954,094
	Schenectady	114,967	114,268	316,657	315,791
	Syracuse	426,918	431,799	1,263,729	1,204,875
	Utica	165,274	147,016	459,071	410,798

r/ Revised figure: Waterbury, Connecticut: November 1959, 133,537.

BANK DEBITS - December 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		December 1959	December 1958	Three months ended December 1959	Three months ended December 1958
DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA					
Delaware:	Wilmington	995,846	841,122	2,475,208	2,197,444
New Jersey:	Atlantic City	105,958	95,333	296,602	269,308
	Camden	341,353	298,066	956,475	880,710
	Trenton	417,997	437,114	1,228,706	1,119,067
Pennsylvania:	Allentown	158,417	151,390	458,535	412,993
	Altoona	51,833	50,988	153,028	148,885
	Bethlehem	65,076	75,903	182,213	203,810
	Chester	101,624	95,786	286,365	268,471
	Harrisburg	237,671	233,917	658,717	645,350
	Hazleton	39,181	37,757	117,220	106,503
	Johnstown	69,797	71,732	199,535	198,247
	Lancaster	131,186	125,919	382,753	354,020
	Lebanon	34,836	34,475	98,256	96,987
	Norristown	82,504	75,087	242,535	209,913
	Philadelphia	7,133,772	6,792,088	19,725,079	18,155,557
	Reading	183,488	185,139	503,272	499,901
	Scranton	145,923	158,203	413,605	427,770
	Wilkes-Barre	114,066	115,739	322,345	318,374
	Williamsport	47,595	44,689	133,243	123,009
	York	142,061	127,413	399,691	349,740
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND					
Kentucky:	Covington-Newport	72,244	68,279	214,695	196,315
	Lexington	248,779	232,968	531,560	493,305
Ohio:	Akron	618,305	592,590	1,803,992	1,662,850
	Canton	207,695	195,407	583,622	550,231
	Cincinnati	1,947,202	1,838,508	5,461,186	5,024,814
	Cleveland	4,277,088	3,975,168	11,527,020	10,743,714
	Columbus	1,181,702	1,251,879	3,324,720	3,398,002
	Dayton	554,227	519,460	1,562,856	1,390,119
	Hamilton	92,072	82,000	249,049	226,684
	Lima	72,180	68,041	210,112	199,463
	Lorain	47,899	43,534	135,231	123,942
	Mansfield	98,214	92,190	268,508	244,988
	Middletown	76,073	70,772	209,455	187,813
	Portsmouth	34,503	32,832	98,561	91,216
	Springfield	76,254	73,999	224,179	217,957
	Steubenville	45,116	40,099	120,016	112,714
	Toledo	742,270	665,381	2,083,232	1,835,127
	Warren	90,790	88,338	248,447	242,484
	Youngstown	269,732	255,188	723,927	725,352
	Zanesville	44,931	44,352	135,660	121,216
Pennsylvania:	Butler	64,350	54,709	186,411	158,309
	Erie	172,769	153,317	489,491	428,991
	Franklin	11,857	9,943	34,806	29,409
	Greensburg	36,408	33,258	104,837	93,912
	Oil City	27,568	27,962	79,499	76,802
	Pittsburgh	5,998,553	5,410,072	14,124,587	13,187,748
	Sharon	51,187	47,295	130,182	132,328
West Virginia:	Wheeling	91,606	88,293	258,950	262,505

BANK DEBITS - December 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		December 1959	December 1958	Three months ended December 1959	Three months ended December 1958
		DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND			
District of Columbia:	Washington	2,172,809	1,893,855	6,038,539	5,186,861
Maryland:	Baltimore	2,245,694	2,096,517	6,264,125	5,766,007
	Cumberland	35,294	34,049	102,787	95,028
	Frederick	35,180	34,599	99,640	95,898
	Hagerstown	51,248	47,868	147,463	142,324
North Carolina:	Asheville	102,233	93,809	277,466	263,740
	Charlotte	624,702	584,327	1,793,755	1,651,984
	Durham	117,604	107,652	362,507	347,775
	Greensboro	287,723	262,306	824,863	737,652
	Kinston	25,315	25,867	96,133	105,703
	Raleigh	306,670	294,743	945,439	888,550
	Wilmington	62,779	58,587	182,539	169,526
	Wilson	30,221	29,381	126,133	138,905
	Winston-Salem	301,304	261,319	850,564	715,645
South Carolina:	Charleston	141,449	117,626	385,943	330,453
	Columbia	250,526	227,567	737,527	682,536
	Greenville	226,797	209,362	634,391	550,224
	Spartanburg	98,714	88,498	279,238	247,163
Virginia:	Charlottesville	54,363	52,646	155,617	154,261
	Danville	62,015	58,156	215,585	211,585
	Lynchburg	77,912	74,973	223,593	206,469
	Newport News	89,967	72,979	249,494	198,179
	Norfolk	397,829	382,041	1,113,612	1,046,798
	Portsmouth	50,651	48,070	141,072	132,802
	Richmond	1,073,541	1,006,295	3,078,119	2,920,847
	Roanoke	219,869	199,445	590,645	545,391
West Virginia:	Bluefield	51,271	52,419	140,337	149,078
	Charleston	210,128	200,796	621,086	589,737
	Clarksburg	45,701	41,916	137,856	126,680
	Huntington	103,300	101,262	296,318	286,173
	Parkersburg	45,900	45,108	131,385	128,509
		DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA			
Alabama:	Anniston	44,515	40,820	128,880	117,009
	Birmingham	858,255	798,797	2,347,608	2,281,037
	Dothan	35,440	27,783	102,194	83,526
	Gadsden	37,587	35,438	106,910	104,976
	Mobile	321,214	290,644	886,427	801,321
	Montgomery	178,023	176,959	515,203	494,017
Florida:	Jacksonville	891,730	800,162	2,433,850	2,128,673
	Miami	972,013	921,010	2,700,310	2,401,924
	Orlando	286,695	220,659	768,251	551,931
	Pensacola	96,061	89,903	264,467	255,270
	St. Petersburg	251,849	202,216	693,218	521,278
	Tampa	474,924	431,295	1,269,922	1,095,660
Georgia:	Albany	54,959	69,383	162,375	189,920
	Atlanta	2,267,326	1,985,782	6,247,083	5,419,881
	Augusta	126,291	107,410	338,532	294,421
	Brunswick	31,177	25,853	81,930	65,618
	Columbus	115,540	113,050	322,950	305,747
	Elberton	10,112	8,960	29,047	25,763
	Macon	131,571	140,415	375,170	363,503
	Newnan	21,582	18,201	60,715	52,801
	Savannah	224,963	211,642	606,184	581,765
	Valdosta	37,398	27,559	103,614	75,425
Louisiana:	Baton Rouge	288,176	223,657	817,796	619,049
	Lake Charles	90,224	101,230	254,045	272,154
	New Orleans	1,444,636	1,368,809	4,003,147	3,731,108
Mississippi:	Hattiesburg	37,186	35,045	108,697	100,491
	Jackson	321,625	297,888	921,113	846,568
	Meridian	45,966	49,055	135,540	129,588
	Vicksburg	22,498	20,743	64,641	58,142
Tennessee:	Chattanooga	353,038	338,557	979,059	911,081
	Knoxville	268,468	276,785	739,283	697,915
	Nashville	752,913	779,943	2,245,993	2,170,766

		December 1959	December 1958	Three months ended December 1959	Three months ended December 1958
		DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO			
Illinois:	Aurora	86,072	71,643	249,217	214,405
	Bloomington	78,867	86,362	221,536	233,998
	Champaign-Urbana	82,573	77,221	260,659	247,926
	Chicago	18,871,126	17,632,109	51,333,570	47,508,235
	Danville	51,615	53,117	153,768	154,650
	Decatur	124,452	125,423	388,590	378,229
	Elgin	53,067	50,952	153,106	146,288
	Joliet	98,376	93,065	279,427	265,984
	Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	128,005	118,173	378,326	345,077
	Peoria	254,171	249,100	716,780	715,896
	Rockford	220,104	197,475	633,695	560,360
	Springfield	145,057	144,695	419,570	418,597
Indiana:	Fort Wayne	309,519	282,816	896,590	814,295
	Gary	143,650	133,912	391,562	373,278
	Hammond	95,292	90,345	264,883	250,996
	Indianapolis	1,280,024	1,285,902	3,819,122	3,673,952
	Lafayette	94,048	77,095	268,191	226,074
	Muncie	94,038	88,532	271,453	241,981
	South Bend	243,079	243,383	669,908	634,878
	Terre Haute	105,146	96,484	289,975	265,469
Iowa:	Burlington	43,069	39,983	120,898	114,080
	Cedar Rapids	152,816	152,208	450,141	420,461
	Clinton	30,979	29,710	91,927	91,926
	Davenport	132,163	131,482	391,485	366,230
	Des Moines	592,495	579,171	1,757,454	1,639,482
	Dubuque	78,242	77,945	232,194	217,590
	Mason City	49,485	48,588	150,827	143,195
	Muscatine	20,112	18,690	59,195	58,838
	Ottumwa	39,968	38,855	120,770	114,249
	Sioux City	214,280	213,205	634,729	634,292
	Waterloo	110,705	107,025	325,440	311,546
Michigan:	Adrian	30,996	29,908	92,349	84,072
	Battle Creek	87,334	88,371	252,308	251,259
	Bay City	63,648	62,427	187,224	179,636
	Detroit	7,433,592	6,874,206	20,522,662	18,152,789
	Flint	200,608	204,898	582,588	525,718
	Grand Rapids	398,599	367,472	1,131,577	1,056,775
	Jackson	113,186	107,232	330,700	294,759
	Kalamazoo	197,436	246,496	546,248	562,304
	Lansing	163,327	161,574	490,064	460,958
	Muskegon	104,575	93,688	292,351	260,001
	Port Huron	41,879	43,228	129,913	123,222
	Saginaw	142,653	141,467	413,587	391,963
Wisconsin:	Green Bay	103,150	100,805	294,791	282,644
	Kenosha	81,262	66,739	218,019	177,919
	Madison	217,952	199,757	605,749	554,303
	Manitowoc	40,486	40,143	108,789	111,001
	Milwaukee	2,147,114	1,978,369	5,748,625	5,208,082
	Oshkosh	47,680	43,664	134,591	118,238
	Racine	119,098	103,971	324,035	282,343
	Sheboygan	81,964	73,018	230,313	199,048

BANK DEBITS - December 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		December 1959	December 1958	Three months ended December 1959	Three months ended December 1958
		DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS			
Arkansas:	El Dorado	41,851	37,023	101,944	99,817
	Fort Smith	66,245	67,287	193,416	195,574
	Helena	16,049	14,227	60,273	47,991
	Little Rock	271,413	256,282	772,251	723,226
	Pine Bluff	78,191	63,731	254,998	208,080
	Texarkana (Also see Texas, p. 8)	26,807	25,588	81,320	73,517
Illinois:	Alton	50,029	49,589	139,553	130,019
	E. St. Louis & Nat'l. Stock Yards	159,986	165,645	446,654	472,422
	Quincy	54,159	54,000	163,754	152,517
Indiana:	Evansville	183,850	199,501	532,242	556,501
Kentucky:	Louisville	1,044,918	1,027,423	2,927,471	2,826,030
	Owensboro	66,244	62,391	183,711	170,155
	Paducah	42,234	38,131	117,253	107,550
Mississippi:	Greenville	42,998	35,787	137,436	108,534
Missouri:	Cape Girardeau	22,824	19,984	68,385	57,116
	Hannibal	14,473	14,056	41,908	40,188
	Jefferson City	102,282	93,877	375,027	338,217
	St. Louis	3,036,604	2,837,651	8,317,368	7,708,906
	Sedalia	21,277	21,462	59,366	59,684
	Springfield	118,609	113,649	358,237	333,342
Tennessee:	Jackson	35,775	30,594	118,756	92,628
	Memphis	1,178,079	941,234	3,480,463	2,801,423
		DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS			
Minnesota:	Duluth	168,424	167,455	473,882	491,320
	Mankato	42,151	38,814	118,438	110,147
	Minneapolis	2,136,966	2,131,278	6,112,222	5,787,559
	Red Wing	9,019	10,262	26,350	26,613
	Rochester	60,038	54,590	165,923	158,227
	St. Cloud	30,561	29,936	86,433	79,279
	St. Paul	908,298	881,853	2,528,440	2,416,286
	South St. Paul	92,830	107,983	284,598	314,050
	Winona	26,225	25,034	69,875	72,642
Montana:	Billings	111,625	112,190	329,788	323,679
	Butte	51,140	64,069	150,427	182,244
	Great Falls	79,903	83,388	240,596	247,861
	Helena	48,560	56,941	141,356	154,104
North Dakota:	Bismarck	33,225	33,492	98,279	94,623
	Dickinson	11,681	10,300	36,585	33,057
	Fargo	88,431	94,596	281,180	296,448
	Grand Forks	34,122	31,326	101,300	91,406
	Jamestown	11,682	11,576	35,407	35,783
	Minot	35,108	33,619	107,193	103,809
South Dakota:	Aberdeen	26,979	27,389	83,337	80,433
	Sioux Falls	128,189	125,343	380,520	378,045
Wisconsin:	Eau Claire	60,153	57,233	157,758	153,837
	La Crosse	64,711	65,441	184,461	178,453
	Superior	20,955	20,822	59,712	59,290

BANK DEBITS - December 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		December 1959	December 1958	Three months ended December 1959	Three months ended December 1958
DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY					
Colorado:	Colorado Springs	113,350	119,092	326,511	331,350
	Denver	1,524,533	1,360,640	4,222,044	3,915,881
	Grand Junction	40,643	39,252	114,359	112,257
	Greeley	48,244	45,491	151,291	141,340
	Pueblo	94,047	94,180	249,995	252,683
Kansas:	Atchison	16,532	17,848	47,607	48,501
	Dodge City	21,266	23,217	66,553	67,596
	Emporia	19,850	19,720	62,259	61,921
	Hutchinson	63,076	57,759	167,707	162,716
	Independence	13,484	13,004	35,631	35,658
	Kansas City	143,515	151,688	407,006	406,450
	Lawrence	24,736	22,567	70,471	65,121
	Manhattan	19,491	19,446	60,208	57,873
	Parsons	11,374	10,860	33,589	31,357
	Pittsburg	21,746	19,775	61,285	57,122
	Salina	56,288	57,299	170,056	162,563
	Topeka	197,614	171,536	549,026	489,379
	Wichita	480,897	510,236	1,367,689	1,396,193
Missouri:	Independence	26,407	25,704	71,927	71,544
	Joplin	46,478	50,425	135,028	142,201
	Kansas City	2,103,517	2,089,063	5,853,904	5,663,902
	St. Joseph	149,786	149,111	423,573	417,279
Nebraska:	Fremont	27,863	25,020	80,479	76,354
	Grand Island	37,488	34,635	107,079	102,155
	Hastings	27,700	26,378	78,239	70,053
	Lincoln	183,483	171,580	538,385	489,497
	Omaha	921,041	908,131	2,632,839	2,571,941
New Mexico:	Albuquerque	297,433	285,377	856,355	796,347
	Santa Fe	56,633	58,037	169,692	158,063
Oklahoma:	Bartlesville	364,510	300,473	945,305	841,369
	Enid	56,206	57,826	160,809	168,974
	Guthrie	6,394	5,831	19,753	17,229
	Lawton	35,790	34,530	99,746	86,458
	Muskogee	55,233	62,660	138,386	166,850
	Norman	18,048	17,360	55,267	52,056
	Oklahoma City	781,219	695,403	2,245,880	2,032,211
	Okmulgee	9,704	10,176	28,985	31,644
	Ponca City	29,758	25,839	91,025	77,498
	Tulsa	1,133,045	1,102,437	3,207,316	3,200,400
Wyoming:	Casper	80,902	75,653	228,185	218,716
	Cheyenne	77,660	50,641	197,285	154,613

BANK DEBITS - December 1959
(In thousands of dollars)

		December 1959	December 1958	Three months ended December 1959	Three months ended December 1958
		DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS			
Arizona:	Tucson	247,780	228,313	695,682	617,985
Louisiana:	Monroe	86,611	83,552	250,803	226,034
	Shreveport	356,899	316,045	978,859	881,577
New Mexico:	Roswell	43,957	40,980	129,985	111,738
Texas:	Abilene	107,653	104,644	305,209	280,413
	Amarillo	237,234	222,447	699,457	631,098
	Austin	213,663	192,692	627,242	549,667
	Beaumont	179,763	173,830	485,934	471,736
	Corpus Christi	186,890	193,718	554,292	553,961
	Corsicana	19,455	19,205	55,167	56,542
	Dallas	3,262,774	3,014,916	8,587,099	7,710,664
	El Paso	399,340	379,999	1,148,641	1,015,982
	Fort Worth	873,436	882,188	2,380,005	2,332,198
	Galveston	102,415	100,918	286,837	278,930
	Houston	2,927,523	2,802,442	7,894,100	7,361,159
	Laredo	28,818	28,959	82,755	79,430
	Lubbock	292,978	228,904	778,445	642,296
	Port Arthur	72,417	65,727	199,548	192,500
	San Angelo	53,751	53,497	162,735	158,092
	San Antonio	648,737	632,248	1,830,195	1,702,653
	Texarkana (Also see Arkansas, p. 6)	24,945	21,644	69,010	62,502
	Tyler	88,197	93,999	250,171	261,295
	Waco	114,391	106,764	339,000	306,095
	Wichita Falls	130,948	122,828	371,590	341,921
		DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO			
Arizona:	Phoenix	721,650	604,226	2,013,720	1,643,078
California:	Bakersfield	253,441	205,792	638,777	580,218
	Berkeley	154,131	145,807	441,258	404,546
	Fresno	389,100	307,502	1,100,710	861,841
	Long Beach	365,761	388,153	1,046,815	1,056,765
	Los Angeles	7,600,954	7,562,353	20,480,918	19,714,416
	Modesto	98,795	99,570	292,854	281,059
	Oakland	920,552	963,491	2,531,659	2,422,606
	Pasadena	259,615	241,252	731,060	655,574
	Riverside	135,643	119,736	371,480	324,536
	Sacramento	1,080,252	849,620	3,677,699	2,760,560
	San Bernardino	148,604	153,721	404,187	388,199
	San Diego	1,002,391	820,235	2,773,892	2,237,254
	San Francisco	5,222,074	4,998,924	14,398,683	13,301,201
	San Jose	404,662	395,569	1,174,431	1,072,519
	Santa Barbara	103,648	91,669	286,061	253,339
	Santa Rosa	62,544	75,788	177,465	181,154
	Stockton	149,240	119,492	444,542	346,735
Idaho:	Boise	144,907	138,185	412,739	391,153
Nevada:	Reno	118,307	96,918	346,041	279,973
Oregon:	Eugene	114,486	89,066	307,893	258,545
	Portland	1,271,386	1,145,057	3,788,705	3,331,923
	Salem	146,929	148,993	440,357	410,246
Utah:	Ogden	110,696	113,061	324,851	316,747
	Salt Lake City	642,576	582,951	1,748,143	1,532,492
Washington:	Bellingham	40,694	39,580	124,157	118,936
	Everett	65,040	61,681	190,665	172,991
	Seattle	1,732,119	1,456,864	4,841,563	4,232,475
	Spokane	288,573	277,258	868,414	833,636
	Tacoma	235,583	241,102	675,788	660,743
	Walla Walla	35,017	32,753	105,150	95,853
	Yakima	77,440	75,699	236,542	230,398

BANK DEBITS

TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U. S. Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of January aggregated $230 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $708 billion or 10.0 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 13.0 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 8.0 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was 8.2 per cent.

Beginning with this release annual rates of turnover of demand deposits are on a revised basis. For description and revised monthly figures, see Federal Reserve Bulletin for January 1960, pp. 8-11. Future monthly Bank Debits releases will contain current and comparative deposit turnover figures in the tabular form shown at the bottom of this page.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	January 1960	January 1959	Three months ended January 1960	Three months ended January 1959
Boston	8,747	8,409	27,671	25,321
New York	94,407	92,136	293,695	260,741
Philadelphia	9,156	8,781	28,724	26,760
Cleveland	14,902	13,736	45,664	41,977
Richmond	8,651	8,341	26,781	24,640
Atlanta	10,389	10,072	31,092	28,697
Chicago	32,905	31,260	99,693	91,629
St. Louis	5,939	5,690	18,567	17,115
Minneapolis	3,843	3,854	11,996	11,659
Kansas City	8,646	8,643	26,577	25,435
Dallas	9,881	9,501	29,679	27,582
San Francisco	22,633	21,530	68,219	62,464
Total, 344 reporting centers	230,100	221,953	708,360	644,020
New York City	88,529	86,507	275,778	244,023
6 other centers*	46,305	44,505	141,879	131,409
337 other centers	95,266	90,941	290,704	268,589

ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS

	Without seasonal adjustment			Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	Jan. 1960	Dec. 1959	Jan. 1959	Jan. 1960	Dec. 1959	Jan. 1959
New York City	57.8	67.0	55.5	55.7	60.1	53.6
6 other centers*	p/32.8	35.3	31.1	p/32.9	33.2	31.2
337 other centers	p/25.1	26.4	23.8	p/24.9	24.9	23.6

*Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. p/ Preliminary.

BANK DEBITS - January 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		January 1960	January 1959	Three months ended January 1960	Three months ended January 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON			
Connecticut:	Hartford	1,176,268	1,163,185	3,649,596	3,556,264
	New Haven	438,565	409,886	1,311,480	1,202,817
	New London	82,156	83,790	254,376	253,422
	Waterbury	126,070	111,700	413,360	334,521
Maine:	Bangor	81,563	83,686	243,092	234,867
	Lewiston-Auburn	45,039	47,598	155,220	145,452
	Portland	157,212	142,211	489,495	412,105
Massachusetts:	Boston	4,639,827	4,459,603	14,896,643	13,420,796
	Brockton	81,663	81,510	249,777	251,736
	Fall River	66,293	72,327	221,972	221,663
	Holyoke	62,645	61,861	197,112	189,581
	Lawrence	65,108	64,641	207,401	199,842
	Lowell	81,113	80,013	262,403	226,084
	Lynn	71,802	69,890	244,161	223,564
	New Bedford	79,628	73,819	247,218	224,426
	Pittsfield	62,263	55,623	195,663	172,745
	Springfield	314,104	295,907	982,582	907,354
	Worcester	277,556	269,434	851,088	781,114
New Hampshire:	Concord	33,894	32,394	112,764	102,948
	Manchester	93,988	90,719	302,469	279,105
Rhode Island:	Providence	655,500	609,462	2,016,723	1,831,763
Vermont:	Burlington	54,866	49,702	166,767	148,855
		DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK			
Connecticut:	Bridgeport	271,551	265,303	838,574	787,326
	Stamford	149,632	134,932	441,569	379,488
New Jersey:	Elizabeth	230,394	221,690	700,023	619,369
	Jersey City	550,598	536,245	1,807,229	1,660,112
	Montclair	72,829	67,157	221,119	184,364
	Newark	1,451,374	1,279,604	4,377,187	3,913,017
	Paterson-Passaic	508,597	499,323	1,554,217	1,554,158
New York:	Binghamton	94,032	91,768	283,139	277,028
	Buffalo	957,938	974,251	2,903,401	2,848,514
	Elmira	69,555	70,189	209,020	197,125
	Jamestown	47,273	50,608	147,338	148,180
	New York	88,528,942	86,507,067	275,777,665	244,022,791
	Poughkeepsie	93,681	93,753	278,361	255,462
	Rochester	713,432	677,437	2,137,971	1,958,049
	Schenectady	103,767	101,646	314,955	305,837
	Syracuse	419,094	424,532	1,252,359	1,214,892
	Utica	144,692	140,756	450,589	414,981

BANK DEBITS - January 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		January 1960	January 1959	Three months ended January 1960	Three months ended January 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA			
Delaware:	Wilmington	763,623	699,270	2,449,555	2,141,479
New Jersey:	Atlantic City	90,733	87,843	284,695	261,047
	Camden	297,367	267,187	955,533	840,880
	Trenton	406,696	387,216	1,242,295	1,151,200
Pennsylvania:	Allentown	147,212	137,157	451,281	411,157
	Altoona	50,161	46,021	153,027	144,947
	Bethlehem	69,341	62,365	189,467	198,056
	Chester	85,374	83,039	277,995	258,786
	Harrisburg	212,149	210,518	655,827	638,625
	Hazleton	35,969	34,260	115,684	105,979
	Johnstown	65,944	62,730	202,711	193,599
	Lancaster	127,972	117,703	379,681	349,679
	Lebanon	33,385	31,508	100,930	95,862
	Norristown	77,947	70,663	236,513	209,890
	Philadelphia	6,121,518	5,916,301	19,263,940	18,054,599
	Reading	173,833	160,028	515,232	492,069
	Scranton	130,550	133,553	410,642	417,260
	Wilkes-Barre	101,253	110,151	317,427	319,995
	Williamsport	41,171	40,502	131,246	122,675
	York	124,167	122,499	390,706	351,978
		DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND			
Kentucky:	Covington-Newport	72,280	72,059	210,874	201,730
	Lexington	173,616	159,675	564,383	519,862
Ohio:	Akron	561,820	557,992	1,769,297	1,662,985
	Canton	202,413	182,112	591,938	537,072
	Cincinnati	1,775,684	1,661,166	5,417,199	5,000,214
	Cleveland	4,040,275	3,541,172	11,820,123	10,662,317
	Columbus	1,012,320	1,081,879	3,201,977	3,344,386
	Dayton	525,485	480,239	1,566,640	1,418,367
	Hamilton	75,900	73,411	243,488	220,700
	Lima	70,170	67,580	206,703	197,667
	Lorain	42,663	37,608	131,855	120,047
	Mansfield	83,703	76,778	260,300	239,273
	Middletown	62,504	64,854	202,293	189,644
	Portsmouth	30,831	28,075	97,279	88,260
	Springfield	76,466	77,754	224,349	224,776
	Steubenville	41,219	35,999	123,929	110,042
	Toledo	676,241	603,508	2,053,456	1,804,971
	Warren	86,353	78,577	254,312	241,685
	Youngstown	278,001	247,566	773,737	718,455
	Zanesville	41,009	37,839	130,819	117,628
Pennsylvania:	Butler	59,805	51,212	183,648	153,630
	Erie	152,834	136,709	477,657	419,154
	Franklin	10,316	9,700	34,065	29,128
	Greensburg	38,060	30,219	108,813	91,694
	Oil City	26,769	26,733	80,085	77,993
	Pittsburgh	4,551,278	4,191,877	14,534,747	13,197,874
	Sharon	47,105	40,997	138,300	129,068
West Virginia:	Wheeling	87,103	82,802	261,583	258,500

BANK DEBITS - January 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		January 1960	January 1959	Three months ended January 1960	Three months ended January 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND			
District of Columbia:	Washington	1,896,163	1,847,586	5,903,224	5,290,495
Maryland:	Baltimore	2,057,257	1,926,207	6,312,048	5,725,530
	Cumberland	31,332	30,191	98,848	92,952
	Frederick	30,079	28,499	97,436	92,802
	Hagerstown	47,377	49,065	143,498	141,891
North Carolina:	Asheville	94,241	88,686	280,724	262,367
	Charlotte	596,027	539,104	1,780,617	1,624,543
	Durham	105,703	100,750	333,198	313,569
	Greensboro	257,197	249,146	809,365	743,176
	Kinston	28,505	31,256	82,302	85,337
	Raleigh	295,999	271,982	910,351	823,087
	Wilmington	57,503	58,417	176,864	168,697
	Wilson	29,760	28,023	95,703	91,479
	Winston-Salem	241,859	230,064	806,518	696,483
South Carolina:	Charleston	130,872	125,106	386,911	341,792
	Columbia	227,827	241,116	717,374	694,723
	Greenville	195,710	181,677	631,396	560,902
	Spartanburg	96,574	89,068	281,927	258,198
Virginia:	Charlottesville	50,601	48,469	154,298	149,591
	Danville	52,954	49,499	180,113	177,935
	Lynchburg	71,326	69,332	222,332	206,414
	Newport News	81,207	74,135	249,579	205,250
	Norfolk	359,718	333,428	1,106,798	1,043,242
	Portsmouth	47,300	43,409	142,350	131,800
	Richmond	955,269	990,338	2,989,195	2,881,038
	Roanoke	178,988	171,076	576,434	536,008
West Virginia:	Bluefield	43,648	49,447	139,225	147,801
	Charleston	205,748	205,183	612,824	602,433
	Clarksburg	42,120	41,279	131,766	123,669
	Huntington	101,444	107,586	299,398	299,491
	Parkersburg	40,405	42,343	128,529	126,927
		DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA			
Alabama:	Anniston	42,671	40,849	127,345	117,760
	Birmingham	808,609	786,354	2,376,347	2,318,922
	Dothan	35,224	33,852	101,646	88,113
	Gadsden	37,635	41,805	108,715	112,329
	Mobile	285,667	283,036	888,607	822,376
	Montgomery	161,437	166,291	501,751	495,130
Florida:	Jacksonville	808,367	801,852	2,461,718	2,218,129
	Miami	967,971	904,811	2,817,615	2,551,858
	Orlando	280,717	259,916	799,522	641,050
	Pensacola	89,946	90,530	267,705	257,390
	St. Petersburg	266,032	247,582	740,463	603,438
	Tampa	446,670	437,546	1,321,920	1,193,593
Georgia:	Albany	51,959	47,842	159,250	176,253
	Atlanta	2,049,992	1,900,324	6,216,952	5,549,408
	Augusta	113,909	101,304	342,679	294,591
	Brunswick	28,458	25,241	84,133	70,269
	Columbus	107,782	100,493	325,848	303,144
	Elberton	9,335	9,155	28,525	26,268
	Macon	125,089	119,642	375,431	368,283
	Newnan	21,729	19,622	60,453	55,762
	Savannah	197,761	193,021	605,208	580,148
	Valdosta	34,988	32,317	103,805	83,596
Louisiana:	Baton Rouge	280,876	272,635	823,046	682,237
	Lake Charles	90,563	99,168	259,816	283,069
	New Orleans	1,326,661	1,352,173	3,994,563	3,817,164
Mississippi:	Hattiesburg	38,815	36,509	109,539	102,558
	Jackson	287,288	285,451	893,677	844,928
	Meridian	42,647	41,905	133,342	129,107
	Vicksburg	18,654	19,868	62,048	58,642
Tennessee:	Chattanooga	386,444	356,942	1,048,142	970,726
	Knoxville	238,147	243,284	739,238	721,855
	Nashville	706,825	721,045	2,213,357	2,158,965

BANK DEBITS - January 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		January 1960	January 1959	Three months ended January 1960	Three months ended January 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO			
Illinois:	Aurora	81,646	72,899	245,471	214,947
	Bloomington	73,893	69,956	225,534	221,484
	Champaign-Urbana	79,600	88,252	246,847	242,320
	Chicago	16,770,642	15,955,023	51,541,963	47,391,765
	Danville	53,597	54,854	151,857	156,775
	Decatur	117,107	120,396	363,185	347,696
	Elgin	50,085	48,604	149,500	145,464
	Joliet	94,881	94,458	276,948	270,769
	Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	120,459	110,759	369,585	338,549
	Peoria	223,755	230,829	700,737	692,743
	Rockford	205,678	191,458	622,444	561,594
	Springfield	131,554	136,318	411,307	419,563
Indiana:	Fort Wayne	284,040	267,353	881,427	801,523
	Gary	148,951	123,385	414,551	372,234
	Hammond	84,713	81,884	266,062	249,752
	Indianapolis	1,274,026	1,242,667	3,777,924	3,590,998
	Lafayette	83,275	72,828	261,662	220,347
	Muncie	93,704	81,017	275,463	242,933
	South Bend	214,539	218,709	666,212	643,577
	Terre Haute	94,792	86,533	289,966	263,596
Iowa:	Burlington	39,694	36,307	120,022	111,789
	Cedar Rapids	136,124	143,330	427,417	422,231
	Clinton	29,202	28,874	88,795	87,117
	Davenport	133,936	122,517	389,414	366,294
	Des Moines	579,509	550,154	1,765,579	1,612,624
	Dubuque	72,547	74,983	222,429	219,392
	Mason City	46,265	47,862	143,824	139,965
	Muscatine	20,797	17,586	59,451	53,394
	Ottumwa	37,851	38,272	115,686	112,242
	Sioux City	186,033	208,382	607,411	624,218
	Waterloo	104,852	109,196	320,951	308,645
Michigan:	Adrian	33,281	31,648	92,328	88,035
	Battle Creek	89,192	89,945	253,641	256,287
	Bay City	66,049	61,617	185,737	178,730
	Detroit	7,161,006	6,642,819	21,063,173	18,871,545
	Flint	189,442	195,399	574,166	555,969
	Grand Rapids	371,942	353,955	1,126,953	1,045,609
	Jackson	108,257	104,844	328,421	300,403
	Kalamazoo	176,812	195,305	546,016	591,936
	Lansing	175,833	156,444	492,177	462,280
	Muskegon	105,854	98,157	301,280	270,938
	Port Huron	42,848	43,080	124,420	127,119
	Saginaw	134,630	126,747	406,804	382,926
Wisconsin:	Green Bay	96,743	94,797	292,770	280,171
	Kenosha	70,093	61,466	219,587	182,553
	Madison	206,086	192,463	614,144	556,429
	Manitowoc	32,784	36,530	106,566	111,698
	Milwaukee	1,948,384	1,830,466	5,875,126	5,302,169
	Oshkosh	44,568	42,783	134,668	121,342
	Racine	107,620	104,250	326,042	292,098
	Sheboygan	75,908	71,637	229,371	203,911

BANK DEBITS - January 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		January 1960	January 1959	Three months ended January 1960	Three months ended January 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS			
Arkansas:	El Dorado	31,872	35,242	102,248	100,931
	Fort Smith	63,054	64,416	190,699	192,651
	Helena	19,253	11,651	52,976	45,803
	Little Rock	243,093	239,941	753,395	710,706
	Pine Bluff	55,664	53,385	216,091	191,816
	Texarkana (Also see Texas, p. 8)	25,610	24,896	77,616	73,100
Illinois:	Alton	44,624	42,997	137,861	130,700
	E. St. Louis & Nat'l. Stock Yards	146,427	150,494	449,574	456,167
	Quincy	48,959	47,197	159,206	147,089
Indiana:	Evansville	185,813	193,611	543,300	562,710
Kentucky:	Louisville	924,036	939,135	2,898,440	2,833,245
	Owensboro	59,690	59,306	179,506	173,097
	Paducah	37,399	35,681	115,846	107,182
Mississippi:	Greenville	39,089	37,064	127,721	114,065
Missouri:	Cape Girardeau	23,998	21,658	67,955	59,190
	Hannibal	14,036	13,046	42,026	38,917
	Jefferson City	166,759	142,587	399,216	354,257
	St. Louis	2,681,106	2,556,677	8,244,301	7,632,557
	Sedalia	20,445	20,179	60,487	60,248
	Springfield	120,713	112,003	353,682	324,829
Tennessee:	Jackson	32,237	29,436	110,037	91,221
	Memphis	955,581	859,281	3,285,040	2,714,935
		DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS			
Minnesota:	Duluth	143,301	146,483	464,979	463,075
	Mankato	34,172	36,556	114,904	108,504
	Minneapolis	1,907,488	1,886,118	5,980,664	5,730,035
	Red Wing	8,094	8,939	25,725	27,083
	Rochester	54,018	52,791	163,115	156,403
	St. Cloud	27,164	26,508	85,436	80,325
	St. Paul	810,432	809,132	2,498,895	2,400,542
	South St. Paul	87,918	96,766	275,989	292,326
	Winona	25,234	22,870	73,357	70,540
Montana:	Billings	93,578	96,028	312,726	306,835
	Butte	44,644	55,267	142,218	173,531
	Great Falls	81,566	82,720	239,348	240,775
	Helena	42,792	51,116	136,788	154,398
North Dakota:	Bismarck	30,044	29,770	94,254	91,425
	Dickinson	12,882	10,889	36,719	31,259
	Fargo	82,647	87,041	264,230	272,717
	Grand Forks	31,908	30,048	98,949	89,854
	Jamestown	11,554	12,088	34,191	34,911
	Minot	35,769	34,474	105,759	99,098
South Dakota:	Aberdeen	31,465	28,696	85,047	80,289
	Sioux Falls	115,865	118,194	362,234	365,142
Wisconsin:	Eau Claire	51,300	50,153	158,366	151,803
	La Crosse	59,807	60,872	185,201	180,059
	Superior	19,052	20,580	57,253	58,554

BANK DEBITS - January 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		January 1960	January 1959	Three months ended January 1960	Three months ended January 1959
DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY					
Colorado:	Colorado Springs	105,456	112,793	322,551	333,279
	Denver	1,331,007	1,293,646	4,199,088	3,869,960
	Grand Junction	37,745	39,552	113,946	114,342
	Greeley	49,178	49,818	143,411	140,846
	Pueblo	80,680	80,072	253,099	251,761
Kansas:	Atchison	16,330	16,584	47,259	48,716
	Dodge City	23,392	27,232	65,488	71,808
	Emporia	20,057	19,861	60,558	58,791
	Hutchinson	65,974	62,837	180,918	172,115
	Independence	12,840	11,549	37,423	36,759
	Kansas City	135,779	138,956	406,157	415,339
	Lawrence	21,651	22,026	67,511	64,083
	Manhattan	20,434	20,747	58,003	57,570
	Parsons	12,020	10,264	33,994	31,177
	Pittsburg	19,412	18,879	59,868	56,320
	Salina	64,702	57,936	176,922	164,649
	Topeka	178,440	169,016	545,524	488,486
	Wichita	478,546	468,385	1,391,457	1,380,270
Missouri:	Independence	23,180	24,820	72,105	71,539
	Joplin	44,126	46,020	134,879	138,823
	Kansas City	1,906,427	1,857,554	5,840,459	5,574,385
	St. Joseph	137,819	143,647	420,598	412,658
Nebraska:	Fremont	24,808	25,213	77,478	74,995
	Grand Island	33,636	34,094	102,696	102,298
	Hastings	24,845	25,033	77,004	71,760
	Lincoln	174,398	176,599	534,980	498,511
	Omaha	835,531	897,966	2,590,065	2,566,665
New Mexico:	Albuquerque	271,213	263,285	847,324	795,598
	Santa Fe	57,759	58,906	165,686	160,472
Oklahoma:	Bartlesville	287,860	302,832	951,152	855,228
	Enid	65,126	68,322	173,824	177,881
	Guthrie	6,809	6,702	19,084	18,083
	Lawton	33,521	33,345	100,440	92,417
	Muskogee	43,662	43,532	141,148	161,250
	Norman	19,077	16,511	54,299	50,280
	Oklahoma City	715,994	690,502	2,252,777	2,053,907
	Okmulgee	9,645	9,666	29,104	31,467
	Ponca City	27,314	30,994	86,878	83,191
	Tulsa	1,098,625	1,116,843	3,325,254	3,295,830
Wyoming:	Casper	74,197	83,161	225,620	227,952
	Cheyenne	56,510	67,332	190,639	163,247

BANK DEBITS - January 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		January 1960	January 1959	Three months ended January 1960	Three months ended January 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS			
Arizona:	Tucson	241,545	231,912	710,016	640,956
Louisiana:	Monroe	85,138	80,393	254,967	231,969
	Shreveport	342,749	328,076	1,000,985	916,674
New Mexico:	Roswell	40,610	38,584	127,098	112,767
Texas:	Abilene	99,740	97,857	304,675	284,545
	Amarillo	216,551	221,767	686,819	635,773
	Austin	227,107	196,965	644,510	550,120
	Beaumont	158,865	163,026	487,150	484,417
	Corpus Christi	204,599	205,576	566,128	571,574
	Corsicana	19,156	19,983	56,036	56,379
	Dallas	3,077,131	2,730,484	9,022,967	8,030,851
	El Paso	350,344	377,624	1,120,376	1,072,261
	Fort Worth	790,851	823,505	2,396,493	2,382,737
	Galveston	91,127	85,505	284,144	269,587
	Houston	2,538,029	2,575,551	7,874,605	7,511,983
	Laredo	30,740	26,995	86,026	80,098
	Lubbock	298,224	243,654	846,914	685,029
	Port Arthur	66,535	68,463	197,536	195,393
	San Angelo	52,905	53,723	158,887	154,694
	San Antonio	602,658	586,731	1,826,138	1,727,298
	Texarkana (Also see Arkansas, p. 6)	22,948	21,877	68,735	63,149
	Tyler	86,488	93,304	256,565	268,246
	Waco	110,183	109,116	323,551	311,291
	Wichita Falls	126,842	120,046	377,858	344,035
		DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO			
Arizona:	Phoenix	734,819	688,201	2,088,689	1,785,786
California:	Bakersfield	199,974	197,684	679,731	600,273
	Berkeley	155,741	147,276	455,085	411,955
	Fresno	343,632	307,200	1,115,788	886,132
	Long Beach	366,002	379,241	1,066,584	1,089,379
	Los Angeles	6,986,520	7,222,061	20,782,535	20,495,374
	Modesto	97,313	94,454	287,728	276,525
	Oakland	875,312	845,682	2,620,869	2,517,522
	Pasadena	253,062	237,516	742,922	674,290
	Riverside	124,529	115,345	372,803	329,924
	Sacramento	1,394,828	1,010,854	3,988,872	2,842,753
	San Bernardino	124,448	137,477	398,448	402,443
	San Diego	958,241	852,481	2,853,654	2,333,144
	San Francisco	4,625,497	4,309,001	14,330,317	13,173,742
	San Jose	432,783	362,506	1,213,686	1,070,858
	Santa Barbara	98,104	92,040	288,003	259,153
	Santa Rosa	63,810	57,606	183,144	182,856
	Stockton	143,129	128,079	433,441	355,385
Idaho:	Boise	143,403	146,611	423,014	406,209
Nevada:	Reno	124,037	103,757	355,971	286,287
Oregon:	Eugene	96,465	86,879	301,805	258,238
	Portland	1,232,310	1,145,194	3,758,652	3,341,546
	Salem	122,323	148,564	421,556	424,219
Utah:	Ogden	86,316	100,708	309,507	316,217
	Salt Lake City	556,861	521,765	1,748,390	1,548,206
Washington:	Bellingham	38,774	36,884	119,094	110,767
	Everett	55,275	56,116	181,129	171,107
	Seattle	1,510,125	1,387,604	4,772,145	4,123,204
	Spokane	287,910	269,395	853,719	813,088
	Tacoma	293,036	237,784	739,574	669,157
	Walla Walla	33,910	31,650	102,828	92,719
	Yakima	74,893	72,041	229,771	215,882

BANK DEBITS

TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U. S. Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of February aggregated $222 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $713 billion or 8.6 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 9.9 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 8.2 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was 7.6 per cent.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	February 1960	February 1959	Three months ended February 1960	Three months ended February 1959
Boston	8,491	7,565	27,334	25,089
New York	90,783	79,430	296,641	270,408
Philadelphia	9,085	7,885	28,842	26,713
Cleveland	14,538	12,539	46,692	42,331
Richmond	8,554	7,607	26,804	24,752
Atlanta	10,033	9,285	31,515	29,593
Chicago	32,494	27,644	101,238	92,566
St. Louis	5,624	4,985	18,239	16,844
Minneapolis	3,747	3,282	11,870	11,411
Kansas City	8,052	7,501	26,135	25,160
Dallas	9,143	8,279	29,725	27,890
San Francisco	21,395	19,764	68,126	63,935
Total, 344 reporting centers	221,939	195,764	713,160	656,692
New York City	85,058	74,346	278,562	253,565
6 other centers*	45,626	39,635	143,694	132,819
337 other centers	91,255	81,783	290,903	270,308

ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS

	Without seasonal adjustment			Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	Feb. 1960	Jan. 1960	Feb. 1959	Feb. 1960	Jan. 1960	Feb. 1959
New York City	56.3	57.8	51.5	58.5	55.7	53.5
6 other centers*	p/33.3	32.9	29.6	p/35.6	33.0	31.5
337 other centers	p/25.0	25.3	23.0	p/26.3	25.1	24.2

*Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. p/ Preliminary.

BANK DEBITS - February 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		February 1960	February 1959	Three months ended February 1960	Three months ended February 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON			
Connecticut:	Hartford	1,187,514	1,120,453	3,690,177	3,579,700
	New Haven	414,077	382,417	1,313,008	1,234,830
	New London	82,479	75,127	255,165	251,268
	Waterbury	123,134	100,621	402,957	333,997
Maine:	Bangor	75,292	67,951	240,743	229,644
	Lewiston-Auburn	49,380	42,285	150,247	142,672
	Portland	148,386	123,426	485,365	413,506
Massachusetts:	Boston	4,509,442	3,970,244	14,650,989	13,249,565
	Brockton	80,401	71,224	249,461	241,816
	Fall River	63,477	59,875	205,949	205,528
	Holyoke	61,731	53,438	193,524	184,339
	Lawrence	64,466	55,571	200,713	191,509
	Lowell	73,986	71,209	247,225	228,256
	Lynn	71,291	61,719	225,393	207,214
	New Bedford	71,143	64,190	237,838	213,336
	Pittsfield	58,011	51,055	186,907	167,011
	Springfield	292,963	260,199	947,497	877,876
	Worcester	265,522	229,982	854,388	777,970
New Hampshire:	Concord	32,349	27,213	108,503	98,798
	Manchester	92,052	79,767	300,415	278,057
Rhode Island:	Providence	622,248	551,107	2,024,186	1,833,648
Vermont:	Burlington	51,422	45,575	163,437	148,232
		DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK			
Connecticut:	Bridgeport	263,978	234,405	844,906	790,368
	Stamford	140,369	117,657	445,749	384,461
New Jersey:	Elizabeth	227,328	183,217	702,397	623,186
	Jersey City	561,596	493,180	1,780,586	1,654,947
	Montclair	70,715	58,945	223,641	194,053
	Newark	1,381,126	1,160,737	4,449,335	3,938,114
	Paterson-Passaic	500,899	452,997	1,561,141	1,515,012
New York:	Binghamton	88,108	82,928	281,801	270,591
	Buffalo	962,591	937,696	2,963,488	2,939,671
	Elmira	62,830	56,614	208,062	195,903
	Jamestown	47,386	44,265	147,483	148,902
	New York	85,057,674	74,346,367	278,562,266	253,564,864
	Poughkeepsie	92,617	75,811	283,873	257,245
	Rochester	677,322	593,077	2,163,440	1,978,312
	Schenectady	101,052	89,366	319,786	305,280
	Syracuse	411,923	381,297	1,257,935	1,237,628
	Utica	135,639	121,720	445,605	409,492

BANK DEBITS - February 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		February 1960	February 1959	Three months ended February 1960	Three months ended February 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA			
Delaware:	Wilmington	762,278	571,773	2,521,747	2,112,165
New Jersey:	Atlantic City	94,541	81,165	291,232	264,341
	Camden	303,094	246,016	941,814	811,269
	Trenton	358,219	342,350	1,182,912	1,166,680
Pennsylvania:	Allentown	137,381	121,746	443,010	410,293
	Altoona	44,815	40,852	146,809	137,861
	Bethlehem	68,540	55,271	202,957	193,539
	Chester	86,294	78,370	273,292	257,195
	Harrisburg	207,435	184,625	657,255	629,060
	Hazleton	35,320	30,909	110,470	102,926
	Johnstown	66,511	61,418	202,252	195,880
	Lancaster	135,738	107,524	394,896	351,146
	Lebanon	32,297	28,125	100,518	94,108
	Norristown	74,901	63,342	235,352	209,092
	Philadelphia	6,120,435	5,377,633	19,375,725	18,086,022
	Reading	164,428	142,177	521,749	487,344
	Scranton	131,843	129,744	408,316	421,500
	Wilkes-Barre	97,670	91,657	312,989	317,547
	Williamsport	39,519	35,870	128,285	121,061
	York	123,959	94,054	390,187	343,966
		DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND			
Kentucky:	Covington-Newport	66,045	59,837	210,569	200,175
	Lexington	165,893	116,946	588,288	509,589
Ohio:	Akron	566,288	496,329	1,746,413	1,646,911
	Canton	206,057	167,139	616,165	544,658
	Cincinnati	1,731,665	1,555,668	5,454,551	5,055,342
	Cleveland	3,741,374	3,177,165	12,058,737	10,693,505
	Columbus	1,030,040	973,528	3,224,062	3,307,286
	Dayton	489,248	417,581	1,568,960	1,417,280
	Hamilton	74,573	64,401	242,545	219,812
	Lima	67,299	57,754	209,649	193,375
	Lorain	43,437	36,232	133,999	117,374
	Mansfield	83,809	69,072	265,726	238,040
	Middletown	60,369	55,830	198,946	191,456
	Portsmouth	29,748	26,566	95,082	87,473
	Springfield	73,432	68,003	226,152	219,756
	Steubenville	40,576	32,007	126,911	108,105
	Toledo	660,892	548,901	2,079,403	1,817,790
	Warren	89,219	74,953	266,362	241,868
	Youngstown	272,539	217,494	820,272	720,248
	Zanesville	42,511	36,468	128,451	118,659
Pennsylvania:	Butler	58,042	49,534	182,197	155,455
	Erie	153,382	133,617	478,985	423,643
	Franklin	10,793	9,253	32,966	28,896
	Greensburg	34,403	28,786	108,871	92,263
	Oil City	25,624	23,223	79,961	77,918
	Pittsburgh	4,589,980	3,925,410	15,139,811	13,527,359
	Sharon	46,570	39,843	144,862	128,135
West Virginia:	Wheeling	84,088	77,375	262,797	248,470

BANK DEBITS - February 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		February 1960	February 1959	Three months ended February 1960	Three months ended February 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND			
District of Columbia:	Washington	1,882,616	1,644,847	5,951,588	5,386,288
Maryland:	Baltimore	2,039,116	1,772,046	6,342,067	5,794,770
	Cumberland	31,717	28,521	98,343	92,761
	Frederick	30,272	28,686	95,531	91,784
	Hagerstown	44,399	44,721	143,024	141,654
North Carolina:	Asheville	84,787	76,551	281,261	259,046
	Charlotte	560,864	488,149	1,781,593	1,611,580
	Durham	95,625	90,426	318,932	298,828
	Greensboro	247,640	224,272	792,560	735,724
	Kinston	24,420	24,907	78,240	82,030
	Raleigh	292,907	252,727	895,576	819,452
	Wilmington	57,669	52,866	177,951	169,870
	Wilson	22,322	26,276	82,303	83,680
	Winston-Salem	232,237	215,934	775,400	707,317
South Carolina:	Charleston	125,874	101,401	398,195	344,133
	Columbia	254,783	214,047	733,136	682,730
	Greenville	188,036	169,398	610,543	560,437
	Spartanburg	86,908	74,639	282,196	252,205
Virginia:	Charlottesville	49,760	46,577	154,724	147,692
	Danville	45,323	43,376	160,292	151,031
	Lynchburg	72,710	62,331	221,948	206,636
	Newport News	79,730	69,647	250,904	216,761
	Norfolk	348,522	320,568	1,106,069	1,036,037
	Portsmouth	46,056	40,875	144,007	132,354
	Richmond	1,020,804	953,977	3,049,614	2,950,610
	Roanoke	178,805	162,264	577,662	532,785
West Virginia:	Bluefield	42,110	44,520	137,029	146,386
	Charleston	195,601	178,501	611,477	584,480
	Clarksburg	38,311	35,528	126,132	118,723
	Huntington	94,943	81,893	299,687	290,741
	Parkersburg	39,440	36,226	125,745	123,677
		DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA			
Alabama:	Anniston	39,746	34,395	126,932	116,064
	Birmingham	789,185	767,373	2,456,049	2,352,524
	Dothan	31,038	30,180	101,702	91,815
	Gadsden	35,728	31,961	110,950	109,204
	Mobile	271,185	237,793	878,066	811,473
	Montgomery	160,970	150,496	500,430	493,746
Florida:	Jacksonville	863,841	742,670	2,563,938	2,344,684
	Miami	942,730	850,153	2,882,714	2,675,974
	Orlando	270,675	234,538	838,087	715,113
	Pensacola	88,139	76,917	274,146	257,350
	St. Petersburg	232,810	221,348	750,691	671,146
	Tampa	429,757	390,228	1,351,351	1,259,069
Georgia:	Albany	50,302	42,076	157,220	159,301
	Atlanta	1,982,771	1,735,765	6,300,089	5,621,871
	Augusta	105,406	92,095	345,606	300,809
	Brunswick	22,643	24,197	82,278	75,291
	Columbus	99,791	91,297	323,113	304,840
	Elberton	8,831	7,641	28,278	25,756
	Macon	120,406	114,045	377,066	374,102
	Newnan	19,253	16,359	62,564	54,182
	Savannah	184,009	181,431	606,733	586,094
	Valdosta	31,563	28,512	103,949	88,388
Louisiana:	Baton Rouge	258,487	267,002	827,539	763,294
	Lake Charles	79,077	82,842	259,864	283,240
	New Orleans	1,315,620	1,239,297	4,086,917	3,960,279
Mississippi:	Hattiesburg	36,208	31,701	112,209	103,255
	Jackson	291,876	249,650	900,789	832,989
	Meridian	41,425	37,970	130,038	128,930
	Vicksburg	18,313	18,093	59,465	58,704
Tennessee:	Chattanooga	314,957	284,089	1,054,439	979,588
	Knoxville	229,478	202,825	736,093	722,894
	Nashville	666,323	769,976	2,126,061	2,270,964

BANK DEBITS - February 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		February 1960	February 1959	Three months ended February 1960	Three months ended February 1959
	DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO				
Illinois:	Aurora	72,911	62,699	240,629	207,241
	Bloomington	67,786	63,827	220,546	220,145
	Champaign-Urbana	74,770	71,745	236,943	237,218
	Chicago	16,273,978	13,928,805	51,915,746	47,515,937
	Danville	46,647	46,045	151,859	154,016
	Decatur	110,434	107,100	351,993	352,919
	Elgin	45,160	41,776	148,312	141,332
	Joliet	86,860	73,999	280,117	261,522
	Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	106,552	95,874	355,016	324,806
	Peoria	223,446	212,308	701,372	692,237
	Rockford	196,361	165,776	622,143	554,709
	Springfield	128,543	118,952	405,154	399,965
Indiana:	Fort Wayne	290,443	251,009	884,002	801,178
	Gary	142,291	117,945	434,892	375,242
	Hammond	83,918	70,343	263,923	242,572
	Indianapolis	1,262,732	1,104,442	3,816,782	3,633,011
	Lafayette	83,076	70,868	260,399	220,791
	Muncie	90,673	72,806	278,415	242,355
	South Bend	218,361	204,176	675,979	666,268
	Terre Haute	91,431	76,147	291,369	259,164
Iowa:	Burlington	34,951	32,391	117,714	108,681
	Cedar Rapids	137,527	125,607	426,467	421,145
	Clinton	25,101	25,075	85,282	83,659
	Davenport	117,457	110,415	383,556	364,414
	Des Moines	516,759	507,910	1,688,763	1,637,235
	Dubuque	67,523	65,672	218,312	218,600
	Mason City	41,132	40,519	136,882	136,969
	Muscatine	15,572	15,727	56,481	52,003
	Ottumwa	34,870	32,262	112,689	109,389
	Sioux City	180,474	167,903	580,787	589,490
	Waterloo	97,183	94,805	312,740	311,026
Michigan:	Adrian	28,028	26,611	92,305	88,167
	Battle Creek	76,866	68,572	253,392	246,888
	Bay City	58,974	50,340	188,671	174,384
	Detroit	7,564,518	5,978,443	22,159,116	19,495,468
	Flint	187,308	168,831	577,358	569,128
	Grand Rapids	370,456	322,277	1,140,997	1,043,704
	Jackson	108,764	89,023	330,207	301,099
	Kalamazoo	164,896	174,345	539,144	616,146
	Lansing	165,988	149,700	505,148	467,718
	Muskegon	100,674	81,902	311,103	273,747
	Port Huron	42,155	38,070	126,882	124,378
	Saginaw	126,196	109,001	403,479	377,215
Wisconsin:	Green Bay	94,466	87,768	294,359	283,370
	Kenosha	70,320	61,973	221,675	190,178
	Madison	216,262	184,706	640,300	576,926
	Manitowoc	31,837	33,185	105,107	109,858
	Milwaukee	1,885,765	1,651,275	5,981,263	5,460,110
	Oshkosh	43,493	37,981	135,741	124,428
	Racine	109,491	92,959	336,209	301,180
	Sheboygan	82,186	61,700	240,058	206,355

BANK DEBITS - February 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		February 1960	February 1959	Three months ended February 1960	Three months ended February 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS			
Arkansas:	El Dorado	32,990	32,092	106,713	104,357
	Fort Smith	58,176	58,031	187,475	189,734
	Helena	12,517	10,134	47,819	36,012
	Little Rock	228,054	219,118	742,560	715,341
	Pine Bluff	46,488	41,816	180,343	158,932
	Texarkana (Also see Texas, p. 8)	22,282	21,550	74,699	72,034
Illinois:	Alton	44,905	39,356	139,558	131,942
	E. St. Louis & Nat'l. Stock Yards	132,001	133,211	438,414	449,350
	Quincy	47,435	44,113	150,553	145,310
Indiana:	Evansville	165,222	153,428	534,885	546,540
Kentucky:	Louisville	889,068	828,565	2,858,022	2,795,123
	Owensboro	51,991	62,287	177,925	183,984
	Paducah	35,733	31,629	115,366	105,441
Mississippi:	Greenville	32,819	30,118	114,906	102,969
Missouri:	Cape Girardeau	20,255	16,781	67,077	58,423
	Hannibal	12,829	11,094	41,338	38,196
	Jefferson City	116,044	99,264	385,085	335,728
	St. Louis	2,658,767	2,283,158	8,376,477	7,677,486
	Sedalia	17,763	16,265	59,485	57,906
	Springfield	107,873	98,627	347,195	324,279
Tennessee:	Jackson	31,636	25,735	99,648	85,765
	Memphis	859,309	728,669	2,992,969	2,529,184
		DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS			
Minnesota:	Duluth	134,950	127,817	446,675	441,755
	Mankato	34,883	31,598	111,206	106,968
	Minneapolis	1,851,663	1,599,505	5,896,117	5,616,901
	Red Wing	13,968	7,037	31,081	26,238
	Rochester	50,380	45,605	164,436	152,986
	St. Cloud	27,138	24,318	84,863	80,762
	St. Paul	788,391	697,647	2,507,121	2,388,632
	South St. Paul	84,451	79,240	265,199	283,989
	Winona	22,840	21,567	74,299	69,471
Montana:	Billings	89,413	79,005	294,616	287,223
	Butte	43,317	45,183	139,101	164,519
	Great Falls	68,678	63,533	230,147	229,641
	Helena	51,686	39,117	143,038	147,174
North Dakota:	Bismarck	28,503	27,938	91,772	91,200
	Dickinson	10,050	8,715	34,613	29,904
	Fargo	80,925	73,498	252,003	255,135
	Grand Forks	30,447	25,657	96,477	87,031
	Jamestown	10,119	9,720	33,355	33,384
	Minot	32,317	27,878	103,194	95,971
South Dakota:	Aberdeen	33,703	25,125	92,147	81,210
	Sioux Falls	116,688	101,083	360,742	344,620
Wisconsin:	Eau Claire	54,801	47,613	166,254	154,999
	La Crosse	66,239	55,150	190,757	181,463
	Superior	21,181	18,627	61,188	60,029

BANK DEBITS - February 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		February 1960	February 1959	Three months ended February 1960	Three months ended February 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY			
Colorado:	Colorado Springs	102,543	99,104	321,349	330,989
	Denver	1,282,612	1,135,638	4,138,152	3,789,924
	Grand Junction	34,029	31,980	112,417	110,784
	Greeley	45,570	37,994	142,992	133,303
	Pueblo	75,772	69,992	250,499	244,244
Kansas:	Atchison	13,815	15,510	46,677	49,942
	Dodge City	19,048	21,093	63,706	71,542
	Emporia	16,866	16,447	56,773	56,028
	Hutchinson	52,638	50,863	181,688	171,459
	Independence	10,965	11,650	37,289	36,203
	Kansas City	116,752	119,110	396,046	409,754
	Lawrence	21,925	20,102	68,312	64,695
	Manhattan	17,054	18,574	56,979	58,767
	Parsons	8,675	8,622	32,069	29,746
	Pittsburg	18,613	16,871	59,771	55,525
	Salina	45,126	45,079	166,116	160,314
	Topeka	165,578	148,867	541,632	489,419
	Wichita	432,144	418,943	1,391,587	1,397,564
Missouri:	Independence	20,094	20,850	69,681	71,374
	Joplin	41,086	41,164	131,690	137,609
	Kansas City	1,788,796	1,646,151	5,798,740	5,592,768
	St. Joseph	124,442	115,278	412,047	408,036
Nebraska:	Fremont	22,177	21,824	74,848	72,057
	Grand Island	30,442	30,203	101,566	98,932
	Hastings	20,134	20,224	72,679	71,635
	Lincoln	153,566	145,983	511,447	494,162
	Omaha	813,214	763,252	2,569,786	2,569,349
New Mexico:	Albuquerque	282,547	244,602	851,193	793,264
	Santa Fe	54,293	50,620	168,685	167,563
Oklahoma:	Bartlesville	288,463	276,453	940,833	879,758
	Enid	55,158	55,064	176,490	181,212
	Guthrie	5,816	5,354	19,019	17,887
	Lawton	29,223	27,464	98,534	95,339
	Muskogee	36,445	37,946	135,340	144,138
	Norman	17,298	16,338	54,423	50,209
	Oklahoma City	659,198	622,186	2,156,411	2,008,091
	Okmulgee	8,479	8,688	27,828	28,530
	Ponca City	30,079	24,683	87,151	81,516
	Tulsa	968,301	926,573	3,199,971	3,145,853
Wyoming:	Casper	65,808	66,540	220,907	225,354
	Cheyenne	57,075	47,093	191,245	165,066

BANK DEBITS - February 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		February 1960	February 1959	Three months ended February 1960	Three months ended February 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS			
Arizona:	Tucson	233,061	209,305	722,386	669,530
Louisiana:	Monroe	78,614	67,676	250,363	231,621
	Shreveport	318,414	282,308	1,018,062	926,429
New Mexico:	Roswell	37,107	32,273	121,674	111,837
Texas:	Abilene	93,314	93,287	300,707	295,788
	Amarillo	214,542	195,874	668,327	640,088
	Austin	214,392	188,724	655,162	578,381
	Beaumont	161,156	143,122	499,784	479,978
	Corpus Christi	179,176	173,300	570,665	572,594
	Corsicana	15,901	15,070	54,512	54,258
	Dallas	2,653,559	2,305,495	8,993,464	8,050,895
	El Paso	338,304	328,233	1,087,988	1,085,856
	Fort Worth	737,008	713,512	2,401,295	2,419,205
	Galveston	91,589	80,607	285,131	267,030
	Houston	2,530,976	2,327,075	7,996,528	7,705,068
	Laredo	27,319	24,641	86,877	80,595
	Lubbock	215,204	174,604	806,406	647,162
	Port Arthur	59,414	53,899	198,366	188,089
	San Angelo	50,586	47,536	157,242	154,756
	San Antonio	578,727	523,254	1,830,122	1,742,233
	Texarkana (Also see Arkansas, p. 6)	20,524	20,205	68,417	63,726
	Tyler	82,029	80,970	256,714	268,273
	Waco	100,746	93,729	325,320	309,609
	Wichita Falls	111,406	103,895	369,196	346,769
		DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO			
Arizona:	Phoenix	697,834	655,174	2,154,303	1,947,601
California:	Bakersfield	167,907	135,938	621,322	539,414
	Berkeley	137,713	130,495	447,585	423,578
	Fresno	302,107	243,806	1,034,839	858,508
	Long Beach	348,029	347,688	1,079,792	1,115,082
	Los Angeles	6,640,019	6,510,769	21,227,493	21,295,183
	Modesto	82,848	74,387	278,956	268,411
	Oakland	789,042	686,696	2,584,906	2,495,869
	Pasadena	233,915	204,205	746,592	682,973
	Riverside	114,197	105,493	374,369	340,574
	Sacramento	1,368,011	1,494,768	3,843,091	3,355,242
	San Bernardino	118,801	118,931	391,853	410,129
	San Diego	923,847	720,034	2,884,479	2,392,750
	San Francisco	4,517,371	3,868,684	14,364,942	13,176,609
	San Jose	348,716	312,300	1,186,161	1,070,375
	Santa Barbara	92,274	75,471	294,026	259,180
	Santa Rosa	58,659	46,628	185,013	180,022
	Stockton	118,498	104,866	410,867	352,437
Idaho:	Boise	126,067	121,508	414,377	406,304
Nevada:	Reno	108,338	94,296	350,682	294,971
Oregon:	Eugene	86,736	73,325	297,687	249,270
	Portland	1,096,385	985,806	3,600,081	3,276,057
	Salem	121,157	121,747	390,409	419,304
Utah:	Ogden	82,686	67,903	279,698	281,672
	Salt Lake City	511,783	444,521	1,711,220	1,549,237
Washington:	Bellingham	36,772	36,565	116,240	113,029
	Everett	57,275	51,079	177,590	168,876
	Seattle	1,534,265	1,395,318	4,776,509	4,239,786
	Spokane	263,817	241,851	840,300	788,504
	Tacoma	215,219	202,777	743,838	681,663
	Walla Walla	31,158	29,017	100,085	93,420
	Yakima	63,926	61,625	216,259	209,365

BANK DEBITS

TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U. S. Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of March aggregated $246 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $698 billion or 8.8 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 10.0 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 8.1 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was 8.1 per cent.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	March 1960	March 1959	Three months ended March 1960	Three months ended March 1959
Boston	9,274	8,622	26,511	24,596
New York	102,687	90,408	287,878	261,975
Philadelphia	9,829	8,993	28,070	25,658
Cleveland	16,122	14,383	45,562	40,658
Richmond	8,768	8,413	25,973	24,361
Atlanta	10,664	10,131	31,112	29,488
Chicago	36,039	33,442	101,437	92,346
St. Louis	6,097	5,865	17,661	16,540
Minneapolis	4,035	3,801	11,624	10,937
Kansas City	8,950	8,580	25,648	24,724
Dallas	9,948	8,798	28,973	26,578
San Francisco	23,283	21,929	67,312	63,222
Total, 344 reporting centers	245,695	223,367	697,760	641,085
New York City	96,593	84,710	270,179	245,564
6 other centers*	50,410	47,485	142,340	131,624
337 other centers	98,693	91,172	285,241	263,896

ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS

	Without seasonal adjustment			Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	Mar. 1960	Feb. 1960	Mar. 1959	Mar. 1960	Feb. 1960	Mar. 1959
New York City	60.3	56.3	54.6	57.9	58.5	52.4
6 other centers*	p/36.6	33.4	34.3	p/33.9	35.7	31.8
337 other centers	p/25.7	25.0	24.0	p/25.8	26.4	24.0

*Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. p/ Preliminary.

BANK DEBITS - March 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		March 1960	March 1959	Three months ended March 1960	Three months ended March 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON			
Connecticut:	Hartford	1,324,959	1,204,905	3,688,741	3,488,543
	New Haven	457,182	394,974	1,309,824	1,187,277
	New London	86,562	80,029	251,197	238,946
	Waterbury	151,992	109,606	401,196	321,927
Maine:	Bangor	85,723	72,843	242,578	224,480
	Lewiston-Auburn	49,335	48,542	143,754	138,425
	Portland	163,396	140,591	468,994	406,228
Massachusetts:	Boston	4,858,788	4,655,012	14,008,057	13,084,859
	Brockton	86,138	80,496	248,202	233,230
	Fall River	71,072	68,638	200,842	200,840
	Holyoke	67,462	61,453	191,838	176,752
	Lawrence	70,060	61,286	199,634	181,498
	Lowell	91,410	80,667	246,509	231,889
	Lynn	77,064	68,854	220,157	200,463
	New Bedford	80,444	70,920	231,215	208,929
	Pittsfield	63,528	54,828	183,802	161,506
	Springfield	342,589	304,024	949,656	860,130
	Worcester	303,417	279,418	846,495	778,834
New Hampshire:	Concord	39,473	34,366	105,716	93,973
	Manchester	97,205	88,954	283,245	259,440
Rhode Island:	Providence	653,076	612,291	1,930,824	1,772,860
Vermont:	Burlington	52,697	49,754	158,985	145,031
		DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK			
Connecticut:	Bridgeport	282,492	259,083	818,021	758,791
	Stamford	149,514	128,549	439,515	381,138
New Jersey:	Elizabeth	241,299	208,805	699,021	613,712
	Jersey City	589,027	560,523	1,701,221	1,589,948
	Montclair	79,159	66,479	222,703	192,581
	Newark	1,521,037	1,342,693	4,353,537	3,783,034
	Paterson-Passaic	509,213	486,939	1,518,709	1,439,259
New York:	Binghamton	90,514	88,881	272,654	263,577
	Buffalo	992,559	1,018,004	2,913,088	2,929,951
	Elmira	69,873	62,669	202,258	189,472
	Jamestown	51,571	50,955	146,230	145,828
	New York	96,592,538	84,710,430	270,179,154	245,563,864
	Poughkeepsie	96,924	85,035	283,222	254,599
	Rochester	742,175	692,176	2,132,929	1,962,690
	Schenectady	104,483	97,472	309,302	288,484
	Syracuse	428,373	408,454	1,259,390	1,214,283
	Utica	146,703	140,868	427,034	403,344

BANK DEBITS - March 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		March 1960	March 1959	Three months ended March 1960	Three months ended March 1959
DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA					
Delaware:	Wilmington	845,918	701,647	2,371,819	1,972,690
New Jersey:	Atlantic City	92,570	88,339	277,844	257,347
	Camden	349,886	272,061	950,347	785,264
	Trenton	365,064	359,778	1,129,979	1,089,344
Pennsylvania:	Allentown	152,627	139,484	437,220	398,387
	Altoona	48,580	47,367	143,556	134,240
	Bethlehem	70,465	66,420	208,346	184,056
	Chester	92,385	85,271	264,053	246,680
	Harrisburg	226,837	209,950	646,421	605,093
	Hazleton	34,480	30,788	105,769	95,957
	Johnstown	71,377	66,975	203,832	191,123
	Lancaster	129,501	121,460	393,211	346,687
	Lebanon	35,023	30,629	100,705	90,262
	Norristown	76,895	70,694	229,743	204,699
	Philadelphia	6,626,254	6,129,002	18,868,207	17,422,936
	Reading	184,956	161,255	523,217	463,460
	Scranton	140,530	141,897	402,923	405,194
	Wilkes-Barre	111,087	104,138	310,010	305,946
	Williamsport	42,331	40,807	123,021	117,179
	York	131,781	125,357	379,907	341,910
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND					
Kentucky:	Covington-Newport	68,554	65,885	206,879	197,781
	Lexington	144,704	114,667	484,213	391,288
Ohio:	Akron	602,928	581,646	1,731,036	1,635,967
	Canton	215,919	200,749	624,389	550,000
	Cincinnati	1,869,915	1,720,438	5,377,264	4,937,272
	Cleveland	4,009,472	3,572,842	11,791,121	10,291,179
	Columbus	1,090,186	1,027,373	3,132,546	3,082,780
	Dayton	550,800	502,935	1,565,533	1,400,755
	Hamilton	83,612	85,866	234,085	223,678
	Lima	71,304	66,372	208,773	191,706
	Lorain	42,922	39,500	129,022	113,340
	Mansfield	94,319	85,393	261,831	231,243
	Middletown	72,725	71,808	195,598	192,492
	Portsmouth	32,406	31,430	92,985	86,071
	Springfield	82,099	75,313	231,997	221,070
	Steubenville	40,524	37,278	122,319	105,284
	Toledo	745,211	656,025	2,082,344	1,808,434
	Warren	95,467	80,756	271,039	234,286
	Youngstown	277,856	254,124	828,396	719,184
	Zanesville	43,643	42,530	127,163	116,837
Pennsylvania:	Butler	64,161	54,114	182,008	154,860
	Erie	164,304	153,999	470,520	424,325
	Franklin	10,827	9,980	31,936	28,933
	Greensburg	33,849	30,552	106,312	89,557
	Oil City	26,955	26,500	79,348	76,456
	Pittsburgh	5,447,694	4,668,091	14,588,952	12,785,378
	Sharon	49,315	46,364	142,990	127,204
West Virginia:	Wheeling	90,092	80,646	261,283	240,823

BANK DEBITS - March 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		March 1960	March 1959	Three months ended March 1960	Three months ended March 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND			
District of Columbia:	Washington	1,880,499	1,880,327	5,659,278	5,372,760
Maryland:	Baltimore	2,112,739	2,024,065	6,209,112	5,722,318
	Cumberland	31,595	30,322	94,644	89,034
	Frederick	33,079	30,989	93,430	88,174
	Hagerstown	48,760	46,642	140,536	140,428
North Carolina:	Asheville	82,050	81,398	261,078	246,635
	Charlotte	572,726	555,678	1,729,617	1,582,931
	Durham	104,501	92,854	305,829	284,030
	Greensboro	249,160	242,179	753,997	715,597
	Kinston	23,449	23,037	76,374	79,200
	Raleigh	310,186	299,318	899,092	824,027
	Wilmington	58,932	58,662	174,104	169,945
	Wilson	28,867	27,299	80,949	81,598
	Winston-Salem	232,390	219,035	706,486	665,033
South Carolina:	Charleston	126,351	114,888	383,097	341,395
	Columbia	262,156	224,736	744,766	679,899
	Greenville	205,921	186,019	589,667	537,094
	Spartanburg	88,115	83,234	271,597	246,941
Virginia:	Charlottesville	49,004	49,784	149,365	144,830
	Danville	46,655	45,976	144,932	138,851
	Lynchburg	73,830	69,041	217,866	200,704
	Newport News	86,212	78,760	247,149	222,542
	Norfolk	390,894	352,591	1,099,134	1,006,587
	Portsmouth	49,271	46,562	142,627	130,846
	Richmond	971,790	958,171	2,947,863	2,902,486
	Roanoke	187,111	184,801	544,904	518,141
West Virginia:	Bluefield	48,844	47,017	134,602	140,984
	Charleston	230,209	192,355	631,558	576,039
	Clarksburg	42,960	39,675	123,391	116,482
	Huntington	96,171	86,586	292,558	276,065
	Parkersburg	43,097	41,186	122,942	119,755
		DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA			
Alabama:	Anniston	39,682	38,056	122,099	113,300
	Birmingham	851,324	799,236	2,449,118	2,352,963
	Dothan	35,649	31,625	101,911	95,657
	Gadsden	37,823	36,110	111,186	109,876
	Mobile	286,250	267,026	843,102	787,855
	Montgomery	163,992	167,592	486,399	484,379
Florida:	Jacksonville	890,762	831,893	2,562,970	2,376,415
	Miami	965,340	940,809	2,876,041	2,695,773
	Orlando	282,376	251,411	833,768	745,865
	Pensacola	90,698	86,822	268,783	254,269
	St. Petersburg	256,500	239,683	755,342	708,613
	Tampa	458,784	440,021	1,335,211	1,267,795
Georgia:	Albany	53,241	46,056	155,502	135,974
	Atlanta	2,068,713	1,983,532	6,101,476	5,619,621
	Augusta	110,901	104,838	330,216	298,237
	Brunswick	23,672	26,806	74,773	76,244
	Columbus	105,606	101,727	313,179	293,517
	Elberton	8,832	8,853	26,998	25,649
	Macon	121,532	123,348	367,027	357,035
	Newnan	21,205	17,553	62,187	53,534
	Savannah	206,385	207,190	588,155	581,642
	Valdosta	33,732	32,735	100,283	93,564
Louisiana:	Baton Rouge	278,290	264,914	817,653	804,551
	Lake Charles	83,249	88,149	252,889	270,159
	New Orleans	1,470,397	1,346,552	4,112,678	3,938,022
Mississippi:	Hattiesburg	36,663	34,609	111,686	102,819
	Jackson	292,291	273,421	871,455	808,522
	Meridian	44,235	46,223	128,307	126,098
	Vicksburg	20,719	18,037	57,686	55,998
Tennessee:	Chattanooga	345,892	335,408	1,047,293	976,439
	Knoxville	236,068	228,865	703,693	674,974
	Nashville r/	743,486	711,906	2,142,944	2,202,927

r/ Revised figure: Nashville, Tennessee, February, 1960, 692,633.

BANK DEBITS - March 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		March 1960	March 1959	Three months ended March 1960	Three months ended March 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO			
Illinois:	Aurora	83,109	74,056	237,666	209,654
	Bloomington	73,034	76,889	214,713	210,672
	Champaign-Urbana	81,225	76,648	235,595	236,645
	Chicago	19,104,660	17,929,087	52,149,280	47,812,915
	Danville	48,405	48,975	148,649	149,874
	Decatur	119,633	120,352	347,174	347,848
	Elgin	49,766	48,124	145,011	138,504
	Joliet	93,127	83,626	274,868	252,083
	Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	114,278	105,307	341,289	311,940
	Peoria	236,487	246,084	683,688	689,221
	Rockford	226,539	191,234	628,578	548,468
	Springfield	135,649	128,788	395,746	384,058
Indiana:	Fort Wayne	301,853	271,636	876,336	789,998
	Gary	149,786	135,531	441,028	376,861
	Hammond	86,901	81,318	255,532	233,545
	Indianapolis	1,284,553	1,258,299	3,821,311	3,605,408
	Lafayette	85,398	72,780	251,749	216,476
	Muncie	96,270	84,497	280,647	238,320
	South Bend	236,449	231,153	669,349	654,038
	Terre Haute	95,594	86,885	281,817	249,565
Iowa:	Burlington	39,233	36,430	113,878	105,128
	Cedar Rapids	151,235	138,392	424,886	407,329
	Clinton	26,560	27,583	80,863	81,532
	Davenport	133,363	121,840	384,756	354,772
	Des Moines	600,073	589,010	1,696,341	1,647,074
	Dubuque	76,650	69,723	216,720	210,378
	Mason City	47,373	43,477	134,770	131,858
	Muscatine	20,104	18,276	56,473	51,589
	Ottumwa	39,919	36,795	112,640	107,329
	Sioux City	199,071	190,569	565,578	566,854
	Waterloo	108,705	98,209	310,740	302,210
Michigan:	Adrian	33,580	29,856	94,889	88,115
	Battle Creek	82,327	82,847	248,385	241,364
	Bay City	67,657	55,010	192,680	166,967
	Detroit	7,539,298	6,870,265	22,264,822	19,491,527
	Flint	206,629	186,723	583,379	550,953
	Grand Rapids	391,706	352,271	1,134,104	1,028,503
	Jackson	111,511	97,770	328,532	291,637
	Kalamazoo	192,188	193,131	533,896	562,781
	Lansing	182,470	153,990	524,291	460,134
	Muskegon	109,207	90,328	315,735	270,387
	Port Huron	42,542	40,342	127,545	121,492
	Saginaw	133,775	118,913	394,601	354,661
Wisconsin:	Green Bay	103,560	96,861	294,769	279,426
	Kenosha	82,490	69,166	222,903	192,605
	Madison	221,542	202,877	643,890	580,046
	Manitowoc	35,585	39,738	100,206	109,453
	Milwaukee	2,107,473	1,819,613	5,941,622	5,301,354
	Oshkosh	47,600	42,650	135,661	123,414
	Racine	121,598	107,104	338,709	304,313
	Sheboygan	80,943	71,206	239,037	204,543

BANK DEBITS - March 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		March 1960	March 1959	Three months ended March 1960	Three months ended March 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS			
Arkansas:	El Dorado	32,817	35,456	97,679	102,790
	Fort Smith	60,410	64,460	181,640	186,907
	Helena	11,610	10,546	43,380	32,331
	Little Rock	256,066	251,541	727,213	710,600
	Pine Bluff	49,002	49,539	151,154	144,740
	Texarkana (Also see Texas, p. 8)	25,060	23,658	72,952	70,104
Illinois:	Alton	50,076	47,618	139,605	129,971
	E. St. Louis & Nat'l. Stock Yards	152,778	150,088	431,206	433,793
	Quincy	49,172	48,560	145,566	139,870
Indiana:	Evansville	176,219	183,655	527,254	530,694
Kentucky:	Louisville	928,835	949,908	2,741,939	2,717,608
	Owensboro	53,882	52,277	165,563	173,870
	Paducah	37,734	34,510	110,866	101,820
Mississippi:	Greenville	33,197	30,744	105,105	97,926
Missouri:	Cape Girardeau	22,785	18,700	67,038	57,139
	Hannibal	12,868	12,474	39,733	36,614
	Jefferson City	101,885	100,110	384,688	341,961
	St. Louis	2,983,150	2,790,367	8,323,023	7,630,202
	Sedalia	17,104	17,270	55,312	53,714
	Springfield	109,891	112,676	338,477	323,306
Tennessee:	Jackson	31,240	32,388	95,113	87,559
	Memphis	901,194	848,365	2,716,084	2,436,315
		DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS			
Minnesota:	Duluth	143,793	141,919	422,044	416,219
	Mankato	38,097	35,770	107,152	103,924
	Minneapolis	1,952,566	1,892,759	5,711,717	5,378,382
	Red Wing	8,139	8,671	30,201	24,647
	Rochester	54,843	51,212	159,241	149,608
	St. Cloud	29,706	27,489	84,008	78,315
	St. Paul	924,692	787,376	2,523,515	2.294,155
	South St. Paul	89,191	85,882	261,560	261,888
	Winona	24,249	22,667	72,323	67,104
Montana:	Billings	95,457	92,569	278,448	267,602
	Butte	54,626	58,186	142,587	158,636
	Great Falls	72,690	70,066	222,934	216,319
	Helena	45,845	47,451	140,323	137,684
North Dakota:	Bismarck	32,461	31,904	91,008	89,612
	Dickinson	11,262	9,260	34,194	28,864
	Fargo	85,044	84,218	248,616	244,757
	Grand Forks	36,945	30,165	99,300	85,870
	Jamestown	10,873	10,861	32,546	32,669
	Minot	34,404	32,090	102,490	94,442
South Dakota:	Aberdeen	25,200	29,601	90,368	83,422
	Sioux Falls	114,015	110,002	346,568	329,279
Wisconsin:	Eau Claire	55,736	55,197	161,837	152,963
	La Crosse	75,630	67,303	201,676	183,325
	Superior	19,527	18,577	59,760	57,784

BANK DEBITS - March 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		March 1960	March 1959	Three months ended March 1960	Three months ended March 1959
DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY					
Colorado:	Colorado Springs	107,106	118,250	315,105	330,147
	Denver	1,506,839	1,357,551	4,120,458	3,786,835
	Grand Junction	38,081	36,649	109,855	108,181
	Greeley	52,014	44,735	146,762	132,547
	Pueblo	91,558	86,059	248,010	236,123
Kansas:	Atchison	15,447	16,899	45,592	48,993
	Dodge City	19,914	23,889	62,354	72,214
	Emporia	17,230	19,096	54,153	55,404
	Hutchinson	55,857	53,048	174,469	166,748
	Independence	10,971	11,742	34,776	34,941
	Kansas City	125,901	133,107	378,432	391,173
	Lawrence	21,500	20,272	65,076	62,400
	Manhattan	17,463	19,345	54,951	58,666
	Parsons	9,718	9,473	30,413	28,359
	Pittsburg	18,556	17,932	56,581	53,682
	Salina	50,517	50,435	160,345	153,450
	Topeka	191,242	165,029	535,260	482,912
	Wichita	441,938	471,674	1,352,628	1,359,002
Missouri:	Independence	23,303	26,907	66,577	72,577
	Joplin	43,444	45,962	128,656	133,146
	Kansas City	1,996,256	1,941,151	5,691,479	5,444,856
	St. Joseph	135,469	133,843	397,730	392,768
Nebraska:	Fremont	24,697	23,075	71,682	70,112
	Grand Island	30,612	33,540	94,690	97,837
	Hastings	21,065	22,150	66,044	67,407
	Lincoln	185,771	162,618	513,735	485,200
	Omaha	885,538	873,175	2,534,283	2,534,393
New Mexico:	Albuquerque	291,513	284,355	845,273	792,242
	Santa Fe	65,917	55,783	177,969	165,309
Oklahoma:	Bartlesville	355,721	303,514	932,044	882,799
	Enid	57,646	60,001	177,930	183,387
	Guthrie	6,107	6,014	18,732	18,070
	Lawton	32,886	32,918	95,630	93,727
	Muskogee	38,646	40,172	118,753	121,650
	Norman	18,556	17,018	54,931	49,867
	Oklahoma City	679,030	681,188	2,054,222	1,993,876
	Okmulgee	8,746	9,032	26,870	27,386
	Ponca City	29,697	28,740	87,090	84,417
	Tulsa	1,057,089	1,026,038	3,124,015	3,069,454
Wyoming:	Casper	73,650	69,189	213,655	218,890
	Cheyenne	96,706	48,855	210,291	163,280

BANK DEBITS - March 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		March 1960	March 1959	Three months ended March 1960	Three months ended March 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS			
Arizona:	Tucson	248,174	232,899	722,780	674,116
Louisiana:	Monroe	88,932	76,422	252,684	224,491
	Shreveport	342,349	315,175	1,003,512	925,559
New Mexico:	Roswell	41,019	35,780	118,736	106,637
Texas:	Abilene	98,794	98,004	291,848	289,148
	Amarillo	226,385	221,993	657,478	639,634
	Austin	212,482	207,231	653,981	592,920
	Beaumont	164,835	157,721	484,856	463,869
	Corpus Christi	186,756	188,212	570,531	567,088
	Corsicana	15,235	16,401	50,292	51,454
	Dallas	3,017,239	2,492,536	8,747,929	7,528,515
	El Paso	378,132	377,446	1,066,780	1,083,303
	Fort Worth	816,008	781,284	2,343,867	2,318,301
	Galveston	91,237	87,234	273,953	253,346
	Houston	2,705,280	2,269,783	7,774,285	7,172,409
	Laredo	29,643	25,829	87,702	77,465
	Lubbock	212,642	181,021	726,070	599,279
	Port Arthur	65,161	57,869	191,110	180,231
	San Angelo	52,146	54,677	155,637	155,936
	San Antonio	612,018	590,289	1,793,403	1,700,274
	Texarkana (Also see Arkansas, p. 6)	21,130	21,523	64,602	63,605
	Tyler	86,100	87,446	254,617	261,720
	Waco	116,022	105,159	326,951	308,004
	Wichita Falls	120,681	116,438	358,929	340,379
		DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO			
Arizona:	Phoenix	800,901	643,069	2,233,554	1,986,444
California:	Bakersfield	176,964	148,019	544,845	481,641
	Berkeley	149,303	137,761	442,757	415,532
	Fresno	307,813	260,136	953,552	811,142
	Long Beach	387,287	388,967	1,101,318	1,115,896
	Los Angeles	7,199,361	7,407,941	20,825,900	21,140,771
	Modesto	95,911	82,496	276,072	251,337
	Oakland	843,979	841,630	2,508,333	2,374,008
	Pasadena	255,473	228,481	742,450	670,202
	Riverside	125,304	109,918	364,030	330,756
	Sacramento	1,277,499	1,184,581	4,040,338	3,690,203
	San Bernardino	130,040	130,970	373,289	387,378
	San Diego	977,843	844,962	2,859,931	2,417,477
	San Francisco	5,081,309	4,493,612	14,224,177	12,671,297
	San Jose	409,760	374,365	1,191,259	1,049,171
	Santa Barbara	93,373	89,719	283,751	257,230
	Santa Rosa	58,068	54,455	180,537	158,689
	Stockton	135,268	119,973	396,895	352,918
Idaho:	Boise	132,718	134,117	402,188	402,236
Nevada:	Reno	122,318	104,053	354,693	302,106
Oregon:	Eugene	89,147	83,735	272,348	243,939
	Portland	1,222,761	1,058,870	3,551,456	3,189,870
	Salem	117,179	112,807	360,659	383,118
Utah:	Ogden	95,028	91,281	264,030	259,892
	Salt Lake City	580,273	537,250	1,648,917	1,503,536
Washington:	Bellingham	40,078	39,498	115,624	112,947
	Everett	61,872	59,659	174,422	166,854
	Seattle	1,702,044	1,578,660	4,746,434	4,361,582
	Spokane	287,402	260,310	839,129	771,556
	Tacoma	220,826	224,528	729,081	665,089
	Walla Walla	34,258	32,141	99,326	92,808
	Yakima	71,855	71,172	210,674	204,838

BANK DEBITS

TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U. S. Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of April aggregated $226 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $694 billion or 7.6 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 8.4 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 7.4 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was 7.0 per cent.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	April 1960	April 1959	Three months ended April 1960	Three months ended April 1959
Boston	8,755	8,749	26,519	24,936
New York	91,792	93,687	285,263	263,525
Philadelphia	9,365	9,291	28,279	26,169
Cleveland	14,724	14,460	45,384	41,382
Richmond	8,525	8,537	25,846	24,557
Atlanta	9,978	9,872	30,702	29,288
Chicago	32,653	31,601	101,191	92,686
St. Louis	5,711	5,668	17,432	16,518
Minneapolis	3,792	3,800	11,574	10,883
Kansas City	8,421	8,611	25,427	24,693
Dallas	9,226	8,927	28,318	26,004
San Francisco	23,065	22,159	67,744	63,852
Total, 344 reporting centers	226,007	225,362	693,677	644,494
New York City	86,174	88,049	267,824	247,106
6 other centers*	46,893	45,955	142,929	133,075
337 other centers	92,940	91,358	282,924	264,313

ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS

	Without seasonal adjustment			Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	Apr. 1960	Mar. 1960	Apr. 1959	Apr. 1960	Mar. 1960	Apr. 1959
New York City	56.3	60.3	56.4	56.4	57.9	56.6
6 other centers*	p/35.7	36.6	33.3	p/35.5	34.0	33.1
337 other centers	p/25.5	25.8	24.0	p/26.2	25.8	24.7

* Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. p/ Preliminary.

BANK DEBITS
(In thousands of dollars)

		April 1960	April 1959	Three months ended April 1960	Three months ended April 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON			
Connecticut:	Hartford	1,192,837	1,207,892	3,705,310	3,533,250
	New Haven	420,624	412,727	1,291,883	1,190,118
	New London	82,796	85,275	251,837	240,431
	Waterbury	132,469	111,206	407,595	321,433
Maine:	Bangor	83,209	75,009	244,224	215,803
	Lewiston-Auburn	48,068	45,025	146,783	135,852
	Portland	155,718	138,916	467,500	402,933
Massachusetts:	Boston	4,675,144	4,728,133	14,043,374	13,353,389
	Brockton	83,798	82,964	250,337	234,684
	Fall River	68,588	68,694	203,137	197,207
	Holyoke	60,355	62,953	189,548	177,844
	Lawrence	64,797	60,414	199,323	177,271
	Lowell	84,742	81,956	250,138	233,832
	Lynn	72,512	71,933	220,867	202,506
	New Bedford	78,583	75,108	230,170	210,218
	Pittsfield	58,875	55,762	180,414	161,645
	Springfield	319,001	316,341	954,553	880,564
	Worcester	269,153	267,999	838,092	777,399
New Hampshire:	Concord	36,350	33,906	108,172	95,485
	Manchester	92,084	90,075	281,341	258,796
Rhode Island:	Providence	624,624	627,386	1,899,948	1,790,784
Vermont:	Burlington	50,256	49,338	154,375	144,667
		DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK			
Connecticut:	Bridgeport	265,855	271,780	812,325	765,268
	Stamford	147,212	126,355	437,095	372,561
New Jersey:	Elizabeth	234,001	208,029	702,628	600,051
	Jersey City	545,630	533,311	1,696,253	1,587,014
	Montclair	71,331	70,490	221,205	195,914
	Newark	1,343,148	1,316,512	4,245,311	3,819,942
	Paterson-Passaic	472,718	487,340	1,482,830	1,427,276
New York:	Binghamton	91,621	89,689	270,243	261,498
	Buffalo	904,246	1,027,591	2,859,396	2,983,291
	Elmira	64,795	62,537	197,498	181,820
	Jamestown	49,152	48,202	148,109	143,422
	New York	86,174,149	88,049,398	267,824,361	247,106,195
	Poughkeepsie	95,161	81,987	284,702	242,833
	Rochester	666,504	653,331	2,086,001	1,938,584
	Schenectady	106,628	102,157	312,163	288,995
	Syracuse	408,054	412,627	1,248,350	1,202,378
	Utica	151,955	145,618	434,297	408,206

		BANK DEBITS (In thousands of dollars)			
		April 1960	April 1959	Three months ended April 1960	Three months ended April 1959
DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA					
Delaware:	Wilmington	781,636	712,555	2,389,832	1,985,975
New Jersey:	Atlantic City	90,489	91,380	277,600	260,884
	Camden	289,986	280,261	942,966	798,338
	Trenton	472,019	429,018	1,195,302	1,131,146
Pennsylvania:	Allentown	145,030	141,009	435,038	402,239
	Altoona	48,769	45,917	142,164	134,136
	Bethlehem	63,016	65,150	202,021	186,841
	Chester	90,195	91,380	268,874	255,021
	Harrisburg	207,381	213,593	641,653	608,168
	Hazleton	33,165	31,660	102,965	93,357
	Johnstown	71,547	66,583	209,435	194,976
	Lancaster	121,275	119,457	386,514	348,441
	Lebanon	33,186	31,174	100,506	89,928
	Norristown	78,004	75,740	229,800	209,776
	Philadelphia	6,275,322	6,326,153	19,022,011	17,832,788
	Reading	171,112	164,425	520,496	467,857
	Scranton	128,396	134,445	400,769	406,086
	Wilkes-Barre	99,036	103,435	307,793	299,230
	Williamsport	39,877	41,440	121,727	118,117
	York	125,860	126,486	381,600	345,897
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND					
Kentucky:	Covington-Newport	71,006	66,622	205,605	192,344
	Lexington	142,925	120,091	453,522	351,704
Ohio:	Akron	552,628	575,857	1,721,844	1,653,832
	Canton	209,458	193,722	631,434	561,610
	Cincinnati	1,703,477	1,684,956	5,305,057	4,961,062
	Cleveland	3,730,934	3,683,512	11,481,780	10,433,519
	Columbus	1,086,195	1,155,295	3,206,421	3,156,196
	Dayton	500,137	486,962	1,540,185	1,407,478
	Hamilton	79,419	84,364	237,604	234,631
	Lima	75,693	71,408	214,296	195,534
	Lorain	47,964	43,198	134,323	118,930
	Mansfield	84,575	84,223	262,703	238,688
	Middletown	59,630	64,987	192,724	192,625
	Portsmouth	32,086	30,786	94,240	88,782
	Springfield	76,904	78,301	232,435	221,617
	Steubenville	39,968	37,996	121,068	107,281
	Toledo	678,233	652,807	2,084,336	1,857,733
	Warren	86,457	83,167	271,143	238,876
	Youngstown	275,729	276,049	826,124	747,667
	Zanesville	41,404	41,183	127,558	120,181
Pennsylvania:	Butler	62,413	55,180	184,616	158,828
	Erie	150,760	149,328	468,446	436,944
	Franklin	10,903	10,815	32,523	30,048
	Greensburg	32,825	32,056	101,077	91,394
	Oil City	27,182	24,944	79,761	74,667
	Pittsburgh	4,737,641	4,541,978	14,775,315	13,135,479
	Sharon	44,057	47,246	139,942	133,453
West Virginia:	Wheeling	83,734	82,543	257,914	240,564

BANK DEBITS
(In thousands of dollars)

		April 1960	April 1959	Three months ended April 1960	Three months ended April 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND			
District of Columbia:	Washington	1,737,623	1,812,514	5,500,738	5,337,688
Maryland:	Baltimore	2,021,391	2,069,838	6,173,246	5,865,949
	Cumberland	33,086	32,762	96,398	91,605
	Frederick	32,334	33,421	95,685	93,096
	Hagerstown	50,062	47,384	143,221	138,747
North Carolina:	Asheville	89,662	86,449	256,499	244,398
	Charlotte	547,480	571,980	1,681,070	1,615,807
	Durham	99,718	98,056	299,844	281,336
	Greensboro	260,543	276,722	757,343	743,173
	Kinston	25,112	24,984	72,981	72,928
	Raleigh	362,744	301,273	965,837	853,318
	Wilmington	60,554	57,638	177,155	169,166
	Wilson	26,554	27,010	77,743	80,585
	Winston-Salem	247,542	227,064	712,169	662,033
South Carolina:	Charleston	125,811	122,250	378,036	338,539
	Columbia	256,328	244,198	773,267	682,981
	Greenville	186,151	175,066	580,108	530,483
	Spartanburg	88,337	82,101	263,360	239,974
Virginia:	Charlottesville	54,089	51,749	152,853	148,110
	Danville	47,354	47,724	139,332	137,076
	Lynchburg	74,135	72,839	220,675	204,211
	Newport News	79,997	82,956	245,939	231,363
	Norfolk	360,385	334,490	1,099,801	1,007,649
	Portsmouth	46,271	42,800	141,598	130,237
	Richmond	993,844	1,009,443	2,986,438	2,921,591
	Roanoke	182,307	178,273	548,223	525,338
West Virginia:	Bluefield	43,034	45,716	133,988	137,253
	Charleston	201,036	197,849	626,846	568,705
	Clarksburg	43,390	41,351	124,661	116,554
	Huntington	106,211	98,939	297,325	267,418
	Parkersburg	41,514	41,821	124,051	119,233
		DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA			
Alabama:	Anniston	37,832	39,355	117,260	111,806
	Birmingham	784,772	777,120	2,425,281	2,343,729
	Dothan	35,655	31,783	102,342	93,588
	Gadsden	35,845	38,053	109,396	106,124
	Mobile	284,477	271,745	841,912	776,564
	Montgomery	157,274	162,413	482,236	480,501
Florida:	Jacksonville	794,924	769,412	2,549,527	2,343,975
	Miami	895,300	890,651	2,803,370	2,681,613
	Orlando	243,643	236,278	796,694	722,227
	Pensacola	86,830	87,033	265,667	250,772
	St. Petersburg	218,767	225,919	708,077	686,950
	Tampa	430,993	421,023	1,319,534	1,251,272
Georgia:	Albany	49,041	46,870	152,584	135,002
	Atlanta	2,026,117	1,988,306	6,077,601	5,707,603
	Augusta	108,827	101,234	325,134	298,167
	Brunswick	22,427	25,298	68,742	76,301
	Columbus	100,280	101,838	305,677	294,862
	Elberton	9,805	9,164	27,468	25,658
	Macon	117,555	119,181	359,493	356,574
	Newnan	17,942	15,610	58,400	49,522
	Savannah	192,923	194,049	583,317	582,670
	Valdosta	33,363	31,826	98,658	93,073
Louisiana:	Baton Rouge	277,332	275,357	814,109	807,273
	Lake Charles	79,600	87,424	241,926	258,415
	New Orleans	1,325,631	1,326,957	4,111,648	3,912,806
Mississippi:	Hattiesburg	38,058	35,352	110,929	101,662
	Jackson	284,612	281,170	868,779	804,241
	Meridian	40,594	42,638	126,254	126,831
	Vicksburg	19,673	18,546	58,705	54,676
Tennessee:	Chattanooga	311,585	322,605	972,434	942,102
	Knoxville	230,546	228,150	696,092	659,840
	Nashville	686,158	670,007	2,122,277	2,151,889

BANK DEBITS
(In thousands of dollars)

		April 1960	April 1959	Three months ended April 1960	Three months ended April 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO			
Illinois:	Aurora	79,075	73,552	235,095	210,307
	Bloomington r/	71,992	70,815	218,812	211,531
	Champaign-Urbana	81,563	80,248	237,558	228,641
	Chicago	16,393,301	16,249,843	51,771,939	48,107,735
	Danville	52,726	51,480	147,778	146,500
	Decatur	123,304	120,227	353,371	347,679
	Elgin	50,927	46,124	145,853	136,024
	Joliet	88,580	84,725	268,567	242,350
	Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	115,373	111,179	336,203	312,360
	Peoria	220,817	245,723	680,750	704,115
	Rockford	205,979	188,470	628,879	545,480
	Springfield	124,879	135,512	389,071	383,252
Indiana:	Fort Wayne	277,530	284,111	869,826	806,756
	Gary	147,368	136,307	439,445	389,783
	Hammond	89,831	85,050	260,650	236,711
	Indianapolis	1,202,388	1,252,500	3,749,673	3,615,241
	Lafayette	82,229	79,655	250,703	223,303
	Muncie	96,083	85,748	283,026	243,051
	South Bend	228,623	233,994	683,433	669,323
	Terre Haute	93,717	87,449	280,742	250,481
Iowa:	Burlington	40,861	37,738	115,045	106,559
	Cedar Rapids	139,921	144,074	428,683	408,073
	Clinton	29,059	29,086	80,720	81,744
	Davenport	128,707	130,811	379,527	363,066
	Des Moines	509,789	540,093	1,626,621	1,637,013
	Dubuque	72,590	71,492	216,763	206,887
	Mason City	52,155	47,658	140,660	131,654
	Muscatine	19,804	18,673	55,480	52,676
	Ottumwa	40,663	37,478	115,452	106,535
	Sioux City	180,061	207,187	559,606	565,659
	Waterloo	101,359	102,931	307,247	295,945
Michigan:	Adrian	30,475	29,962	92,083	86,429
	Battle Creek	83,062	83,531	242,255	234,950
	Bay City	62,991	58,604	189,622	163,954
	Detroit	7,363,725	6,621,916	22,467,541	19,470,624
	Flint	205,918	193,134	599,855	548,688
	Grand Rapids	408,565	360,849	1,170,727	1,035,397
	Jackson	103,945	101,753	324,220	288,546
	Kalamazoo	177,706	180,571	534,790	548,047
	Lansing	174,790	158,222	523,248	461,912
	Muskegon	102,571	92,196	312,452	264,426
	Port Huron	48,165	40,461	132,862	118,873
	Saginaw	135,303	122,514	395,274	350,428
Wisconsin:	Green Bay	98,194	99,201	296,220	283,830
	Kenosha	72,269	62,207	225,079	193,346
	Madison	204,293	193,789	642,097	581,372
	Manitowoc	32,838	36,227	100,260	109,150
	Milwaukee	1,979,057	1,883,899	5,972,295	5,354,787
	Oshkosh	42,552	42,362	133,645	122,993
	Racine	108,525	101,748	339,614	301,811
	Sheboygan	76,327	67,502	239,456	200,408

r/ Revised figure: Bloomington, Illinois, March 1960, 79,034.

BANK DEBITS
(In thousands of dollars)

		April 1960	April 1959	Three months ended April 1960	Three months ended April 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS			
Arkansas:	El Dorado	32,665	34,079	98,472	101,627
	Fort Smith	62,770	64,512	181,356	187,003
	Helena	11,525	11,089	35,652	31,769
	Little Rock	237,299	249,708	721,419	720,367
	Pine Bluff	49,047	46,780	144,537	138,135
	Texarkana (Also see Texas, p. 8)	28,183	24,530	75,525	69,738
Illinois:	Alton	43,237	43,918	138,218	130,892
	E. St. Louis & Nat'l. Stock Yards	134,217	152,989	418,996	436,288
	Quincy	48,080	48,452	144,687	141,125
Indiana:	Evansville	172,141	186,999	513,582	524,082
Kentucky:	Louisville	904,079	943,673	2,721,982	2,722,146
	Owensboro	55,669	53,099	161,542	167,663
	Paducah	36,914	35,731	110,381	101,870
Mississippi:	Greenville	32,682	31,254	98,698	92,116
Missouri:	Cape Girardeau	22,376	19,384	65,416	54,865
	Hannibal	12,621	13,810	38,318	37,378
	Jefferson City	151,402	162,482	369,331	361,856
	St. Louis	2,662,342	2,555,601	8,304,259	7,629,126
	Sedalia	18,494	19,777	53,361	53,312
	Springfield	111,829	114,143	329,593	325,446
Tennessee:	Jackson	31,191	29,711	94,067	87,834
	Memphis	852,323	826,668	2,612,826	2,403,702
		DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS			
Minnesota:	Duluth	133,909	141,075	412,652	410,811
	Mankato	33,629	37,309	106,609	104,677
	Minneapolis	1,885,678	1,858,623	5,689,907	5,350,887
	Red Wing	7,745	7,936	29,852	23,644
	Rochester	55,007	53,137	160,230	149,954
	St. Cloud	30,021	26,114	86,865	77,921
	St. Paul	826,208	815,327	2,539,291	2,300,350
	South St. Paul	82,043	92,672	255,685	257,794
	Winona	21,872	22,528	68,961	66,762
Montana:	Billings	89,762	95,244	274,632	266,818
	Butte	51,557	55,260	149,500	158,629
	Great Falls	72,961	73,712	214,329	207,311
	Helena	42,597	44,320	140,128	130,888
North Dakota:	Bismarck	29,181	31,664	90,145	91,506
	Dickinson	9,302	9,179	30,614	27,154
	Fargo	74,583	87,015	240,552	244,731
	Grand Forks	31,938	29,588	99,330	85,410
	Jamestown	10,124	11,298	31,116	31,879
	Minot	33,653	34,058	100,374	94,026
South Dakota:	Aberdeen	26,772	26,510	85,675	81,236
	Sioux Falls	109,756	114,701	340,459	325,786
Wisconsin:	Eau Claire	56,199	54,420	166,736	157,230
	La Crosse	59,128	59,691	200,997	182,144
	Superior	18,233	18,521	58,941	55,725

		BANK DEBITS (In thousands of dollars)			
		April 1960	April 1959	Three months ended April 1960	Three months ended April 1959
DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY					
Colorado:	Colorado Springs	101,541	104,856	311,190	322,210
	Denver	1,413,343	1,352,057	4,202,794	3,845,246
	Grand Junction	37,102	39,538	109,212	108,167
	Greeley	48,176	46,713	145,760	129,442
	Pueblo	87,132	83,748	254,462	239,799
Kansas:	Atchison	17,560	18,630	46,822	51,039
	Dodge City	24,975	30,017	63,937	74,999
	Emporia	18,761	20,648	52,857	56,191
	Hutchinson	57,029	51,261	165,524	155,172
	Independence	11,591	11,454	33,527	34,846
	Kansas City	119,018	129,271	361,671	381,488
	Lawrence	20,846	20,512	64,271	60,886
	Manhattan	19,351	19,635	53,868	57,554
	Parsons	11,160	10,179	29,553	28,274
	Pittsburg	19,739	19,401	56,908	54,204
	Salina	59,382	50,863	155,025	146,377
	Topeka	183,816	168,397	540,636	482,293
	Wichita	440,272	485,278	1,314,354	1,375,895
Missouri:	Independence r/	23,513	27,106	71,063	74,863
	Joplin	42,001	47,240	126,531	134,366
	Kansas City	1,878,510	1,917,249	5,663,562	5,504,551
	St. Joseph	126,542	141,344	386,453	390,465
Nebraska:	Fremont	27,060	25,790	73,934	70,689
	Grand Island	35,706	37,155	96,760	100,898
	Hastings	23,616	23,453	64,815	65,827
	Lincoln	182,378	164,221	521,715	472,822
	Omaha	825,424	884,432	2,524,176	2,520,859
New Mexico:	Albuquerque	281,810	290,582	855,870	819,539
	Santa Fe	56,301	71,176	176,511	177,579
Oklahoma:	Bartlesville	297,517	279,750	941,701	859,717
	Enid	48,021	61,180	160,825	176,245
	Guthrie	6,191	6,415	18,114	17,783
	Lawton	32,741	32,594	94,850	92,976
	Muskogee	38,542	40,712	113,633	118,830
	Norman	17,805	18,193	53,659	51,549
	Oklahoma City	655,486	695,830	1,993,714	1,999,204
	Okmulgee	8,963	9,326	26,188	27,046
	Ponca City	28,801	25,771	88,577	79,194
	Tulsa	965,125	1,029,370	2,990,515	2,981,981
Wyoming:	Casper	67,654	70,970	207,112	206,699
	Cheyenne	60,531	49,150	214,312	145,098

r/ Revised figure: Independence, Missouri, March 1960, 27,456.

BANK DEBITS
(In thousands of dollars)

		April 1960	April 1959	Three months ended April 1960	Three months ended April 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS			
Arizona:	Tucson	230,080	218,279	711,315	660,483
Louisiana:	Monroe	81,589	74,299	249,135	218,397
	Shreveport	351,507	304,209	1,012,270	901,692
New Mexico:	Roswell	40,984	37,262	119,110	105,315
Texas:	Abilene	91,565	96,140	283,673	287,431
	Amarillo	215,187	219,209	656,114	637,076
	Austin	231,118	214,441	657,992	610,396
	Beaumont	158,985	154,256	484,976	455,099
	Corpus Christi	193,418	191,502	559,350	553,014
	Corsicana	17,333	15,185	48,469	46,656
	Dallas	2,675,392	2,444,312	8,346,190	7,242,343
	El Paso	333,304	335,519	1,049,740	1,041,198
	Fort Worth	736,743	759,499	2,289,759	2,254,295
	Galveston	88,802	93,723	271,628	261,564
	Houston	2,496,104	2,485,303	7,732,360	7,082,161
	Laredo	30,002	29,047	86,964	79,517
	Lubbock	196,810	183,900	624,656	539,525
	Port Arthur	65,335	64,023	189,910	175,791
	San Angelo	52,656	56,052	155,388	158,265
	San Antonio	611,636	615,185	1,802,381	1,728,728
	Texarkana (Also see Arkansas, p. 6)	24,206	21,520	65,860	63,248
	Tyler	83,930	87,350	252,059	255,766
	Waco	105,258	109,787	322,026	308,675
	Wichita Falls	114,100	117,309	346,187	337,642
		DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO			
Arizona:	Phoenix	766,016	645,696	2,264,751	1,943,939
California:	Bakersfield	152,836	138,764	497,707	422,721
	Berkeley	145,825	148,873	432,841	417,129
	Fresno	287,657	257,168	897,577	761,110
	Long Beach	374,940	380,984	1,110,256	1,117,639
	Los Angeles	7,324,173	7,421,180	21,163,553	21,339,890
	Modesto	88,430	91,144	267,189	248,027
	Oakland	913,786	842,441	2,546,807	2,370,767
	Pasadena	244,877	229,804	734,265	662,490
	Riverside	130,445	120,386	369,946	335,797
	Sacramento	1,435,300	1,246,475	4,080,810	3,925,824
	San Bernardino	152,579	147,771	401,420	397,672
	San Diego	948,163	854,319	2,849,853	2,419,315
	San Francisco	4,861,607	4,607,896	14,460,287	12,970,192
	San Jose	394,109	378,222	1,152,585	1,064,887
	Santa Barbara	92,245	97,381	277,892	262,571
	Santa Rosa	59,908	58,616	176,635	159,699
	Stockton	139,103	130,539	392,869	355,378
Idaho:	Boise	127,593	131,409	386,378	387,034
Nevada:	Reno	120,299	113,669	350,955	312,018
Oregon:	Eugene	98,556	88,395	274,439	245,455
	Portland	1,233,833	1,099,446	3,552,979	3,144,122
	Salem	131,619	128,170	369,955	362,724
Utah:	Ogden	91,785	94,991	269,499	254,175
	Salt Lake City	514,622	518,710	1,606,678	1,500,481
Washington:	Bellingham	40,770	39,870	117,620	115,933
	Everett	61,783	57,659	180,930	168,397
	Seattle	1,529,784	1,480,994	4,766,093	4,454,972
	Spokane	279,841	277,475	831,060	779,636
	Tacoma	223,916	225,874	659,961	653,179
	Walla Walla	33,516	31,834	98,932	92,992
	Yakima	65,147	72,857	200,928	205,654

BANK DEBITS

TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U. S. Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of May aggregated $233 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $705 billion or 6.0 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 7.0 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 5.1 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was 5.5 per cent.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	May 1960	May 1959	Three months ended May 1960	Three months ended May 1959
Boston	8,954	8,576	26,982	25,948
New York	94,417	86,348	288,896	270,443
Philadelphia	9,961	9,193	29,124	27,478
Cleveland	14,956	14,035	45,802	42,878
Richmond	8,870	8,496	26,163	25,445
Atlanta	10,431	9,825	31,074	29,828
Chicago	34,032	31,789	102,730	96,832
St. Louis	5,844	5,559	17,660	17,092
Minneapolis	4,097	3,819	11,924	11,420
Kansas City	8,664	8,298	26,039	25,490
Dallas	9,623	8,860	28,797	26,586
San Francisco	23,103	21,205	69,452	65,293
Total, 344 reporting centers	232,953	216,003	704,642	664,733
New York City	88,551	80,726	271,318	253,485
6 other centers*	47,895	44,646	145,167	138,086
337 other centers	96,507	90,631	288,158	273,161

ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS

	Without seasonal adjustment			Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	May 1960	Apr. 1960	May 1959	May 1960	Apr. 1960	May 1959
New York City	58.9	56.3	54.2	61.1	56.4	56.2
6 other centers*	p/35.2	35.5	32.5	p/35.5	35.3	32.6
337 other centers	p/26.3	25.4	24.5	p/26.4	26.1	24.5

* Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. p/ Preliminary.

BANK DEBITS - May 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		May 1960	May 1959	Three months ended May 1960	Three months ended May 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON			
Connecticut:	Hartford	1,291,615	1,174,055	3,809,411	3,586,852
	New Haven	408,438	410,892	1,286,244	1,218,593
	New London	80,060	88,933	249,418	254,237
	Waterbury	146,054	119,498	430,515	340,310
Maine:	Bangor	76,473	79,797	245,405	227,649
	Lewiston-Auburn	49,840	47,524	147,243	141,091
	Portland	160,253	138,095	479,367	417,602
Massachusetts:	Boston	4,710,039	4,582,952	14,243,971	13,966,097
	Brockton	90,108	85,282	260,044	248,742
	Fall River	71,176	67,687	210,836	205,019
	Holyoke	62,345	61,711	190,162	186,117
	Lawrence	71,934	63,317	206,791	185,017
	Lowell	85,153	80,653	261,305	243,276
	Lynn	74,049	69,457	223,625	210,244
	New Bedford	81,069	77,573	240,096	223,601
	Pittsfield	61,813	62,598	184,216	173,188
	Springfield	323,834	305,611	985,424	925,976
	Worcester	285,419	267,995	857,989	815,412
New Hampshire:	Concord	38,753	33,195	114,576	101,467
	Manchester	102,126	95,438	291,415	274,467
Rhode Island:	Providence	631,443	612,231	1,909,143	1,851,908
Vermont:	Burlington	51,502	51,657	154,455	150,749
		DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK			
Connecticut:	Bridgeport	279,880	267,406	828,227	798,269
	Stamford	148,734	132,430	445,460	387,334
New Jersey:	Elizabeth	241,336	210,368	716,636	627,202
	Jersey City	564,759	543,342	1,699,416	1,637,176
	Montclair	70,703	67,596	221,193	204,565
	Newark	1,415,306	1,285,948	4,279,491	3,945,153
	Paterson-Passaic	519,314	496,350	1,501,245	1,470,629
New York:	Binghamton	90,877	86,374	273,012	264,944
	Buffalo	952,302	1,069,226	2,849,107	3,114,821
	Elmira	67,173	63,223	201,841	188,429
	Jamestown	53,504	53,744	154,227	152,901
	New York	88,551,301	80,725,574	271,317,988	253,485,402
	Poughkeepsie	97,133	82,729	289,218	249,751
	Rochester	692,246	609,177	2,100,925	1,954,684
	Schenectady	102,361	99,107	313,472	298,736
	Syracuse	422,181	404,257	1,258,608	1,225,338
	Utica	147,607	151,460	446,265	437,946

BANK DEBITS - May 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		May 1960	May 1959	Three months ended May 1960	Three months ended May 1959
DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA					
Delaware:	Wilmington	715,626	586,035	2,343,180	2,000,237
New Jersey:	Atlantic City	103,703	91,412	286,762	271,131
	Camden	334,283	295,275	974,155	847,597
	Trenton	403,730	347,595	1,240,813	1,136,391
Pennsylvania:	Allentown	145,964	138,843	443,621	419,336
	Altoona	50,963	49,077	148,312	142,361
	Bethlehem	63,592	65,570	197,073	197,140
	Chester	97,241	90,095	279,821	266,746
	Harrisburg	211,148	208,441	645,366	631,984
	Hazleton	36,728	33,155	104,373	95,603
	Johnstown	77,821	68,594	220,745	202,152
	Lancaster	123,079	119,716	373,855	360,633
	Lebanon	34,425	31,217	102,634	93,020
	Norristown	82,295	74,778	237,194	221,212
	Philadelphia r/	6,876,761	6,426,518	19,747,010	18,881,673
	Reading	179,977	162,803	536,045	488,483
	Scranton	138,528	136,850	407,454	413,192
	Wilkes-Barre	105,221	98,347	315,344	305,920
	Williamsport	42,471	41,173	124,679	123,420
	York	137,809	127,712	395,450	379,555
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND					
Kentucky:	Covington-Newport	68,303	66,774	207,863	199,281
	Lexington	145,192	125,529	432,821	360,287
Ohio:	Akron	603,353	576,557	1,758,909	1,734,060
	Canton	210,670	196,409	636,047	590,880
	Cincinnati	1,773,797	1,649,069	5,347,189	5,054,463
	Cleveland	3,713,185	3,625,363	11,453,591	10,881,717
	Columbus	1,158,628	1,067,703	3,335,009	3,250,371
	Dayton	535,535	494,005	1,586,472	1,483,902
	Hamilton	83,206	86,665	246,237	256,895
	Lima	70,736	69,818	217,733	207,598
	Lorain	48,437	42,737	139,323	125,435
	Mansfield	90,092	84,858	268,986	254,474
	Middletown	69,204	67,059	201.559	203,854
	Portsmouth	33,600	31,332	98,092	93,548
	Springfield	81,698	80,276	240,701	233,890
	Steubenville	45,357	37,839	125,849	113,113
	Toledo	707,141	645,804	2,130,585	1,954,636
	Warren	92,681	87,977	274,605	251,900
	Youngstown	265,289	263,189	818,874	793,362
	Zanesville	43,314	43,920	128,361	127,633
Pennsylvania:	Butler	63,135	57,591	189,709	166,885
	Erie	163,347	150,288	478,411	453,615
	Franklin	11,646	11,151	33,376	31,946
	Greensburg	35,768	31,323	102,442	93,931
	Oil City	27,927	25,704	82,064	77,148
	Pittsburgh	4,672,080	4,279,184	14,857,415	13,489,253
	Sharon	49,111	47,556	142,483	141,166
West Virginia:	Wheeling	93,217	89,276	267,043	252,465

r/ Revised figure: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: April 1960, 6,243,995.

BANK DEBITS - May 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		May 1960	May 1959	Three months ended May 1960	Three months ended May 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND			
District of Columbia:	Washington	1,787,534	1,779,741	5,405,656	5,472,582
Maryland:	Baltimore	2,087,266	2,158,069	6,221,396	6,251,972
	Cumberland	33,929	32,333	98,610	95,417
	Frederick	34,045	32,205	99,458	96,615
	Hagerstown	50,398	47,989	149,220	142,015
North Carolina:	Asheville	101,737	84,049	273,449	251,896
	Charlotte	569,089	548,455	1,689,295	1,676,113
	Durham	106,490	103,147	310,709	294,057
	Greensboro	294,606	245,686	804,309	764,587
	Kinston	25,545	23,251	74,106	71,272
	Raleigh	297,250	262,117	970,180	862,708
	Wilmington	60,920	58,180	180,406	174,480
	Wilson	28,761	27,106	84,182	81,415
	Winston-Salem	252,783	212,988	732,715	659,087
South Carolina:	Charleston	135,050	115,340	387,212	352,478
	Columbia	278,940	234,522	797,424	703,456
	Greenville	197,388	174,181	589,460	535,266
	Spartanburg	91,570	83,863	268,022	249,198
Virginia:	Charlottesville	56,178	54,993	159,271	156,526
	Danville	46,740	45,827	140,749	139,527
	Lynchburg	77,061	68,613	225,026	210,493
	Newport News	83,890	77,814	250,099	239,530
	Norfolk	356,386	330,952	1,107,665	1,018,033
	Portsmouth	48,129	43,969	143,671	133,331
	Richmond	1,103,204	1,041,663	3,068,838	3,009,277
	Roanoke	200,752	178,237	570,170	541,311
West Virginia:	Bluefield	50,777	48,188	142,655	140,921
	Charleston	226,523	209,611	657,768	599,815
	Clarksburg	38,891	40,935	125,241	121,961
	Huntington	104,890	89,904	307,272	275,429
	Parkersburg	43,717	41,701	128,328	124,708
		DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA			
Alabama:	Anniston	39,718	40,303	117,232	117,714
	Birmingham	829,991	771,730	2,466,087	2,348,086
	Dothan	35,110	32,373	106,414	95,781
	Gadsden	38,872	37,949	112,540	112,112
	Mobile	301,948	292,533	872,675	831,304
	Montgomery	176,993	167,596	498,259	497,601
Florida:	Jacksonville	834,042	827,699	2,519,728	2,429,004
	Miami	881,596	845,919	2,742,236	2,677,379
	Orlando	267,740	254,419	793,759	742,108
	Pensacola	89,952	86,144	267,480	259,999
	St. Petersburg	214,622	215,356	689,889	680,958
	Tampa	439,993	418,598	1,329,770	1,279,642
Georgia:	Albany	55,857	48,200	158,139	141,126
	Atlanta	2,103,734	1,927,974	6,198,564	5,899,812
	Augusta	108,468	99,593	328,196	305,665
	Brunswick	24,111	25,682	70,210	77,786
	Columbus	108,814	101,433	314,700	304,998
	Elberton	10,203	9,356	28,840	27,373
	Macon	127,647	115,105	366,734	357,634
	Newnan	18,546	16,612	57,693	49,775
	Savannah	204,998	202,376	604,306	603,615
	Valdosta	31,534	33,923	98,629	98,484
Louisiana:	Baton Rouge	287,360	279,706	842,982	819,977
	Lake Charles	78,562	88,111	241,411	263,684
	New Orleans	1,406,834	1,288,361	4,202,862	3,961,870
Mississippi:	Hattiesburg	36,190	35,045	110,911	105,006
	Jackson	281,403	280,485	858,306	835,076
	Meridian	47,765	43,370	132,594	132,231
	Vicksburg	20,740	18,525	61,132	55,108
Tennessee:	Chattanooga	316,996	319,583	974,473	977,596
	Knoxville	247,073	219,784	713,687	676,799
	Nashville	763,647	680,911	2,193,291	2,062,824

BANK DEBITS - May 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		May 1960	May 1959	Three months ended May 1960	Three months ended May 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO			
Illinois:	Aurora	82,863	75,241	245,047	222,849
	Bloomington	72,445	76,335	223,471	224,039
	Champaign-Urbana	84,798	85,128	247,586	242,024
	Chicago	17,220,451	15,836,102	52,718,412	50,015,032
	Danville	51,665	49,134	152,796	149,589
	Decatur	121,506	118,805	364,443	359,384
	Elgin	50,000	47,613	150,693	141,861
	Joliet	88,850	86,813	270,557	255,164
	Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	120,441	117,217	350,092	333,703
	Peoria	226,796	238,244	684,100	730,051
	Rockford	198,830	191,889	631,348	571,593
	Springfield	131,643	138,161	392,171	402,461
Indiana:	Fort Wayne	298,828	277,286	878,211	833,033
	Gary	159,152	146,025	456,306	417,863
	Hammond	93,362	81,276	270,094	247,644
	Indianapolis	1,323,110	1,309,050	3,810,051	3,819,849
	Lafayette	104,722	76,828	272,349	229,263
	Muncie	98,756	86,139	291,109	256,384
	South Bend	231,504	216,150	696,576	681,297
	Terre Haute	94,489	91,386	283,800	265,720
Iowa:	Burlington	38,369	38,517	118,463	112,685
	Cedar Rapids	148,872	144,984	440,028	427,450
	Clinton	28,611	28,755	84,230	85,424
	Davenport	122,798	118,895	384,868	371,546
	Des Moines	590,148	559,415	1,700,010	1,688,518
	Dubuque	75,053	73,676	224,293	214,891
	Mason City	51,861	53,349	151,389	144,484
	Muscatine	18,089	19,984	57,997	56,933
	Ottumwa	40,687	36,545	121,269	110,818
	Sioux City	213,633	189,403	592,765	587,161
	Waterloo	104,992	105,955	315,056	307,095
Michigan:	Adrian	30,777	31,289	94,832	91,107
	Battle Creek	84,017	83,692	249,406	250,070
	Bay City	62,304	59,987	192,952	173,601
	Detroit	7,290,006	6,959,155	22,193,029	20,451,336
	Flint	194,912	197,029	607,459	576,886
	Grand Rapids	386,864	371,458	1,187,135	1,084,578
	Jackson	112,139	106,679	327,595	306,202
	Kalamazoo	170,099	176,043	539,993	549,745
	Lansing	165,407	162,138	522,667	474,350
	Muskegon	107,328	97,596	319,106	280,120
	Port Huron	46,498	43,721	137,205	124,524
	Saginaw	136,766	131,818	405,844	373,245
Wisconsin:	Green Bay	98,285	97,432	300,039	293,494
	Kenosha	77,032	75,110	231,791	206,483
	Madison	213,960	190,386	639,795	587,052
	Manitowoc	34,023	36,727	102,446	112,692
	Milwaukee	2,299,501	2,034,786	6,386,031	5,738,296
	Oshkosh	42,963	43,327	133,115	128,339
	Racine	114,456	107,505	344,579	316,357
	Sheboygan	77,767	69,079	235,037	207,787

BANK DEBITS - May 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		May 1960	May 1959	Three months ended May 1960	Three months ended May 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS			
Arkansas:	El Dorado	33,811	34,701	99,293	104,236
	Fort Smith	62,402	66,074	185,582	195,046
	Helena	12,025	13,227	35,160	34,862
	Little Rock	251,397	245,278	744,762	746,527
	Pine Bluff	49,598	47,640	147,647	143,959
	Texarkana (Also see Texas, p. 8)	26,201	25,057	79,444	73,245
Illinois:	Alton	47,006	46,728	140,319	138,264
	E. St. Louis & Nat'l. Stock Yards	144,781	149,216	431,776	452,293
	Quincy	53,389	52,499	150,641	149,511
Indiana:	Evansville	178,334	188,205	526,694	558,859
Kentucky:	Louisville	921,926	933,194	2,754,840	2,826,775
	Owensboro	54,444	51,304	163,995	156,680
	Paducah	36,454	34,379	111,102	104,620
Mississippi:	Greenville	33,107	32,446	98,986	94,444
Missouri:	Cape Girardeau	22,153	19,366	67,314	57,450
	Hannibal	14,286	13,068	39,775	39,352
	Jefferson City	142,873	132,638	396,160	395,230
	St. Louis r/	2,729,347	2,516,036	8,382,776	7,862,004
	Sedalia	18,932	18,322	54,530	55,369
	Springfield	114,775	112,577	336,495	339,396
Tennessee:	Jackson	34,662	29,567	97,093	91,666
	Memphis	862,480	797,327	2,615,997	2,472,360
		DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS			
Minnesota:	Duluth	157,572	152,980	435,274	435,974
	Mankato	35,287	36,209	107,013	109,288
	Minneapolis	1,972,764	1,884,258	5,811,008	5,635,640
	Red Wing	8,338	8,604	24,222	25,211
	Rochester	51,509	49,004	161,359	153,353
	St. Cloud	32,251	27,054	91,978	80,657
	St. Paul	970,741	812,795	2,721,641	2,415,498
	South St. Paul	86,381	86,272	257,615	264,826
	Winona	22,915	22,197	69,036	67,392
Montana:	Billings	94,114	87,201	279,333	275,014
	Butte	53,682	54,911	159,865	168,357
	Great Falls	75,219	71,482	220,870	215,260
	Helena	46,676	42,544	135,118	134,315
North Dakota:	Bismarck	31,833	32,799	93,475	96,367
	Dickinson	9,846	9,138	30,410	27,577
	Fargo	82,339	83,202	241,966	254,435
	Grand Forks	32,650	31,604	101,533	91,357
	Jamestown	9,759	10,660	30,756	32,819
	Minot	33,279	33,258	101,336	99,406
South Dakota:	Aberdeen	26,667	26,515	78,639	82,626
	Sioux Falls	117,194	119,233	340,965	343,936
Wisconsin:	Eau Claire	61,434	57,620	173,369	167,237
	La Crosse	63,159	59,033	197,917	186,027
	Superior	21,772	19,955	59,532	57,053

r/ Revised figure: St. Louis, Missouri: April 1960, 2,670,279.

BANK DEBITS - May 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		May 1960	May 1959	Three months ended May 1960	Three months ended May 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY			
Colorado:	Colorado Springs	112,377	104,271	321,024	327,377
	Denver	1,438,810	1,318,409	4,358,992	4,028,017
	Grand Junction	39,762	39,619	114,945	115,806
	Greeley	51,264	44,701	151,454	136,149
	Pueblo	81,486	88,462	260,176	258,269
Kansas:	Atchison	15,460	17,186	48,467	52,715
	Dodge City	23,554	25,687	68,443	79,593
	Emporia	19,823	17,618	55,814	57,362
	Hutchinson	56,337	50,803	169,223	155,112
	Independence	11,944	11,429	34,506	34,625
	Kansas City	140,018	128,700	384,937	391,078
	Lawrence	21,254	21,370	63,600	62,154
	Manhattan	18,199	18,766	55,013	57,746
	Parsons	9,990	9,730	30,868	29,382
	Pittsburg	18,877	19,301	57,172	56,634
	Salina	51,404	48,016	161,303	149,314
	Topeka	197,887	165,509	572,945	498,935
	Wichita	437,358	459,535	1,319,568	1,416,487
Missouri:	Independence	22,800	23,779	73,769	77,792
	Joplin	44,218	45,859	129,663	139,061
	Kansas City	1,877,519	1,810,045	5,752,285	5,668,445
	St. Joseph	135,838	134,187	397,849	409,374
Nebraska:	Fremont	28,415	26,174	80,172	75,039
	Grand Island	36,649	35,255	102,967	105,950
	Hastings	24,678	23,391	69,359	68,994
	Lincoln	188,744	163,900	556,893	490,739
	Omaha	888,008	860,588	2,598,970	2,618,195
New Mexico:	Albuquerque	287,207	287,721	860,530	862,658
	Santa Fe	56,993	65,571	179,211	192,530
Oklahoma:	Bartlesville	306,893	279,594	960,131	862,858
	Enid	42,792	47,921	148,459	169,102
	Guthrie	6,569	5,804	18,867	18,233
	Lawton	33,319	31,888	98,946	97,400
	Muskogee	38,595	39,117	115,783	120,001
	Norman	17,230	16,747	53,591	51,958
	Oklahoma City	668,844	640,029	2,003,360	2,017,047
	Okmulgee	8,236	8,964	25,945	27,322
	Ponca City	30,845	25,269	89,343	79,780
	Tulsa	1,039,437	1,007,522	3,061,651	3,062,930
Wyoming:	Casper	66,424	69,943	207,728	210,102
	Cheyenne	68,179	59,669	225,416	157,674

BANK DEBITS - May 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		May 1960	May 1959	Three months ended May 1960	Three months ended May 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS			
Arizona:	Tucson	232,617	214,567	710,871	665,745
Louisiana:	Monroe	84,407	76,338	254,928	227,059
	Shreveport	319,151	291,100	1,013,007	910,484
New Mexico:	Roswell	39,772	34,615	121,775	107,657
Texas:	Abilene	100,738	94,625	291,097	288,769
	Amarillo	211,558	208,954	653,130	650,156
	Austin	231,279	208,679	674,879	630,351
	Beaumont	166,697	155,048	490,517	467,025
	Corpus Christi	178,850	188,371	559,024	568,085
	Corsicana	15,227	15,129	47,795	46,715
	Dallas	2,970,565	2,483,293	8,663,196	7,420,141
	El Paso	335,157	335,417	1,046,593	1,048,382
	Fort Worth	773,130	767,803	2,325,881	2,308,586
	Galveston	93,216	78,733	273,255	259,690
	Houston	2,584,109	2,456,111	7,785,493	7,211,197
	Laredo	30,660	29,729	90,305	84,605
	Lubbock	193,003	176,846	602,455	541,767
	Port Arthur	62,284	64,864	192,780	186,756
	San Angelo	54,064	49,187	158,866	159,916
	San Antonio	613,560	593,893	1,837,214	1,799,367
	Texarkana (Also see Arkansas, p. 6)	23,085	21,887	68,421	64,930
	Tyler	88,484	86,694	258,514	261,490
	Waco	103,369	108,994	324,649	323,940
	Wichita Falls	117,741	119,426	352,522	353,173
		DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO			
Arizona:	Phoenix	784,436	611,509	2,351,353	1,900,274
California:	Bakersfield	159,162	146,588	488,962	433,371
	Berkeley	133,605	135,579	428,733	422,213
	Fresno	277,584	255,976	873,054	773,280
	Long Beach	375,003	369,683	1,137,230	1,139,634
	Los Angeles	7,097,978	6,569,230	21,621,512	21,398,351
	Modesto	88,632	81,259	272,973	254,899
	Oakland	847,037	796,521	2,604,802	2,480,592
	Pasadena	240,468	227,480	740,818	685,765
	Riverside	122,137	116,864	377,886	347,168
	Sacramento	1,783,574	1,570,409	4,496,373	4,001,465
	San Bernardino	145,002	131,920	427,621	410,661
	San Diego	936,192	845,802	2,862,198	2,545,083
	San Francisco	4,699,665	4,272,362	14,642,581	13,373,870
	San Jose	391,975	361,752	1,195,844	1,114,339
	Santa Barbara	90,040	90,903	275,658	278,003
	Santa Rosa	58,634	58,678	176,610	171,749
	Stockton	137,116	128,413	411,487	378,925
Idaho:	Boise	141,577	130,327	401,888	395,853
Nevada:	Reno	125,802	102,999	368,419	320,721
Oregon:	Eugene	93,027	95,205	280,730	267,335
	Portland	1,274,199	1,102,555	3,730,793	3,260,871
	Salem	140,601	129,607	389,399	370,584
Utah:	Ogden	91,018	88,422	277,831	274,694
	Salt Lake City	522,310	514,482	1,617,205	1,570,442
Washington:	Bellingham	40,553	42,532	121,401	121,900
	Everett	66,636	61,490	190,291	178,808
	Seattle	1,610,298	1,560,798	4,842,126	4,620,452
	Spokane	278,302	268,186	845,545	805,971
	Tacoma	245,258	234,609	690,000	685,011
	Walla Walla	35,392	33,042	103,166	97,017
	Yakima	70,108	69,661	207,110	213,690

BANK DEBITS

TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U. S. Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of June aggregated $251 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $710 billion or 5.9 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 7.5 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 5.9 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was 4.5 per cent.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	June 1960	June 1959	Three months ended June 1960	Three months ended June 1959
Boston	9,684	8,944	27,392	26,269
New York	106,052	92,587	292,261	272,622
Philadelphia	10,051	9,596	29,346	28,081
Cleveland	16,680	15,609	46,360	44,104
Richmond	9,298	8,875	26,693	25,908
Atlanta	10,502	10,205	30,912	29,902
Chicago	35,462	32,872	102,018	96,262
St. Louis	6,286	5,845	17,849	17,072
Minneapolis	4,314	4,149	12,203	11,767
Kansas City	9,222	8,812	26,307	25,722
Dallas	9,595	9,401	28,443	27,189
San Francisco	23,691	21,705	69,859	65,069
Total, 344 reporting centers	250,837	228,601	709,645	669,967
New York City	99,809	86,598	274,534	255,373
6 other centers*	50,415	46,429	145,172	137,031
337 other centers	100,614	95,574	289,939	277,563

ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS

	Without seasonal adjustment			Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	June 1960	May 1960	June 1959	June 1960	May 1960	June 1959
New York City	65.7	58.9	54.2	61.3	61.1	56.2
6 other centers*	p/37.0	35.2	32.5	p/36.1	35.5	32.6
337 other centers	p/26.7	26.2	24.5	p/26.2	26.3	24.5

* Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. p/ Preliminary.

BANK DEBITS - June 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		June 1960	June 1959	Three months ended June 1960	Three months ended June 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON			
Connecticut:	Hartford	1,353,558	1,172,349	3,838,010	3,554,296
	New Haven	468,943	450,489	1,298,005	1,274,108
	New London	97,708	89,136	260,564	263,344
	Waterbury	151,293	132,452	429,816	363,156
Maine:	Bangor	82,629	83,811	242,311	238,617
	Lewiston-Auburn	53,662	50,850	151,570	143,399
	Portland	183,998	160,597	499,969	437,608
Massachusetts:	Boston	5,163,459	4,780,858	14,548,642	14,091,943
	Brockton	103,939	89,224	277,845	257,470
	Fall River	74,095	71,950	213,859	208,331
	Holyoke	68,554	66,460	191,254	191,124
	Lawrence	75,071	63,136	211,802	186,867
	Lowell	86,133	82,306	256,028	244,915
	Lynn	79,203	73,960	225,764	215,350
	New Bedford	82,983	78,888	242,635	231,569
	Pittsfield	65,470	61,897	186,158	180,257
	Springfield	340,088	316,872	982,923	938,824
	Worcester	295,646	275,499	850,218	811,493
New Hampshire:	Concord	38,278	34,743	113,381	101,844
	Manchester	104,902	98,016	299,112	283,529
Rhode Island:	Providence	656,412	656,259	1,912,479	1,895,876
Vermont:	Burlington	57,957	53,937	159,715	154,932
		DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK			
Connecticut:	Bridgeport	293,074	274,966	838,809	814,152
	Stamford	156,591	141,004	452,537	399,789
New Jersey:	Elizabeth	246,419	221,600	721,756	639,997
	Jersey City	633,564	558,875	1,743,953	1,635,528
	Montclair	75,765	70,382	217,799	208,468
	Newark	1,516,522	1,431,451	4,274,976	4,033,911
	Paterson-Passaic	535,576	515,681	1,527,608	1,499,371
New York:	Binghamton	95,927	89,520	278,425	265,583
	Buffalo	997,839	1,106,740	2,854,387	3,203,557
	Elmira	72,845	68,688	204,813	194,448
	Jamestown	62,576	53,625	165,232	155,571
	New York	99,808,793	86,597,560	274,534,243	255,372,532
	Poughkeepsie	98,351	89,697	290,645	254,413
	Rochester	730,431	686,124	2,089,181	1,948,632
	Schenectady	109,624	107,447	318,613	308,711
	Syracuse	458,313	421,442	1,288,548	1,238,326
	Utica	159,909	152,239	459,471	449,317

BANK DEBITS - June 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		June 1960	June 1959	Three months ended June 1960	Three months ended June 1959
DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA					
Delaware:	Wilmington	893,554	794,179	2,390,816	2,092,769
New Jersey:	Atlantic City	105,703	112,461	299,895	295,253
	Camden	327,378	290,980	951,647	866,516
	Trenton	386,140	377,217	1,261,889	1,153,830
Pennsylvania:	Allentown	164,482	145,899	455,476	425,751
	Altoona	52,581	48,844	152,313	143,838
	Bethlehem	67,127	72,948	193,735	203,668
	Chester	97,835	94,822	285,271	276,297
	Harrisburg	227,717	222,021	646,246	644,055
	Hazleton	37,494	34,824	107,387	99,639
	Johnstown	80,302	71,772	229,670	206,949
	Lancaster	123,556	120,837	367,910	360,010
	Lebanon	36,128	32,933	103,739	95,324
	Norristown	87,278	81,933	247,577	232,451
	Philadelphia	6,722,174	6,493,182	19,842,930	19,245,853
	Reading	186,356	169,886	537,445	497,114
	Scranton	156,969	144,328	423,893	415,623
	Wilkes-Barre	112,110	106,064	316,367	307,846
	Williamsport	45,398	44,102	127,746	126,715
	York	140,527	137,178	404,196	391,376
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND					
Kentucky:	Covington-Newport	76,850	73,708	216,159	207,104
	Lexington	157,146	130,433	445,263	376,053
Ohio:	Akron	620,124	603,536	1,776,105	1,755,950
	Canton	214,782	210,882	634,910	601,013
	Cincinnati	1,849,500	1,818,557	5,326,774	5,152,582
	Cleveland	4,298,873	4,036,309	11,742,992	11,345,184
	Columbus	1,136,367	1,085,664	3,381,190	3,308,662
	Dayton	564,517	516,606	1,600,189	1,497,573
	Hamilton	84,139	83,120	246,764	254,149
	Lima	75,707	72,235	222,136	213,461
	Lorain	50,296	46,726	146,697	132,661
	Mansfield	89,570	94,154	264,237	263,235
	Middletown	76,405	68,598	205,239	200,644
	Portsmouth	33,182	32,338	98,868	94,456
	Springfield	85,543	81,514	244,145	240,091
	Steubenville	43,898	39,995	129,223	115,830
	Toledo	779,299	684,356	2,164,673	1,982,967
	Warren	90,778	87,053	269,916	258,197
	Youngstown	281,131	289,219	822,149	828,457
	Zanesville	46,511	50,746	131,229	135,849
Pennsylvania:	Butler	67,670	60,393	193,218	173,164
	Erie	172,822	165,360	486,929	464,976
	Franklin	11,601	11,494	34,150	33,460
	Greensburg	42,089	34,645	110,682	98,024
	Oil City	29,707	28,758	84,816	79,406
	Pittsburgh	5,559,457	5,055,086	14,969,178	13,876,248
	Sharon	46,773	51,239	139,941	146,041
West Virginia:	Wheeling	95,579	96,539	272,530	268,358

BANK DEBITS - June 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		June 1960	June 1959	Three months ended June 1960	Three months ended June 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND			
District of Columbia:	Washington	1,961,841	1,922,916	5,486,998	5,515,171
Maryland:	Baltimore	2,280,252	2,185,631	6,388,909	6,413,538
	Cumberland	39,316	36,486	106,331	101,581
	Frederick	35,842	32,870	102,221	98,496
	Hagerstown	50,145	48,778	150,605	144,151
North Carolina:	Asheville	106,904	88,253	298,303	258,751
	Charlotte	584,227	570,748	1,700,796	1,691,183
	Durham	111,469	103,728	317,677	304,931
	Greensboro	289,546	269,587	844,695	791,995
	Kinston	25,908	26,388	76,565	74,623
	Raleigh	352,525	273,584	1,012,519	836,974
	Wilmington	61,130	61,850	182,604	177,668
	Wilson	29,935	28,512	85,250	82,628
	Winston-Salem	252,420	240,473	752,745	680,525
South Carolina:	Charleston	132,232	128,199	393,093	365,789
	Columbia	253,676	229,114	788,944	707,834
	Greenville	191,509	192,096	575,048	541,343
	Spartanburg	89,488	83,654	269,395	249,618
Virginia:	Charlottesville	73,244	55,555	183,511	162,297
	Danville	48,411	49,074	142,505	142,625
	Lynchburg	85,364	75,072	236,560	216,524
	Newport News	90,630	84,142	254,517	244,912
	Norfolk	371,994	359,523	1,088,765	1,024,965
	Portsmouth	52,219	47,614	146,619	134,383
	Richmond	1,079,078	999,147	3,176,126	3,050,253
	Roanoke	205,897	193,629	588,956	550,139
West Virginia:	Bluefield	47,556	52,191	141,367	146,095
	Charleston	213,314	250,678	640,873	658,138
	Clarksburg	43,063	49,346	125,344	131,632
	Huntington	97,803	92,111	308,904	280,954
	Parkersburg	40,977	44,496	126,208	128,018
		DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA			
Alabama:	Anniston	42,279	40,096	119,829	119,754
	Birmingham	838,242	906,012	2,453,005	2,454,862
	Dothan	34,315	31,423	105,080	95,579
	Gadsden	37,700	38,399	112,417	114,401
	Mobile	308,479	300,850	894,904	865,128
	Montgomery	161,180	168,506	495,447	498,515
Florida:	Jacksonville	885,307	812,782	2,514,273	2,409,893
	Miami	897,275	870,680	2,674,171	2,607,250
	Orlando	262,923	252,924	774,306	743,621
	Pensacola	92,131	89,986	268,913	263,163
	St. Petersburg	210,931	223,179	644,320	664,454
	Tampa	435,222	428,365	1,306,208	1,267,986
Georgia:	Albany	51,501	51,622	156,399	146,692
	Atlanta	2,152,688	1,980,702	6,282,539	5,896,982
	Augusta	109,344	111,357	326,639	312,184
	Brunswick	23,508	26,509	70,046	77,489
	Columbus	105,617	106,920	314,711	310,191
	Elberton	10,260	9,172	30,268	27,692
	Macon	122,952	118,956	368,154	353,242
	Newnan	19,894	15,810	56,382	48,032
	Savannah	206,731	213,501	604,652	609,926
	Valdosta	33,901	33,619	98,798	99,368
Louisiana:	Baton Rouge	273,117	265,354	837,809	820,417
	Lake Charles	78,510	84,854	236,672	260,389
	New Orleans	1,399,825	1,328,096	4,132,290	3,943,414
Mississippi:	Hattiesburg	38,388	35,634	112,636	106,031
	Jackson	286,680	306,253	852,695	867,908
	Meridian	44,951	47,428	133,310	133,436
	Vicksburg	20,311	19,080	60,724	56,151
Tennessee:	Chattanooga	345,699	339,963	974,280	982,151
	Knoxville	248,799	233,237	726,418	681,171
	Nashville	723,820	713,825	2,173,625	2,064,743

BANK DEBITS - June 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		June 1960	June 1959	Three months ended June 1960	Three months ended June 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO			
Illinois:	Aurora	91,398	81,963	253,336	230,756
	Bloomington	79,233	80,382	223,670	227,532
	Champaign-Urbana	88,378	88,552	254,739	253,928
	Chicago	18,472,763	16,589,685	52,086,515	48,675,630
	Danville	51,955	52,137	156,346	152,751
	Decatur	130,449	133,250	375,259	372,282
	Elgin	55,638	50,919	156,565	144,656
	Joliet	91,282	96,739	268,712	268,277
	Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	135,580	134,016	371,394	362,412
	Peoria	252,119	271,091	699,732	755,058
	Rockford	215,945	215,164	620,754	595,523
	Springfield	138,488	143,925	395,010	417,598
Indiana:	Fort Wayne	298,172	294,404	874,530	855,801
	Gary	161,351	150,901	467,871	433,233
	Hammond	94,110	87,762	277,303	254,088
	Indianapolis	1,314,650	1,284,686	3,840,148	3,846,236
	Lafayette	98,568	82,510	285,519	238,993
	Muncie	102,514	91,903	297,353	263,790
	South Bend	230,511	236,462	690,638	686,606
	Terre Haute	98,955	100,444	287,121	279,279
Iowa:	Burlington	37,751	40,239	116,981	116,494
	Cedar Rapids	160,611	150,367	449,404	439,425
	Clinton	27,865	29,623	85,535	87,464
	Davenport	128,481	129,963	379,986	379,669
	Des Moines	612,863	580,948	1,712,800	1,680,456
	Dubuque	75,810	77,738	223,453	222,906
	Mason City	49,599	46,665	153,615	147,672
	Muscatine	18,115	19,125	56,008	57,782
	Ottumwa	39,965	38,416	121,315	112,439
	Sioux City	206,831	201,567	600,525	598,157
	Waterloo	105,564	107,893	311,915	316,779
Michigan:	Adrian	30,636	31,462	91,888	92,713
	Battle Creek	87,502	88,076	254,581	255,299
	Bay City	65,480	63,312	190,815	181,903
	Detroit	7,549,946	7,140,507	22,203,677	20,721,578
	Flint	207,757	202,288	608,587	592,451
	Grand Rapids	394,207	374,730	1,189,636	1,107,037
	Jackson	109,994	115,436	326,078	323,868
	Kalamazoo	177,865	177,517	525,670	534,131
	Lansing	174,364	179,283	514,561	499,643
	Muskegon	110,752	99,860	320,651	289,652
	Port Huron	46,716	44,481	141,379	128,663
	Saginaw	141,256	138,545	413,325	392,877
Wisconsin:	Green Bay	105,698	104,465	302,177	301,098
	Kenosha	76,674	71,715	225,975	209,032
	Madison	236,493	213,080	654,746	597,255
	Manitowoc	35,682	38,509	102,543	111,463
	Milwaukee r/	2,000,562	1,862,723	6,150,120	5,781,408
	Oshkosh	44,574	48,112	130,089	133,801
	Racine	119,464	113,526	342,445	322,779
	Sheboygan	81,296	75,189	235,390	211,770

r/ Revised figure: Milwaukee, Wisconsin: May 1960, 2,170,501.

BANK DEBITS - June 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		June 1960	June 1959	Three months ended June 1960	Three months ended June 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS			
Arkansas:	El Dorado	33,661	35,867	100,137	104,647
	Fort Smith	65,285	67,569	190,457	198,155
	Helena	12,410	12,428	35,960	36,744
	Little Rock	256,489	241,997	745,185	736,983
	Pine Bluff	49,005	51,581	147,650	146,001
	Texarkana (Also see Texas, p. 8)	29,541	27,045	83,925	76,632
Illinois:	Alton	49,512	52,890	139,755	143,536
	E. St. Louis & Nat'l. Stock Yards	160,314	147,888	439,312	450,093
	Quincy	59,253	54,894	160,722	155,845
Indiana:	Evansville	185,635	184,085	536,110	559,289
Kentucky:	Louisville	979,376	989,347	2,805,381	2,866,214
	Owensboro	61,047	54,159	171,160	158,562
	Paducah	41,648	38,375	115,016	108,485
Mississippi:	Greenville	32,914	34,176	98,703	97,876
Missouri:	Cape Girardeau	23,187	20,192	67,716	58,942
	Hannibal	14,458	13,611	41,365	40,489
	Jefferson City	125,531	97,224	419,806	392,344
	St. Louis	3,046,356	2,702,681	8,445,982	7,774,318
	Sedalia	19,652	18,899	57,078	56,998
	Springfield	121,238	118,754	347,842	345,474
Tennessee:	Jackson	32,317	34,346	98,170	93,624
	Memphis	886,735	846,693	2,601,538	2,470,688
		DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS			
Minnesota:	Duluth	202,844	211,967	494,325	506,022
	Mankato	42,205	37,455	111,121	110,973
	Minneapolis	2,148,293	2,029,774	6,006,735	5,772,655
	Red Wing	9,627	9,731	25,710	26,271
	Rochester	54,679	53,960	161,195	156,101
	St. Cloud	31,750	28,957	94,022	82,125
	St. Paul	926,483	886,412	2,723,432	2,514,534
	South St. Paul	84,022	87,220	252,446	266,164
	Winona	26,370	25,160	71,157	69,885
Montana:	Billings	93,371	94,667	277,247	277,112
	Butte	61,776	59,542	167,015	169,713
	Great Falls	81,466	75,531	229,646	220,725
	Helena	50,360	44,050	139,633	130,914
North Dakota:	Bismarck	32,337	33,219	93,351	97,682
	Dickinson	9,183	9,895	28,331	28,212
	Fargo	86,800	88,310	243,722	258,527
	Grand Forks	31,455	30,757	96,043	91,949
	Jamestown	10,053	11,270	29,936	33,228
	Minot	33,665	33,891	100,597	101,207
South Dakota:	Aberdeen	26,025	27,631	79,464	80,656
	Sioux Falls	122,169	127,013	349,119	360,947
Wisconsin:	Eau Claire	58,836	55,751	176,469	167,791
	La Crosse	68,478	66,198	190,765	184,922
	Superior	21,410	20,550	61,415	59,026

BANK DEBITS - June 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		June 1960	June 1959	Three months ended June 1960	Three months ended June 1959
DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY					
Colorado:	Colorado Springs	117,446	109,294	331,364	318,421
	Denver	1,512,284	1,384,793	4,364,437	4,055,259
	Grand Junction	38,598	38,889	115,462	118,046
	Greeley	53,296	47,082	152,736	138,496
	Pueblo	83,771	91,498	252,389	263,708
Kansas:	Atchison	16,317	17,046	49,337	52,862
	Dodge City	20,860	22,462	69,389	78,166
	Emporia	17,776	17,194	56,360	55,460
	Hutchinson	49,599	53,515	162,965	155,579
	Independence	11,783	12,704	35,318	35,587
	Kansas City	133,765	141,570	392,801	399,541
	Lawrence	23,190	23,593	65,290	65,475
	Manhattan	19,201	19,617	56,751	58,018
	Parsons	10,547	12,775	31,697	32,684
	Pittsburg	21,408	21,191	60,024	59,893
	Salina	53,908	54,801	164,694	153,680
	Topeka	197,265	179,419	578,968	513,325
	Wichita	457,490	485,638	1,335,120	1,430,451
Missouri:	Independence	23,193	23,659	69,506	74,544
	Joplin	45,442	47,044	131,661	140,143
	Kansas City	2,075,909	1,960,119	5,831,938	5,687,413
	St. Joseph	138,639	138,036	401,019	413,567
Nebraska:	Fremont	30,304	28,196	85,779	80,160
	Grand Island	35,250	33,858	107,605	106,268
	Hastings	23,271	23,922	71,565	70,766
	Lincoln	194,170	167,189	565,292	495,310
	Omaha	956,252	882,395	2,669,684	2,627,415
New Mexico:	Albuquerque	298,717	299,345	867,734	877,648
	Santa Fe	62,171	67,634	175,465	204,381
Oklahoma:	Bartlesville	385,560	308,538	989,970	867,882
	Enid	67,527	85,621	158,340	194,722
	Guthrie	6,356	6,089	19,116	18,308
	Lawton	34,197	33,103	100,257	97,585
	Muskogee	42,393	48,180	119,530	128,009
	Norman	18,283	16,830	53,318	51,770
	Oklahoma City	721,689	675,115	2,046,019	2,010,974
	Okmulgee	9,305	9,796	26,504	28,086
	Ponca City	32,760	28,327	92,406	79,367
	Tulsa	1,038,147	1,051,727	3,042,709	3,088,619
Wyoming:	Casper	78,065	75,942	212,143	216,855
	Cheyenne	66,124	68,332	194,834	177,151

BANK DEBITS - June 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		June 1960	June 1959	Three months ended June 1960	Three months ended June 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS			
Arizona:	Tucson	258,484	228,373	721,181	661,219
Louisiana:	Monroe	79,990	76,560	245,986	227,197
	Shreveport	337,233	312,167	1,007,891	907,476
New Mexico:	Roswell	40,751	37,485	121,507	109,362
Texas:	Abilene	98,234	99,154	290,537	289,919
	Amarillo	224,335	224,658	651,080	652,821
	Austin	203,468	197,017	665,865	620,137
	Beaumont	163,358	158,106	489,040	467,410
	Corpus Christi	189,430	185,715	561,698	565,588
	Corsicana	16,029	16,023	48,589	46,337
	Dallas	2,857,146	2,682,782	8,503,103	7,610,387
	El Paso	331,072	328,672	999,533	999,608
	Fort Worth	825,245	832,305	2,335,118	2,359,607
	Galveston	83,682	87,893	265,700	260,349
	Houston	2,599,780	2,625,432	7,679,993	7,566,846
	Laredo	27,682	27,030	88,344	85,806
	Lubbock	176,403	181,146	566,216	541,892
	Port Arthur	63,072	61,958	190,691	190,845
	San Angelo	54,172	55,696	160,892	160,935
	San Antonio	626,079	634,019	1,851,275	1,843,097
	Texarkana (Also see Arkansas, p. 6)	24,810	21,953	72,101	65,360
	Tyler	84,862	93,703	257,276	267,747
	Waco	106,058	109,014	314,685	327,795
	Wichita Falls	123,311	124,573	355,152	361,308
		DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO			
Arizona:	Phoenix	814,291	627,957	2,364,743	1,885,162
California:	Bakersfield	166,588	156,242	478,586	441,594
	Berkeley	145,774	132,828	425,204	417,280
	Fresno	290,253	258,235	855,494	771,379
	Long Beach	353,947	360,430	1,103,890	1,111,097
	Los Angeles	7,350,559	6,812,776	21,772,710	20,803,186
	Modesto	96,409	83,284	273,471	255,687
	Oakland	834,223	818,118	2,595,046	2,457,080
	Pasadena	245,699	252,035	731,044	709,319
	Riverside	122,328	115,154	374,910	352,404
	Sacramento	1,313,812	1,074,416	4,532,686	3,891,300
	San Bernardino	138,875	137,476	436,456	417,167
	San Diego	1,079,828	921,663	2,964,183	2,621,784
	San Francisco	5,155,958	4,612,313	14,717,230	13,492,571
	San Jose	407,295	395,266	1,193,379	1,135,240
	Santa Barbara	89,890	95,966	272,175	284,250
	Santa Rosa	60,739	59,550	179,281	176,844
	Stockton	142,000	136,941	418,219	395,893
Idaho:	Boise	132,354	137,887	401,524	399,623
Nevada:	Reno	130,014	108,544	376,115	325,212
Oregon:	Eugene	96,544	96,221	288,127	279,821
	Portland	1,234,095	1,137,191	3,742,127	3,339,192
	Salem	127,547	115,590	399,767	373,367
Utah:	Ogden	91,434	94,345	274,237	277,758
	Salt Lake City	587,961	539,703	1,624,893	1,572,895
Washington:	Bellingham	47,392	41,236	128,715	123,638
	Everett	67,786	63,341	196,205	182,490
	Seattle	1,698,245	1,677,076	4,838,327	4,718,868
	Spokane	303,641	293,966	861,784	839,627
	Tacoma	257,962	239,140	727,136	699,623
	Walla Walla	35,938	33,989	104,846	98,865
	Yakima	71,631	76,174	206,886	218,692

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.6 *(For Immediate Release)* July 14, 1960

Correction sheet--June 1959 rates of turnover

BANK DEBITS

TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U. S. Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of June aggregated $251 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $710 billion or 5.9 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 7.5 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 5.9 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was 4.5 per cent.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	June 1960	June 1959	Three months ended June 1960	Three months ended June 1959
Boston	9,684	8,944	27,392	26,269
New York	106,052	92,587	292,261	272,622
Philadelphia	10,051	9,596	29,346	28,081
Cleveland	16,680	15,609	46,360	44,104
Richmond	9,298	8,875	26,693	25,908
Atlanta	10,502	10,205	30,912	29,902
Chicago	35,462	32,872	102,018	96,262
St. Louis	6,286	5,845	17,849	17,072
Minneapolis	4,314	4,149	12,203	11,767
Kansas City	9,222	8,812	26,307	25,722
Dallas	9,595	9,401	28,443	27,189
San Francisco	23,691	21,705	69,859	65,069
Total, 344 reporting centers	250,837	228,601	709,645	669,967
New York City	99,809	86,598	274,534	255,373
6 other centers*	50,415	46,429	145,172	137,031
337 other centers	100,614	95,574	289,939	277,563

ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS

	Without seasonal adjustment			Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	June 1960	May 1960	June 1959	June 1960	May 1960	June 1959
New York City	65.7	58.9	c/56.9	61.3	61.1	c/53.1
6 other centers*	p/37.0	35.2	c/32.8	p/36.1	35.5	c/32.1
337 other centers	p/26.7	26.2	c/25.1	p/26.2	26.3	c/24.6

* Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. p/ Preliminary.
c/ Corrected.

BANK DEBITS

TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U. S. Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of July aggregated $224 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $707 billion or 4.0 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 6.8 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 2.9 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was 1.9 per cent.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	July 1960	July 1959	Three months ended July 1960	Three months ended July 1959
Boston	8,677	9,156	27,314	26,676
New York	91,759	95,664	292,228	274,599
Philadelphia	9,019	9,458	29,031	28,248
Cleveland	14,440	15,728	46,076	45,372
Richmond	8,462	8,896	26,630	26,267
Atlanta	9,905	10,410	30,839	30,440
Chicago	31,953	34,239	101,318	98,901
St. Louis	5,781	6,017	17,911	17,420
Minneapolis	3,893	4,243	12,304	12,210
Kansas City	8,618	9,152	26,505	26,262
Dallas	8,850	9,452	28,067	27,714
San Francisco	22,252	23,223	69,047	66,133
Total, 344 reporting centers	223,608	235,637	707,270	680,242
New York City	86,063	89,600	274,424	256,924
6 other centers*	45,254	48,421	143,564	139,497
337 other centers	92,291	97,615	289,282	283,821

ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS

	Without seasonal adjustment			Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	July 1960	June 1960	July 1959	July 1960	June 1960	July 1959
New York City	58.8	65.7	57.2	58.9	61.3	57.3
6 other centers*	p/34.0	36.5	32.9	p/34.2	35.7	33.1
337 other centers	p/25.7	26.9	24.9	p/25.5	26.4	24.7

* Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. p/ Preliminary.

BANK DEBITS - July 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		July 1960	July 1959	Three months ended July 1960	Three months ended July 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON			
Connecticut:	Hartford	1,238,060	1,394,402	3,883,233	3,740,806
	New Haven	442,072	439,352	1,319,453	1,300,733
	New London	88,996	94,197	266,764	272,266
	Waterbury	133,092	111,102	430,439	363,052
Maine:	Bangor	88,091	84,072	247,193	247,680
	Lewiston-Auburn	49,742	50,028	153,244	148,402
	Portland	180,687	159,345	524,938	458,037
Massachusetts:	Boston	4,562,151	4,853,671	14,435,649	14,217,481
	Brockton	84,855	83,519	278,902	258,025
	Fall River	64,060	66,198	209,331	205,835
	Holyoke	57,104	64,545	188,003	192,716
	Lawrence	66,160	67,107	213,165	193,560
	Lowell	77,006	79,577	248,292	242,536
	Lynn	72,284	75,454	225,536	218,871
	New Bedford	73,323	77,506	237,375	233,967
	Pittsfield	60,396	61,902	187,679	186,397
	Springfield	305,005	316,751	968,927	939,234
	Worcester	254,006	265,511	835,071	809,005
New Hampshire:	Concord	35,484	35,471	112,515	103,409
	Manchester	94,008	95,501	301,036	288,955
Rhode Island:	Providence	592,930	622,515	1,880,785	1,891,005
Vermont:	Burlington	57,239	58,755	166,698	164,349
		DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK			
Connecticut:	Bridgeport	277,887	275,713	850,841	818,085
	Stamford	150,052	147,007	455,377	420,441
New Jersey:	Elizabeth	217,653	226,736	705,408	658,704
	Jersey City	535,053	565,920	1,733,376	1,668,137
	Montclair	65,938	71,504	212,406	209,482
	Newark	1,366,862	1,332,162	4,298,690	4,049,561
	Paterson-Passaic	487,458	524,530	1,542,348	1,536,561
New York:	Binghamton	92,318	93,668	279,122	269,562
	Buffalo	879,788	1,157,953	2,829,929	3,333,919
	Elmira	67,630	67,133	207,648	199,044
	Jamestown	46,999	50,624	163,079	157,993
	New York	86,063,441	89,600,440	274,423,535	256,923,574
	Poughkeepsie	94,074	93,681	289,558	266,107
	Rochester	699,145	746,801	2,121,822	2,042,102
	Schenectady	101,842	109,671	313,827	316,225
	Syracuse	467,360	446,688	1,347,854	1,272,387
	Utica	145,415	153,833	452,931	457,532

BANK DEBITS - July 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		July 1960	July 1959	Three months ended July 1960	Three months ended July 1959
DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA					
Delaware:	Wilmington	864,876	734,852	2,474,056	2,115,066
New Jersey:	Atlantic City	120,000	121,364	329,406	325,237
	Camden	299,030	306,137	960,691	892,392
	Trenton	354,248	425,376	1,144,118	1,150,188
Pennsylvania:	Allentown	145,121	152,873	455,567	437,615
	Altoona	47,639	49,318	151,183	147,239
	Bethlehem	61,448	75,400	192,167	213,918
	Chester	84,676	93,274	279,752	278,191
	Harrisburg	211,582	224,248	650,447	654,710
	Hazleton	35,230	35,054	109,452	103,033
	Johnstown	70,617	73,180	228,740	213,546
	Lancaster	111,224	122,396	357,859	362,949
	Lebanon	34,138	32,037	104,691	96,187
	Norristown	81,543	85,706	251,116	242,417
	Philadelphia	5,928,701	6,334,100	19,527,636	19,253,800
	Reading	165,681	174,163	532,014	506,852
	Scranton	136,685	134,881	432,182	416,059
	Wilkes-Barre	101,437	104,853	318,768	309,264
	Williamsport	40,735	44,353	128,604	129,628
	York	123,926	134,815	402,262	399,705
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND					
Kentucky:	Covington-Newport	73,144	74,761	218,297	215,243
	Lexington	155,434	140,320	457,772	396,282
Ohio:	Akron	585,062	624,332	1,808,539	1,804,425
	Canton	198,493	221,481	623,945	628,772
	Cincinnati	1,739,562	1,875,776	5,362,859	5,343,402
	Cleveland	3,706,746	4,079,357	11,718,804	11,741,029
	Columbus	1,054,175	1,105,919	3,349,170	3,259,286
	Dayton	508,790	538,077	1,608,842	1,548,688
	Hamilton	75,962	81,547	243,307	251,332
	Lima	74,113	77,479	220,556	219,532
	Lorain	47,030	46,634	145,763	136,097
	Mansfield	88,000	93,140	267,662	272,152
	Middletown	58,570	63,973	204,179	199,630
	Portsmouth	29,465	33,477	96,247	97,147
	Springfield	86,211	84,364	253,452	246,154
	Steubenville	39,443	42,202	128,698	120,036
	Toledo	706,394	747,491	2,192,834	2,077,651
	Warren	83,458	89,046	266,917	264,076
	Youngstown	255,907	303,409	802,327	855,817
	Zanesville	41,836	45,570	131,661	140,236
Pennsylvania:	Butler	52,003	65,516	182,808	183,500
	Erie	162,675	163,960	498,844	479,608
	Franklin	10,815	11,690	34,062	34,335
	Greensburg	39,332	34,481	117,189	100,449
	Oil City	26,631	25,972	84,265	80,434
	Pittsburgh	4,412,755	4,910,731	14,644,292	14,245,001
	Sharon	43,515	51,928	139,399	150,723
West Virginia:	Wheeling	84,642	95,139	273,438	280,954

BANK DEBITS - July 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		July 1960	July 1959	Three months ended July 1960	Three months ended July 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND			
District of Columbia:	Washington	1,737,211	1,957,150	5,486,586	5,659,807
Maryland:	Baltimore	2,078,505	2,153,307	6,446,023	6,497,007
	Cumberland	36,449	39,412	109,694	108,231
	Frederick	32,972	36,888	102,859	101,963
	Hagerstown	48,735	49,988	149,278	146,755
North Carolina:	Asheville	94,331	93,631	302,972	265,933
	Charlotte	517,049	556,100	1,670,365	1,675,303
	Durham	101,403	111,607	319,362	318,482
	Greensboro	256,831	252,074	840,983	767,347
	Kinston	26,881	26,144	78,334	75,783
	Raleigh	354,763	290,839	1,004,538	826,540
	Wilmington	64,140	64,385	186,190	184,415
	Wilson	27,332	28,926	86,028	84,544
	Winston-Salem	233,124	240,941	738,327	694,402
South Carolina:	Charleston	127,035	130,554	394,317	374,093
	Columbia	247,467	239,075	780,083	702,711
	Greenville	185,962	184,485	574,859	550,762
	Spartanburg	82,793	92,370	263,851	259,887
Virginia:	Charlottesville	53,830	58,354	183,252	168,902
	Danville	49,617	50,605	144,768	145,506
	Lynchburg	71,077	72,108	233,502	215,793
	Newport News	78,029	81,322	252,549	243,278
	Norfolk	349,488	367,116	1,077,868	1,057,591
	Portsmouth	48,921	46,514	149,269	138,097
	Richmond	954,258	1,023,691	3,136,540	3,064,501
	Roanoke	188,691	192,178	595,340	564,044
West Virginia:	Bluefield	38,185	44,268	136,518	144,647
	Charleston	196,308	220,174	636,145	680,463
	Clarksburg	39,606	44,593	121,560	134,874
	Huntington	103,633	102,996	306,326	285,011
	Parkersburg	37,315	44,035	122,009	130,232
		DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA			
Alabama:	Anniston	42,305	45,728	124,302	126,127
	Birmingham	826,752	875,180	2,494,985	2,552,922
	Dothan	33,104	32,280	102,529	96,076
	Gadsden	35,979	40,183	112,551	116,531
	Mobile	279,471	283,841	889,898	877,224
	Montgomery	149,997	172,451	488,170	508,553
Florida:	Jacksonville	783,739	800,767	2,503,088	2,441,248
	Miami	833,401	906,210	2,612,272	2,622,809
	Orlando	237,163	256,297	767,826	763,640
	Pensacola	84,322	98,451	266,405	274,581
	St. Petersburg	211,036	245,894	636,589	684,429
	Tampa	384,284	428,901	1,259,499	1,275,864
Georgia:	Albany	50,955	53,844	158,313	153,666
	Atlanta	2,018,820	2,052,331	6,275,242	5,961,007
	Augusta	109,182	109,678	326,994	320,628
	Brunswick	24,713	27,006	72,332	79,197
	Columbus	103,255	109,155	317,686	317,508
	Elberton	10,698	9,073	31,161	27,601
	Macon	119,024	124,417	369,623	358,478
	Newnan	18,961	18,732	57,401	51,154
	Savannah	191,308	206,954	603,037	622,831
	Valdosta	34,121	41,464	99,556	109,006
Louisiana:	Baton Rouge	265,618	274,908	826,095	819,968
	Lake Charles	75,331	88,379	232,403	261,344
	New Orleans	1,307,356	1,380,466	4,114,015	3,996,923
Mississippi:	Hattiesburg	38,876	38,537	113,454	109,216
	Jackson	323,673	295,947	891,756	882,685
	Meridian	42,067	46,286	134,783	137,084
	Vicksburg	19,306	19,946	60,357	57,551
Tennessee:	Chattanooga	304,902	362,906	967,597	1,022,452
	Knoxville	238,413	246,300	734,285	699,321
	Nashville	706,915	717,699	2,194,382	2,112,435

BANK DEBITS - July 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		July 1960	July 1959	Three months ended July 1960	Three months ended July 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO			
Illinois:	Aurora	88,628	83,930	262,889	241,134
	Bloomington	84,560	83,416	236,238	240,133
	Champaign-Urbana	84,201	87,565	257,377	261,245
	Chicago	16,461,025	17,557,313	52,154,239	49,983,100
	Danville	54,725	58,309	158,345	159,580
	Decatur	117,108	132,233	369,063	384,288
	Elgin	52,525	54,818	158,163	153,350
	Joliet	99,262	98,230	279,394	281,782
	Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	121,218	124,227	377,239	375,460
	Peoria	233,512	250,871	712,427	760,206
	Rockford	215,124	210,629	629,899	617,682
	Springfield	132,355	151,956	402,486	434,042
Indiana:	Fort Wayne	283,634	308,718	880,634	880,408
	Gary	152,442	156,234	472,945	453,160
	Hammond	89,328	91,797	276,800	260,835
	Indianapolis	1,270,348	1,395,916	3,908,108	3,989,652
	Lafayette	99,398	86,204	302,688	245,542
	Muncie	89,898	94,734	291,168	272,776
	South Bend	216,410	237,424	678,425	690,036
	Terre Haute	87,838	96,004	281,282	287,834
Iowa:	Burlington	36,784	38,525	112,904	117,281
	Cedar Rapids	142,320	150,210	451,803	445,561
	Clinton	27,778	29,387	84,254	87,765
	Davenport	122,249	128,940	373,528	377,798
	Des Moines	524,456	579,389	1,727,467	1,719,752
	Dubuque	71,017	73,579	221,880	224,993
	Mason City	48,670	47,299	150,130	147,313
	Muscatine	17,138	18,091	53,342	57,200
	Ottumwa	38,585	38,025	119,237	112,986
	Sioux City	179,158	201,470	599,622	592,440
	Waterloo	100,265	104,804	310,821	318,652
Michigan:	Adrian	29,884	33,692	91,297	96,443
	Battle Creek	85,721	94,448	257,240	266,216
	Bay City	60,761	65,097	188,545	188,396
	Detroit	6,640,897	7,334,118	21,480,849	21,433,780
	Flint	204,223	206,820	606,892	606,137
	Grand Rapids	373,952	383,845	1,155,023	1,130,033
	Jackson	104,354	103,575	326,487	325,690
	Kalamazoo	172,536	188,176	520,500	541,736
	Lansing	174,477	182,384	514,248	523,805
	Muskegon	95,078	95,831	313,158	293,287
	Port Huron	48,612	45,591	141,826	133,793
	Saginaw	137,512	140,833	415,534	411,196
Wisconsin:	Green Bay	99,614	104,185	303,597	306,082
	Kenosha	67,558	69,431	221,264	216,256
	Madison	197,489	206,640	647,942	610,106
	Manitowoc	34,353	41,007	104,058	116,243
	Milwaukee	1,864,140	1,930,716	6,035,203	5,828,225
	Oshkosh	42,223	47,980	129,760	139,419
	Racine	100,196	113,874	334,116	334,905
	Sheboygan	76,998	80,572	236,061	224,840

BANK DEBITS - July 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		July 1960	July 1959	Three months ended July 1960	Three months ended July 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS			
Arkansas:	El Dorado	29,708	37,296	97,180	107,864
	Fort Smith	62,572	66,208	190,259	199,851
	Helena	11,443	11,550	35,878	37,205
	Little Rock	234,038	252,840	741,924	740,115
	Pine Bluff	46,463	52,206	145,066	151,427
	Texarkana (Also see Texas, p. 8)	26,627	30,181	82,369	82,283
Illinois:	Alton	45,713	48,291	142,231	147,909
	E. St. Louis & Nat'l. Stock Yards	140,336	154,882	445,431	451,986
	Quincy	47,593	50,180	160,235	157,573
Indiana:	Evansville	190,070	207,325	554,039	579,615
Kentucky:	Louisville	880,375	990,586	2,781,677	2,913,127
	Owensboro	56,365	53,786	171,856	159,249
	Paducah	39,455	38,211	117,557	110,965
Mississippi:	Greenville	29,565	31,024	95,586	97,646
Missouri:	Cape Girardeau	23,344	22,844	68,684	62,402
	Hannibal	13,552	14,752	42,296	41,431
	Jefferson City	140,597	149,814	409,001	379,676
	St. Louis	2,734,476	2,778,414	8,510,179	7,997,131
	Sedalia	19,009	19,965	57,593	57,186
	Springfield	117,382	128,957	353,395	360,288
Tennessee:	Jackson	28,650	30,898	95,629	94,811
	Memphis	863,391	846,378	2,612,606	2,490,398
		DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS			
Minnesota:	Duluth	160,061	173,842	520,477	538,789
	Mankato	32,817	42,673	110,309	116,337
	Minneapolis	1,950,666	2,099,146	6,071,723	6,013,178
	Red Wing	7,930	8,150	25,895	26,485
	Rochester	59,577	59,316	165,765	162,280
	St. Cloud	30,470	31,282	94,471	87,293
	St. Paul	817,741	914,616	2,714,965	2,613,823
	South St. Paul	77,464	84,988	247,867	258,480
	Winona	22,208	23,512	71,493	70,869
Montana:	Billings	87,034	95,256	274,519	277,124
	Butte	52,531	59,803	167,989	174,256
	Great Falls	71,818	75,393	228,503	222,406
	Helena	50,262	52,589	147,298	139,183
North Dakota:	Bismarck	29,175	36,076	93,345	102,094
	Dickinson	8,784	9,382	27,813	28,415
	Fargo	86,461	95,317	255,600	266,829
	Grand Forks	31,697	30,252	95,802	92,613
	Jamestown	10,199	11,022	30,011	32,952
	Minot	31,592	34,529	98,536	101,678
South Dakota:	Aberdeen	24,613	25,142	77,305	79,288
	Sioux Falls	113,944	136,652	353,307	382,898
Wisconsin:	Eau Claire	52,178	57,618	172,448	170,989
	La Crosse	63,139	64,552	194,776	189,783
	Superior	21,078	21,542	64,260	62,047

BANK DEBITS - July 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		July 1960	July 1959	Three months ended July 1960	Three months ended July 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY			
Colorado:	Colorado Springs	97,875	113,671	327,698	327,236
	Denver	1,396,017	1,468,420	4,347,111	4,171,622
	Grand Junction	37,169	41,744	115,529	120,252
	Greeley	55,551	45,111	160,111	136,894
	Pueblo	79,120	86,203	244,377	266,163
Kansas:	Atchison	15,908	18,468	47,685	52,700
	Dodge City	23,594	25,904	68,008	74,053
	Emporia	16,664	18,368	54,263	53,180
	Hutchinson	66,901	77,850	172,837	182,168
	Independence	13,025	12,048	36,752	36,181
	Kansas City	127,323	145,637	401,106	415,907
	Lawrence	22,697	24,915	67,141	69,878
	Manhattan	19,591	21,303	56,991	59,686
	Parsons	12,083	11,748	32,620	34,253
	Pittsburg	18,531	19,799	58,816	60,291
	Salina	72,897	79,112	178,209	181,929
	Topeka	202,134	201,636	597,286	546,564
	Wichita	443,521	509,198	1,338,369	1,454,371
Missouri:	Independence	22,126	25,384	68,119	72,822
	Joplin	41,814	49,006	131,474	141,909
	Kansas City	1,913,863	2,070,381	5,867,291	5,840,545
	St. Joseph	127,563	149,956	402,040	422,179
Nebraska:	Fremont	28,328	28,291	87,047	82,661
	Grand Island	33,633	32,979	105,532	102,092
	Hastings	24,924	26,147	72,873	73,460
	Lincoln	195,659	181,274	578,573	512,363
	Omaha	849,967	905,394	2,694,227	2,648,377
New Mexico:	Albuquerque	273,602	307,787	859,526	894,853
	Santa Fe	73,544	70,138	192,708	203,343
Oklahoma:	Bartlesville	301,613	291,459	994,066	879,591
	Enid	63,294	71,421	173,613	204,963
	Guthrie	6,453	7,123	19,378	19,016
	Lawton	32,318	32,665	99,834	97,656
	Muskogee	40,585	43,382	121,573	130,679
	Norman	17,386	15,840	52,899	49,417
	Oklahoma City	650,171	693,326	2,040,704	2,008,470
	Okmulgee	8,897	9,016	26,438	27,776
	Ponca City	34,141	31,783	97,746	85,379
	Tulsa	989,042	1,047,735	3,066,626	3,106,984
Wyoming:	Casper	69,360	76,500	213,849	222,385
	Cheyenne	99,292	63,483	233,595	191,484

BANK DEBITS - July 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		July 1960	July 1959	Three months ended July 1960	Three months ended July 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS			
Arizona:	Tucson	217,550	229,535	708,651	672,475
Louisiana:	Monroe	78,204	83,194	242,601	236,092
	Shreveport	315,940	314,998	972,324	918,265
New Mexico:	Roswell	40,769	39,643	121,292	111,743
Texas:	Abilene	91,706	102,370	290,678	296,149
	Amarillo	225,485	239,545	661,378	673,157
	Austin	197,688	211,324	632,435	617,020
	Beaumont	150,956	163,368	481,011	476,522
	Corpus Christi	193,824	202,832	562,104	576,918
	Corsicana	16,620	15,847	47,876	46,999
	Dallas	2,630,913	2,654,078	8,458,624	7,820,153
	El Paso	330,706	330,330	996,935	994,419
	Fort Worth	748,462	839,624	2,346,837	2,439,732
	Galveston	82,659	92,293	259,557	258,919
	Houston	2,337,398	2,594,436	7,521,287	7,675,979
	Laredo	26,937	27,350	85,279	84,109
	Lubbock	173,257	178,490	542,663	536,482
	Port Arthur	64,201	68,180	189,557	195,002
	San Angelo	52,412	59,846	160,648	164,729
	San Antonio	560,545	648,983	1,800,184	1,876,895
	Texarkana (Also see Arkansas, p. 6)	23,405	23,014	71,300	66,854
	Tyler	78,279	91,521	251,625	271,918
	Waco	102,166	111,717	311,593	329,725
	Wichita Falls	109,549	129,260	350,601	373,259
		DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO			
Arizona:	Phoenix	778,417	633,847	2,377,144	1,873,313
California:	Bakersfield	159,713	166,808	485,463	469,638
	Berkeley	148,451	147,411	427,830	415,818
	Fresno	269,039	268,082	836,876	782,293
	Long Beach	332,841	378,611	1,061,791	1,108,724
	Los Angeles	6,915,993	7,592,956	21,364,530	20,974,962
	Modesto	90,502	90,527	275,543	255,070
	Oakland	785,995	870,296	2,467,255	2,484,935
	Pasadena	235,833	257,094	722,000	736,609
	Riverside	118,607	127,576	363,072	359,594
	Sacramento	1,363,981	1,255,393	4,461,367	3,900,218
	San Bernardino	144,054	140,917	427,931	410,313
	San Diego	925,451	1,002,555	2,941,471	2,770,020
	San Francisco	4,745,032	4,749,673	14,600,655	13,634,348
	San Jose	400,735	404,668	1,200,005	1,161,686
	Santa Barbara	91,729	105,824	271,659	292,693
	Santa Rosa	62,516	65,640	181,889	183,868
	Stockton	134,843	145,406	413,959	410,760
Idaho:	Boise	132,053	146,035	405,984	414,249
Nevada:	Reno	133,881	128,927	389,697	340,470
Oregon:	Eugene	99,402	103,017	288,973	294,443
	Portland	1,216,600	1,206,433	3,724,894	3,446,179
	Salem	126,606	130,672	394,754	375,869
Utah:	Ogden	94,033	101,367	276,485	284,134
	Salt Lake City	510,462	536,788	1,620,733	1,590,973
Washington:	Bellingham	42,187	42,864	130,132	126,632
	Everett	57,492	63,923	191,914	188,754
	Seattle	1,532,115	1,702,952	4,840,658	4,940,826
	Spokane	274,998	299,123	856,941	861,275
	Tacoma	222,717	239,480	725,937	713,229
	Walla Walla	39,992	43,294	111,322	110,325
	Yakima	66,041	74,857	207,780	220,692

BANK DEBITS

TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U. S. Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of August aggregated $242 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $716 billion or 6.5 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 10.7 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 5.1 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was 3.5 per cent.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	August 1960	August 1959	Three months ended August 1960	Three months ended August 1959
Boston	9,161	7,978	27,522	26,079
New York	98,462	80,711	296,273	268,962
Philadelphia	9,475	8,632	28,544	27,687
Cleveland	15,279	13,641	46,399	44,978
Richmond	9,368	8,458	27,128	26,230
Atlanta	10,638	9,639	31,046	30,254
Chicago	35,524	31,044	102,939	98,155
St. Louis	6,146	5,330	18,212	17,191
Minneapolis	4,590	3,959	12,797	12,350
Kansas City	9,294	8,313	27,135	26,277
Dallas	9,606	8,899	28,045	27,752
San Francisco	24,267	21,525	70,210	66,454
Total, 344 reporting centers	241,809	208,130	716,248	672,369
New York City	92,435	75,233	278,307	251,431
6 other centers*	49,474	43,265	145,143	138,116
337 other centers	99,899	89,633	292,798	282,822

ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS

	Without seasonal adjustment			Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	Aug. 1960	July 1960	Aug. 1959	Aug. 1960	July 1960	Aug. 1959
New York City	59.8	58.8	51.3	65.5	58.9	56.3
6 other centers*	p/34.7	34.0	31.3	p/36.7	34.2	33.1
337 other centers	p/26.0	25.7	24.1	p/26.6	25.5	24.7

* Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. p/ Preliminary.

BANK DEBITS - August 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		August 1960	August 1959	Three months ended August 1960	Three months ended August 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON			
Connecticut:	Hartford	1,259,189	1,094,924	3,850,807	3,661,675
	New Haven	456,233	399,453	1,367,248	1,289,294
	New London	97,163	86,259	283,867	269,592
	Waterbury	150,298	124,015	434,683	367,569
Maine:	Bangor	89,729	82,496	260,449	250,379
	Lewiston-Auburn	53,962	48,196	157,366	149,074
	Portland	196,192	155,285	560,877	475,227
Massachusetts:	Boston	4,833,666	4,168,987	14,559,276	13,803,516
	Brockton	92,201	78,488	280,995	251,231
	Fall River	70,309	62,780	208,464	200,928
	Holyoke	62,427	59,258	188,085	190,263
	Lawrence	72,269	59,095	213,500	189,338
	Lowell	84,084	83,266	247,223	245,149
	Lynn	73,702	68,055	225,189	217,469
	New Bedford	82,267	74,769	238,573	231,163
	Pittsfield	64,793	56,668	190,659	180,467
	Springfield	316,342	281,125	961,435	914,748
	Worcester	272,875	246,099	822,527	787,109
New Hampshire:	Concord	42,636	33,902	116,398	104,116
	Manchester	105,505	97,020	304,415	290,537
Rhode Island:	Providence	626,430	562,200	1,875,772	1,840,974
Vermont:	Burlington	58,850	56,159	174,046	168,851
		DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK			
Connecticut:	Bridgeport	276,257	241,937	847,218	792,616
	Stamford	144,488	137,439	451,131	425,450
New Jersey:	Elizabeth	231,725	212,883	695,797	661,219
	Jersey City	585,110	522,276	1,753,727	1,647,071
	Montclair	70,436	61,458	212,139	203,344
	Newark	1,484,158	1,264,532	4,367,542	4,028,145
	Paterson-Passaic	503,411	467,103	1,526,445	1,507,314
New York:	Binghamton	98,337	86,740	286,582	269,928
	Buffalo	1,002,356	994,990	2,879,983	3,259,683
	Elmira	63,526	58,827	204,001	194,648
	Jamestown	52,560	49,317	162,135	153,566
	New York	92,434,725	75,232,582	278,306,959	251,430,582
	Poughkeepsie	88,751	78,571	281,176	261,949
	Rochester	725,021	666,155	2,154,597	2,099,080
	Schenectady	103,578	92,748	315,044	309,866
	Syracuse	450,958	405,776	1,376,631	1,273,906
	Utica	146,380	138,016	451,704	444,088

		August 1960	August 1959	Three months ended August 1960	Three months ended August 1959
DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA					
Delaware:	Wilmington	726,286	618,666	2,484,716	2,147,697
New Jersey:	Atlantic City	132,106	120,353	357,809	354,178
	Camden	333,648	283,411	960,056	880,528
	Trenton	400,895	371,364	1,141,283	1,173,957
Pennsylvania:	Allentown	156,358	135,530	465,961	434,302
	Altoona	51,938	48,772	152,158	146,934
	Bethlehem	64,153	55,953	192,728	204,301
	Chester	99,946	88,804	282,457	276,900
	Harrisburg	233,617	202,941	672,916	649,210
	Hazleton	39,956	33,631	112,680	103,509
	Johnstown	76,186	64,311	227,105	209,263
	Lancaster	122,435	112,505	357,215	355,738
	Lebanon	37,145	31,254	107,411	96,224
	Norristown	87,620	74,312	256,441	241,951
	Philadelphia	6,282,058	5,838,639	18,932,933	18,665,921
	Reading	201,244	161,135	553,281	505,184
	Scranton	143,761	128,768	437,415	407,977
	Wilkes-Barre	108,961	98,931	322,508	309,848
	Williamsport	45,010	41,007	131,143	129,462
	York	131,194	121,701	395,647	393,694
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND					
Kentucky:	Covington-Newport	71,460	66,210	221,454	214,679
	Lexington	147,249	144,008	459,829	414,761
Ohio:	Akron	588,560	563,646	1,793,746	1,791,514
	Canton	200,652	184,119	613,927	616,482
	Cincinnati	1,827,880	1,708,117	5,416,942	5,402,450
	Cleveland	3,933,842	3,412,177	11,939,461	11,527,843
	Columbus	1,377,538	1,171,859	3,568,080	3,363,442
	Dayton	525,643	469,324	1,598,950	1,524,007
	Hamilton	83,403	76,673	243,504	241,340
	Lima	70,186	66,234	220,006	215,948
	Lorain	40,178	41,886	137,504	135,246
	Mansfield	89,668	76,555	267,238	263,849
	Middletown	63,188	71,075	198,163	203,646
	Portsmouth	33,877	31,792	96,524	97,607
	Springfield	79,411	74,583	251,165	240,461
	Steubenville	41,634	34,202	124,975	116,399
	Toledo	730,549	648,151	2,216,242	2,079,998
	Warren	86,287	76,125	260,523	252,224
	Youngstown	267,361	241,922	804,399	834,550
	Zanesville	45,988	45,681	134,335	141,997
Pennsylvania:	Butler	60,477	62,862	180,150	188,771
	Erie	173,059	157,995	508,556	487,315
	Franklin	11,459	11,120	33,875	34,304
	Greensburg	40,527	32,533	121,948	101,659
	Oil City	29,375	24,255	85,713	78,985
	Pittsburgh	4,526,617	4,021,665	14,498,829	13,987,482
	Sharon	46,427	39,622	136,715	142,789
West Virginia:	Wheeling	86,225	86,538	266,446	278,216

BANK DEBITS - August 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		August 1960	August 1959	Three months ended August 1960	Three months ended August 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND			
District of Columbia:	Washington	1,924,055	1,820,122	5,623,107	5,700,188
Maryland:	Baltimore	2,244,099	1,904,359	6,602,856	6,243,297
	Cumberland	35,206	33,144	110,971	109,042
	Frederick	35,958	30,751	104,772	100,509
	Hagerstown	49,744	46,127	148,624	144,893
North Carolina:	Asheville	96,286	83,982	297,521	265,866
	Charlotte	570,862	538,352	1,672,138	1,665,200
	Durham	119,881	120,097	332,753	335,432
	Greensboro	282,321	233,388	828,698	755,049
	Kinston	38,438	40,226	91,227	92,758
	Raleigh	409,933	312,670	1,117,221	877,093
	Wilmington	56,737	62,882	182,007	189,117
	Wilson	48,261	47,955	105,528	105,393
	Winston-Salem	257,291	245,491	742,835	726,905
South Carolina:	Charleston	134,845	117,366	394,112	376,119
	Columbia	268,985	237,239	770,128	705,428
	Greenville	205,953	179,150	583,424	555,731
	Spartanburg	94,562	85,776	266,843	261,800
Virginia:	Charlottesville	54,956	47,662	182,030	161,571
	Danville	50,881	55,722	148,909	155,401
	Lynchburg	78,145	71,785	234,586	218,965
	Newport News	88,045	78,305	256,704	243,769
	Norfolk	348,709	340,641	1,070,191	1,067,280
	Portsmouth	50,106	43,535	151,246	137,663
	Richmond	1,166,953	1,052,319	3,200,289	3,075,157
	Roanoke	194,263	177,777	588,851	563,584
West Virginia:	Bluefield	44,016	44,802	129,757	141,261
	Charleston	234,703	230,514	644,325	701,366
	Clarksburg	40,152	42,029	122,821	135,968
	Huntington	98,124	93,191	299,560	288,298
	Parkersburg	45,596	40,915	123,888	129,446
		DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA			
Alabama:	Anniston	41,850	41,674	126,434	127,498
	Birmingham	901,020	717,287	2,566,014	2,498,479
	Dothan	34,925	31,585	102,344	95,288
	Gadsden	38,436	35,073	112,115	113,655
	Mobile	303,130	270,686	891,080	855,377
	Montgomery	171,504	158,590	482,681	499,547
Florida:	Jacksonville	879,318	744,780	2,548,364	2,358,329
	Miami	847,425	781,864	2,578,101	2,558,754
	Orlando	246,576	230,415	746,662	739,636
	Pensacola	87,396	87,912	263,849	276,349
	St. Petersburg	199,959	199,602	621,926	668,675
	Tampa	410,367	394,404	1,229,873	1,251,670
Georgia:	Albany	54,858	53,256	157,314	158,722
	Atlanta	2,209,861	1,990,180	6,381,369	6,023,213
	Augusta	113,982	108,032	332,508	329,067
	Brunswick	25,749	25,759	73,970	79,274
	Columbus	113,650	103,166	322,522	319,241
	Elberton	11,043	9,258	32,001	27,503
	Macon	128,835	117,597	370,811	360,970
	Newnan	19,651	19,959	58,506	54,501
	Savannah	202,791	188,436	600,830	608,891
	Valdosta	43,453	48,451	111,475	123,534
Louisiana:	Baton Rouge	281,476	263,966	820,211	804,228
	Lake Charles	74,779	84,359	228,620	257,592
	New Orleans	1,377,647	1,302,882	4,084,828	4,011,444
Mississippi:	Hattiesburg	37,832	35,857	115,096	110,028
	Jackson	337,763	278,015	948,116	880,215
	Meridian	46,736	42,914	133,754	136,628
	Vicksburg	20,712	18,214	60,329	57,240
Tennessee:	Chattanooga	327,721	332,198	978,322	1,035,067
	Knoxville	250,050	217,203	737,262	696,740
	Nashville	797,546	705,552	2,228,281	2,137,076

BANK DEBITS - August 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		August 1960	August 1959	Three months ended August 1960	Three months ended August 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO			
Illinois:	Aurora	84,151	84,215	264,177	250,108
	Bloomington	83,919	73,156	247,712	236,954
	Champaign-Urbana	78,610	73,671	251,189	249,788
	Chicago	18,458,585	15,637,980	53,392,373	49,784,978
	Danville	55,418	47,609	162,098	158,055
	Decatur	116,146	114,900	363,703	380,383
	Elgin	52,618	54,941	160,781	160,678
	Joliet	97,169	88,630	287,713	283,599
	Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	116,453	114,414	373,251	372,657
	Peoria	231,914	226,796	717,545	748,758
	Rockford	203,163	197,535	634,232	623,328
	Springfield	145,798	131,310	416,641	427,191
Indiana:	Fort Wayne	303,147	277,733	884,953	880,855
	Gary	154,109	130,482	467,902	437,617
	Hammond	92,536	83,891	275,974	263,450
	Indianapolis	1,403,163	1,298,739	3,988,161	3,979,341
	Lafayette	109,399	84,805	307,365	253,519
	Muncie	100,613	84,417	293,025	271,054
	South Bend	216,065	211,099	662,986	684,985
	Terre Haute	96,084	88,989	282,877	285,437
Iowa:	Burlington	38,040	36,099	112,575	114,863
	Cedar Rapids	156,674	141,445	459,605	442,022
	Clinton	26,222	27,818	81,865	86,828
	Davenport	126,820	122,872	377,550	381,775
	Des Moines	629,923	522,401	1,767,242	1,682,738
	Dubuque	70,044	68,491	216,871	219,808
	Mason City	49,248	43,853	147,517	137,817
	Muscatine	19,014	17,578	54,267	54,794
	Ottumwa	43,321	37,014	121,871	113,455
	Sioux City	201,168	184,213	587,157	587,250
	Waterloo	103,534	99,741	309,363	312,438
Michigan:	Adrian	29,935	30,894	90,455	96,048
	Battle Creek	88,432	83,888	261,655	266,412
	Bay City	64,569	62,862	190,810	191,271
	Detroit	7,378,770	6,596,079	21,569,613	21,070,704
	Flint	201,902	199,188	613,882	608,296
	Grand Rapids	395,222	366,474	1,163,381	1,125,049
	Jackson	116,696	106,272	331,044	325,283
	Kalamazoo	170,889	167,252	521,290	532,945
	Lansing	179,565	173,086	528,406	534,753
	Muskegon	108,721	90,623	314,551	286,314
	Port Huron	55,443	42,680	150,771	132,752
	Saginaw	150,668	136,542	429,436	415,920
Wisconsin:	Green Bay	103,852	98,212	309,164	306,862
	Kenosha	69,959	70,839	214,191	211,985
	Madison	223,551	191,289	657,533	611,009
	Manitowoc	35,211	34,191	105,246	113,707
	Milwaukee	2,252,024	1,965,798	6,116,726	5,759,237
	Oshkosh	45,759	43,926	132,556	140,018
	Racine	108,069	102,103	327,729	329,503
	Sheboygan	81,406	75,011	239,700	230,772

BANK DEBITS - August 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		August 1960	August 1959	Three months ended August 1960	Three months ended August 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS			
Arkansas:	El Dorado	33,759	37,793	97,128	110,956
	Fort Smith	67,920	62,768	195,777	196,545
	Helena	11,469	10,964	35,322	34,942
	Little Rock	243,262	231,923	733,789	726,760
	Pine Bluff	51,130	45,074	146,598	148,861
	Texarkana (Also see Texas, p. 8)	27,307	27,123	83,475	84,349
Illinois:	Alton	47,140	44,964	142,365	146,145
	E. St. Louis & Nat'l. Stock Yards	149,909	137,439	450,559	440,209
	Quincy	52,750	45,288	159,596	150,362
Indiana:	Evansville	180,894	168,843	556,599	560,253
Kentucky:	Louisville	958,854	936,929	2,818,605	2,916,862
	Owensboro	53,123	52,313	170,535	160,258
	Paducah	37,910	35,768	119,013	112,354
Mississippi:	Greenville	30,018	30,318	92,497	95,518
Missouri:	Cape Girardeau	23,201	20,285	69,732	63,321
	Hannibal	13,773	12,645	41,783	41,008
	Jefferson City	154,775	120,485	420,903	367,523
	St. Louis	2,945,224	2,376,134	8,726,056	7,857,229
	Sedalia	22,370	17,671	61,031	56,535
	Springfield	118,087	118,535	356,707	366,246
Tennessee:	Jackson	32,053	30,564	93,020	95,808
	Memphis	890,716	766,365	2,640,842	2,459,436
		DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS			
Minnesota:	Duluth	181,131	160,718	544,036	546,527
	Mankato	43,256	34,793	118,278	114,921
	Minneapolis	2,331,722	1,994,895	6,430,681	6,123,815
	Red Wing	8,237	8,021	25,794	25,902
	Rochester	56,884	51,903	171,140	165,179
	St. Cloud	31,867	26,768	94,087	87,007
	St. Paul	987,204	816,285	2,731,428	2,617,313
	South St. Paul	87,494	83,417	248,980	255,625
	Winona	23,876	22,480	72,454	71,152
Montana:	Billings	100,276	94,231	280,681	284,154
	Butte	56,006	51,919	170,313	171,264
	Great Falls	86,813	76,646	240,097	227,570
	Helena	53,571	46,047	154,193	142,686
North Dakota:	Bismarck	33,084	30,335	94,596	99,630
	Dickinson	10,377	10,124	28,344	29,401
	Fargo	95,722	90,070	268,983	273,697
	Grand Forks	35,539	31,138	98,691	92,147
	Jamestown	12,044	10,731	32,296	33,023
	Minot	37,241	33,376	102,498	101,796
South Dakota:	Aberdeen	29,639	24,689	80,277	77,462
	Sioux Falls	132,730	127,308	368,843	390,973
Wisconsin:	Eau Claire	60,557	50,553	171,571	163,922
	La Crosse	70,860	61,020	202,477	191,770
	Superior	23,558	21,302	66,046	63,394

BANK DEBITS - August 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		August 1960	August 1959	Three months ended August 1960	Three months ended August 1959
DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY					
Colorado:	Colorado Springs	118,846	113,292	334,167	336,257
	Denver	1,615,309	1,370,955	4,523,610	4,224,168
	Grand Junction	39,302	36,435	115,069	117,068
	Greeley	56,126	42,320	164,973	134,513
	Pueblo	89,685	82,290	252,576	259,991
Kansas:	Atchison	17,415	17,040	49,640	52,554
	Dodge City	23,251	24,625	67,705	72,991
	Emporia	18,566	18,721	53,006	54,283
	Hutchinson	62,549	56,863	179,049	188,228
	Independence	11,765	11,540	36,573	36,292
	Kansas City	131,216	133,817	392,304	421,024
	Lawrence	23,715	22,607	69,602	71,115
	Manhattan	17,482	18,747	56,274	59,667
	Parsons	10,952	10,257	33,582	34,780
	Pittsburg	19,632	19,093	59,571	60,083
	Salina	69,529	58,504	196,334	192,417
	Topeka	215,573	178,968	614,972	560,023
	Wichita	435,812	455,432	1,336,823	1,450,268
Missouri:	Independence	23,603	21,911	68,922	70,954
	Joplin	44,970	43,348	132,226	139,398
	Kansas City	2,075,644	1,853,521	6,065,416	5,884,021
	St. Joseph	137,704	130,869	403,906	418,861
Nebraska:	Fremont	31,697	25,663	90,329	82,150
	Grand Island	35,890	31,300	104,773	98,137
	Hastings	26,958	22,524	75,153	72,593
	Lincoln	193,680	164,708	583,509	513,171
	Omaha	965,364	818,838	2,771,583	2,606,627
New Mexico:	Albuquerque	311,601	286,315	883,920	893,447
	Santa Fe	86,425	77,745	222,140	215,517
Oklahoma:	Bartlesville	329,841	256,841	1,017,014	856,838
	Enid	50,623	53,179	181,444	210,221
	Guthrie	5,708	5,915	18,517	19,127
	Lawton	32,541	31,106	99,056	96,874
	Muskogee	38,003	40,166	120,981	131,728
	Norman	16,373	14,707	52,042	47,377
	Oklahoma City	726,617	640,532	2,098,477	2,008,973
	Okmulgee	8,691	8,534	26,893	27,346
	Ponca City	34,278	27,046	101,179	87,156
	Tulsa	999,704	952,177	3,026,893	3,051,639
Wyoming:	Casper	73,301	70,567	220,726	223,009
	Cheyenne	68,373	64,077	233,789	195,892

BANK DEBITS - August 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		August 1960	August 1959	Three months ended August 1960	Three months ended August 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS			
Arizona:	Tucson r/	217,495	198,102	687,667	656,010
Louisiana:	Monroe	84,159	74,499	242,353	234,253
	Shreveport	315,499	310,207	968,672	937,372
New Mexico:	Roswell	43,065	35,782	124,585	112,910
Texas:	Abilene	97,941	91,700	287,881	293,224
	Amarillo	219,043	232,899	668,863	697,102
	Austin	226,993	220,212	628,149	628,553
	Beaumont	160,006	149,726	474,320	471,200
	Corpus Christi	208,365	196,310	591,619	584,857
	Corsicana	16,043	16,981	48,692	48,851
	Dallas	2,885,760	2,564,792	8,373,819	7,901,652
	El Paso	346,123	318,799	1,007,901	977,801
	Fort Worth	761,516	752,732	2,335,223	2,424,661
	Galveston	92,046	81,391	258,387	261,577
	Houston	2,626,637	2,418,234	7,563,815	7,638,102
	Laredo	26,234	24,191	80,853	78,571
	Lubbock	179,533	169,192	529,193	528,828
	Port Arthur	64,308	62,119	191,581	192,257
	San Angelo	56,335	52,399	162,919	167,941
	San Antonio	636,782	597,551	1,823,406	1,880,553
	Texarkana (Also see Arkansas, p. 6)	23,609	21,578	71,824	66,545
	Tyler	88,402	83,957	251,543	269,181
	Waco	108,748	105,832	316,972	326,563
	Wichita Falls	121,748	119,333	354,608	373,166
		DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO			
Arizona:	Phoenix	784,108	551,707	2,376,816	1,813,511
California:	Bakersfield	159,901	153,553	486,202	476,603
	Berkeley	153,765	147,952	447,990	428,191
	Fresno	290,064	258,927	849,356	785,244
	Long Beach	368,141	368,034	1,054,929	1,107,075
	Los Angeles	7,247,291	6,533,175	21,513,843	20,938,907
	Modesto	101,299	87,970	288,210	261,781
	Oakland	885,058	797,220	2,505,276	2,485,634
	Pasadena	237,078	230,221	718,610	739,350
	Riverside	121,308	109,263	362,243	351,993
	Sacramento	1,735,351	1,561,231	4,413,144	3,891,040
	San Bernardino	136,856	124,222	419,785	402,615
	San Diego	1,027,701	885,518	3,032,980	2,809,736
	San Francisco	5,274,044	4,490,094	15,175,034	13,852,080
	San Jose	430,607	378,367	1,238,637	1,178,301
	Santa Barbara	94,384	94,728	276,003	296,518
	Santa Rosa	65,257	59,501	188,512	184,691
	Stockton	149,428	132,423	426,271	414,770
Idaho:	Boise	150,176	128,312	414,583	412,234
Nevada:	Reno	141,188	109,202	405,083	346,673
Oregon:	Eugene	108,186	102,723	304,132	301,961
	Portland	1,295,869	1,170,619	3,746,564	3,514,243
	Salem	144,062	147,463	398,215	393,725
Utah:	Ogden	105,776	96,490	291,243	292,202
	Salt Lake City	586,763	513,298	1,685,186	1,589,789
Washington:	Bellingham	46,029	41,414	135,608	125,514
	Everett	64,738	60,294	190,016	187,558
	Seattle	1,709,227	1,584,970	4,939,587	4,964,998
	Spokane	295,377	283,240	874,016	876,329
	Tacoma	238,169	212,492	718,848	691,112
	Walla Walla	46,160	41,208	122,090	118,491
	Yakima	73,162	69,649	210,834	220,680

r/ Revised figure: Tucson, Arizona: June 1960, 252,622.

BANK DEBITS

TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U. S. Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of September aggregated $241 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $706 billion or 7.1 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 12.1 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 5.7 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was 3.3 per cent.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	September 1960	September 1959	Three months ended September 1960	Three months ended September 1959
Boston	8,928	8,234	26,766	25,369
New York	103,058	86,614	293,278	262,990
Philadelphia	9,291	8,993	27,774	27,083
Cleveland	14,926	13,974	44,644	43,343
Richmond	9,355	8,734	27,185	26,088
Atlanta	10,132	9,829	30,675	29,878
Chicago	33,764	30,377	101,240	95,660
St. Louis	5,982	5,739	17,868	17,086
Minneapolis	4,397	4,042	12,880	12,243
Kansas City	8,915	8,492	26,827	25,957
Dallas	9,329	9,162	27,785	27,512
San Francisco	22,722	21,653	69,240	66,402
Total, 344 reporting centers	240,798	215,843	706,165	659,611
New York City	97,162	81,067	275,660	245,900
6 other centers*	47,909	43,259	142,638	134,946
337 other centers	95,727	91,516	287,867	278,764

	Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	September 1960	August 1960	September 1959
New York City	103,832	99,947	86,633
6 other centers*	p/48,974	50,126	44,240
337 other centers	p/96,261	99,063	92,017

ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS

	Without seasonal adjustment			Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960	Sept. 1959	Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960	Sept. 1959
New York City	65.9	59.8	55.4	68.5	65.5	57.6
6 other centers*	p/35.5	34.7	31.7	p/35.8	36.7	32.1
337 other centers	p/26.2	26.0	24.7	p/26.0	26.6	24.6

* Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. p/ Preliminary.

BANK DEBITS - September 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		September 1960	September 1959	Three months ended September 1960	Three months ended September 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON			
Connecticut:	Hartford	1,186,558	1,152,874	3,683,807	3,642,200
	New Haven	445,798	433,437	1,344,103	1,272,242
	New London	92,015	86,021	278,174	266,477
	Waterbury	136,131	133,063	419,521	368,180
Maine:	Bangor	85,589	82,255	263,409	248,823
	Lewiston-Auburn	50,968	50,561	154,672	148,785
	Portland	182,514	158,323	559,393	472,953
Massachusetts:	Boston	4,735,277	4,211,869	14,131,094	13,234,527
	Brockton	90,730	83,938	267,786	245,945
	Fall River	66,820	68,369	201,189	197,347
	Holyoke	62,301	64,251	181,832	188,054
	Lawrence	73,032	67,307	211,461	193,509
	Lowell	87,873	77,979	248,963	240,822
	Lynn	73,007	74,642	218,993	218,151
	New Bedford	78,939	76,976	234,529	229,251
	Pittsfield	64,650	59,200	189,839	177,770
	Springfield	317,160	305,915	938,507	903,791
	Worcester	270,044	257,647	796,925	769,257
New Hampshire:	Concord	36,055	34,134	114,175	103,507
	Manchester	98,208	98,689	297,721	291,210
Rhode Island:	Providence	641,535	601,793	1,860,895	1,786,508
Vermont:	Burlington	52,623	54,458	168,712	169,372
		DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK			
Connecticut:	Bridgeport	284,297	273,158	838,441	790,808
	Stamford	151,585	135,039	446,125	419,485
New Jersey:	Elizabeth	227,902	221,575	677,280	661,194
	Jersey City	591,449	513,257	1,711,612	1,601,453
	Montclair	66,840	65,331	203,214	198,293
	Newark	1,463,063	1,289,858	4,314,083	3,886,552
	Paterson-Passaic	466,717	447,151	1,457,586	1,438,784
New York:	Binghamton	92,496	93,985	283,151	274,393
	Buffalo	924,634	980,419	2,806,778	3,133,362
	Elmira	67,785	66,000	198,941	191,960
	Jamestown	50,392	50,993	149,951	150,934
	New York	97,162,020	81,067,417	275,660,186	245,900,439
	Poughkeepsie	92,681	86,574	275,506	258,826
	Rochester	745,195	659,596	2,169,361	2,072,552
	Schenectady	104,219	97,212	309,639	299,631
	Syracuse	418,129	412,772	1,336,447	1,265,236
	Utica	148,117	154,070	439,912	445,919

BANK DEBITS - September 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		September 1960	September 1959	Three months ended September 1960	Three months ended September 1959
DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA					
Delaware:	Wilmington	805,247	844,254	2,396,409	2,197,772
New Jersey:	Atlantic City	111,367	115,753	363,473	357,470
	Camden	333,520	291,516	966,198	881,064
	Trenton	339,929	358,393	1,095,072	1,155,133
Pennsylvania:	Allentown	150,553	147,355	452,032	435,758
	Altoona	48,225	47,567	147,802	145,657
	Bethlehem	69,232	58,219	194,833	189,572
	Chester	108,380	95,285	293,002	277,363
	Harrisburg	222,581	213,155	667,780	640,344
	Hazleton	38,482	37,274	113,668	105,959
	Johnstown	74,742	62,483	221,545	199,974
	Lancaster	116,736	121,425	350,395	356,326
	Lebanon	34,220	29,890	105,503	93,181
	Norristown	87,365	79,866	256,528	239,884
	Philadelphia	6,148,796	5,915,550	18,359,555	18,088,289
	Reading r/	178,781	163,225	535,951	498,523
	Scranton	140,303	132,850	420,749	396,499
	Wilkes-Barre	107,450	104,163	317,848	307,947
	Williamsport	45,409	41,857	131,154	127,217
	York	129,775	132,615	384,895	389,131
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND					
Kentucky:	Covington-Newport	70,330	66,460	214,934	207,431
	Lexington	143,436	139,472	446,119	423,800
Ohio:	Akron	556,624	580,487	1,730,246	1,768,465
	Canton	203,422	192,931	602,567	598,531
	Cincinnati	1,760,745	1,746,129	5,328,187	5,330,022
	Cleveland	3,819,520	3,574,154	11,460,108	11,065,688
	Columbus	1,113,141	1,069,860	3,544,854	3,347,638
	Dayton	527,453	527,815	1,561,886	1,535,216
	Hamilton	79,448	86,853	238,813	245,073
	Lima	71,330	68,577	215,629	212,290
	Lorain	46,087	39,784	133,295	128,304
	Mansfield	83,882	91,433	261,550	261,128
	Middletown	64,318	68,458	186,076	203,506
	Portsmouth	32,376	31,666	95,718	96,935
	Springfield	77,845	74,505	243,467	233,452
	Steubenville	40,655	37,484	121,732	113,888
	Toledo	722,457	673,647	2,159,400	2,069,289
	Warren	84,456	74,061	254,201	239,232
	Youngstown	252,420	245,615	775,688	790,946
	Zanesville	41,569	44,551	129,393	135,802
Pennsylvania:	Butler	56,707	56,529	169,187	184,907
	Erie	161,588	160,719	497,322	482,674
	Franklin	11,213	10,544	33,487	33,354
	Greensburg	37,197	30,934	117,056	97,948
	Oil City	27,709	26,480	83,715	76,707
	Pittsburgh	4,707,399	4,132,029	13,646,771	13,064,425
	Sharon	46,384	40,345	136,326	131,895
West Virginia:	Wheeling	85,887	82,826	256,754	264,503

r/ Revised figure: Reading, Pennsylvania: August 1960, 191,489.

BANK DEBITS - September 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		September 1960	September 1959	Three months ended September 1960	Three months ended September 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND			
District of Columbia:	Washington	1,874,799	1,947,300	5,536,065	5,724,572
Maryland:	Baltimore	2,070,564	1,880,288	6,393,168	5,937,954
	Cumberland	33,657	33,919	105,312	106,475
	Frederick	35,859	35,602	104,789	103,241
	Hagerstown	48,483	49,253	146,962	145,368
North Carolina:	Asheville	93,191	89,275	283,808	266,888
	Charlotte	586,364	583,396	1,674,275	1,677,848
	Durham	144,027	135,365	365,311	367,069
	Greensboro	265,434	256,913	804,586	742,375
	Kinston	58,810	58,233	124,129	124,603
	Raleigh	356,719	286,294	1,121,415	889,803
	Wilmington	60,966	66,633	181,843	193,900
	Wilson	76,455	81,329	152,048	158,210
	Winston-Salem	291,412	262,618	781,827	749,050
South Carolina:	Charleston	126,089	117,730	387,969	365,650
	Columbia	282,835	229,260	799,287	705,574
	Greenville	204,589	213,545	596,504	577,180
	Spartanburg	90,365	87,341	267,720	265,487
Virginia:	Charlottesville	56,507	55,367	165,293	161,383
	Danville	66,739	69,072	167,237	175,399
	Lynchburg	79,139	70,558	228,361	214,451
	Newport News	77,151	78,207	243,225	237,834
	Norfolk	550,397	335,321	1,248,594	1,043,078
	Portsmouth	48,749	47,370	147,776	137,419
	Richmond	1,153,600	1,058,353	3,274,811	3,134,363
	Roanoke	195,268	181,674	578,222	551,629
West Virginia:	Bluefield	42,342	44,338	124,543	133,408
	Charleston	205,933	203,383	636,944	654,071
	Clarksburg	43,197	44,101	122,955	130,723
	Huntington	93,101	87,938	294,858	284,125
	Parkersburg	42,372	43,830	125,283	128,780
		DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA			
Alabama:	Anniston	43,465	41,505	127,620	128,907
	Birmingham	848,543	763,199	2,576,315	2,355,666
	Dothan	37,213	32,052	105,242	95,917
	Gadsden	37,388	32,509	111,803	107,765
	Mobile	279,220	290,912	861,821	845,439
	Montgomery	155,882	168,629	477,383	499,670
Florida:	Jacksonville	790,822	753,601	2,453,879	2,299,148
	Miami	771,969	824,971	2,452,795	2,513,045
	Orlando	220,102	236,285	703,841	722,997
	Pensacola	84,168	85,448	255,886	271,811
	St. Petersburg	192,363	216,550	603,358	662,046
	Tampa	389,702	410,152	1,184,353	1,233,457
Georgia:	Albany	53,153	54,261	158,966	161,361
	Atlanta	2,204,775	2,015,628	6,433,456	6,058,139
	Augusta	107,063	105,178	330,227	322,888
	Brunswick	24,202	23,155	74,664	75,920
	Columbus	112,151	110,719	329,056	323,040
	Elberton	9,484	9,646	31,225	27,977
	Macon	126,226	122,047	374,085	364,061
	Newnan	21,851	20,201	60,463	58,892
	Savannah	197,976	196,429	592,075	591,819
	Valdosta	35,755	34,654	113,329	124,569
Louisiana:	Baton Rouge	263,409	256,646	810,503	795,520
	Lake Charles	72,783	83,750	222,893	256,488
	New Orleans	1,372,675	1,334,237	4,057,678	4,017,585
Mississippi:	Hattiesburg	37,898	35,861	114,606	110,255
	Jackson	304,787	283,366	966,223	857,328
	Meridian	45,577	48,538	134,380	137,738
	Vicksburg	21,032	21,122	61,050	59,282
Tennessee:	Chattanooga	320,140	320,635	952,763	1,015,739
	Knoxville	239,527	233,200	727,990	696,703
	Nashville	711,022	664,048	2,215,483	2,087,299

BANK DEBITS - September 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		September 1960	September 1959	Three months ended September 1960	Three months ended September 1959
	DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO				
Illinois:	Aurora	83,110	82,664	255,889	250,809
	Bloomington	85,012	80,038	253,491	236,610
	Champaign-Urbana	78,613	85,230	241,424	246,466
	Chicago	18,030,068	15,527,559	52,949,678	48,722,852
	Danville	53,828	53,360	163,971	159,278
	Decatur	120,807	126,031	354,061	373,164
	Elgin	51,249	49,706	156,392	159,465
	Joliet	97,535	89,390	293,966	276,250
	Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	113,045	115,646	350,716	354,287
	Peoria	225,541	243,976	690,967	721,643
	Rockford	204,852	196,160	623,139	604,324
	Springfield	149,254	148,811	427,407	432,077
Indiana:	Fort Wayne	285,291	269,936	872,072	856,387
	Gary	153,455	118,243	460,006	404,959
	Hammond	88,633	80,279	270,497	255,967
	Indianapolis	1,234,958	1,192,875	3,908,469	3,887,530
	Lafayette	92,752	82,707	301,549	253,716
	Muncie	94,759	91,848	285,270	270,999
	South Bend	219,844	221,268	652,319	669,791
	Terre Haute	91,980	86,915	275,902	271,908
Iowa:	Burlington	36,185	36,203	111,009	110,827
	Cedar Rapids	148,478	142,742	447,472	434,397
	Clinton	26,749	29,583	80,749	86,788
	Davenport	122,623	128,585	371,692	380,397
	Des Moines	552,447	549,120	1,706,826	1,650,910
	Dubuque	73,704	71,065	214,765	213,135
	Mason City	48,618	45,898	146,536	137,050
	Muscatine	19,899	18,724	56,051	54,393
	Ottumwa	39,300	38,638	121,206	113,677
	Sioux City	190,812	203,645	571,138	589,328
	Waterloo	102,406	102,580	306,205	307,125
Michigan:	Adrian	27,988	29,046	87,807	93,632
	Battle Creek	80,958	81,273	255,111	259,609
	Bay City	63,505	61,037	188,835	188,996
	Detroit	6,887,682	6,261,655	20,907,349	20,191,852
	Flint	192,004	183,855	598,129	589,863
	Grand Rapids	385,199	381,486	1,154,373	1,131,805
	Jackson	106,871	103,444	327,921	313,291
	Kalamazoo	188,000	169,538	531,425	524,966
	Lansing	164,189	164,400	518,231	519,870
	Muskegon	107,906	95,783	311,705	282,237
	Port Huron	47,222	42,360	151,277	130,631
	Saginaw	137,645	132,387	425,825	409,762
Wisconsin:	Green Bay	102,561	99,945	306,027	302,342
	Kenosha	67,060	66,072	204,577	206,342
	Madison	212,143	200,118	633,183	598,047
	Manitowoc	35,636	33,315	105,200	108,513
	Milwaukee	1,812,786	1,736,714	5,928,950	5,633,228
	Oshkosh	42,303	42,363	130,285	134,269
	Racine	108,526	101,668	316,791	317,645
	Sheboygan	77,830	81,411	236,234	236,994

BANK DEBITS - September 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		September 1960	September 1959	Three months ended September 1960	Three months ended September 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS			
Arkansas:	El Dorado	33,829	32,429	97,296	107,518
	Fort Smith	68,066	64,517	198,558	193,493
	Helena	14,350	14,885	37,262	37,399
	Little Rock	241,426	253,267	718,726	738,030
	Pine Bluff	59,146	61,905	156,739	159,185
	Texarkana (Also see Texas, p. 8)	29,143	27,999	83,077	85,303
Illinois:	Alton	45,708	48,476	138,561	141,731
	E. St. Louis & Nat'l. Stock Yards	142,934	140,845	433,179	433,166
	Quincy	51,503	47,601	151,846	143,069
Indiana:	Evansville	196,253	166,929	567,217	543,097
Kentucky:	Louisville	932,482	909,005	2,771,711	2,836,520
	Owensboro	56,977	50,497	166,465	156,596
	Paducah	37,750	35,652	115,115	109,631
Mississippi:	Greenville	32,828	34,161	92,411	95,503
Missouri:	Cape Girardeau	22,510	20,660	69,055	63,789
	Hannibal	13,729	12,866	41,054	40,263
	Jefferson City	119,735	117,091	415,107	387,390
	St. Louis	2,821,020	2,619,932	8,500,720	7,774,480
	Sedalia	19,881	19,341	61,260	56,977
	Springfield	121,835	124,026	357,304	371,518
Tennessee:	Jackson	34,689	30,867	95,392	92,329
	Memphis r/	886,687	906,023	2,600,040	2,518,766
		DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS			
Minnesota:	Duluth	192,036	171,726	533,228	506,286
	Mankato	45,792	35,235	121,865	112,701
	Minneapolis	2,239,063	1,990,726	6,521,451	6,084,767
	Red Wing	8,240	8,836	24,407	25,007
	Rochester	56,028	55,697	172,489	166,916
	St. Cloud	29,825	27,973	92,162	86,023
	St. Paul	900,642	860,155	2,705,587	2,591,056
	South St. Paul	89,578	85,913	254,536	254,318
	Winona	23,429	20,808	69,513	66,800
Montana:	Billings	100,485	102,167	287,795	291,654
	Butte	58,436	51,131	166,973	162,853
	Great Falls	86,702	81,896	245,333	233,935
	Helena	50,356	47,790	154,189	146,426
North Dakota:	Bismarck	33,061	31,108	95,320	97,519
	Dickinson	12,283	13,181	31,444	32,687
	Fargo	97,698	93,423	279,881	278,810
	Grand Forks	33,692	32,324	100,928	93,714
	Jamestown	12,917	12,357	35,160	34,110
	Minot	37,345	35,410	106,178	103,315
South Dakota:	Aberdeen	26,945	26,537	81,197	76,368
	Sioux Falls	125,841	125,839	372,515	389,799
Wisconsin:	Eau Claire	54,798	50,127	167,533	158,298
	La Crosse	59,504	60,074	193,503	185,646
	Superior	22,485	21,280	67,121	64,124

r/ Revised figure: Memphis, Tennessee: July 1960, 822,637.

BANK DEBITS - September 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		September 1960	September 1959	Three months ended September 1960	Three months ended September 1959
	DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY				
Colorado:	Colorado Springs	106,698	115,005	323,419	341,968
	Denver	1,511,939	1,391,732	4,523,265	4,231,107
	Grand Junction	41,287	38,161	117,758	116,340
	Greeley	58,075	48,803	169,752	136,234
	Pueblo	82,686	78,283	251,491	246,776
Kansas:	Atchison	15,403	15,972	48,726	51,480
	Dodge City	22,564	24,177	69,409	74,706
	Emporia	20,030	21,176	55,260	58,265
	Hutchinson	59,174	51,469	188,624	186,182
	Independence	11,776	12,213	36,566	35,801
	Kansas City	127,483	131,470	386,022	410,924
	Lawrence	22,506	22,095	68,918	69,617
	Manhattan	19,540	19,404	56,613	59,454
	Parsons	11,923	11,221	34,958	33,226
	Pittsburg	20,359	20,215	58,522	59,107
	Salina	61,201	55,067	203,627	192,683
	Topeka	198,016	181,247	615,723	561,851
	Wichita	434,161	430,655	1,313,494	1,395,285
Missouri:	Independence	23,734	23,156	69,463	70,451
	Joplin	45,943	46,857	132,727	139,211
	Kansas City	2,015,580	1,830,999	6,005,087	5,754,901
	St. Joseph	131,040	139,046	396,307	419,871
Nebraska:	Fremont	27,800	27,094	87,825	81,048
	Grand Island	34,320	35,606	103,843	99,885
	Hastings	23,645	22,967	75,527	71,638
	Lincoln	187,492	164,453	576,831	510,435
	Omaha	882,746	840,881	2,698,077	2,565,113
New Mexico:	Albuquerque	282,949	293,549	868,152	887,651
	Santa Fe	55,436	66,720	215,405	214,603
Oklahoma:	Bartlesville	315,437	283,039	946,891	831,339
	Enid	59,117	50,613	173,034	175,213
	Guthrie	5,960	6,130	18,121	19,168
	Lawton	32,410	32,776	97,269	96,547
	Muskogee	39,025	39,842	117,613	123,390
	Norman	18,448	17,510	52,207	48,057
	Oklahoma City	680,449	704,398	2,057,237	2,038,256
	Okmulgee	8,903	8,912	26,491	26,462
	Ponca City	29,106	27,524	97,525	86,353
	Tulsa	1,042,965	1,022,211	3,031,711	3,022,123
Wyoming:	Casper	74,223	73,948	216,884	221,015
	Cheyenne	73,123	65,537	240,788	193,097

BANK DEBITS - September 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		September 1960	September 1959	Three months ended September 1960	Three months ended September 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS			
Arizona:	Tucson	228,548	216,582	663,593	644,219
Louisiana:	Monroe	82,630	77,383	244,993	235,076
	Shreveport	327,063	302,549	958,502	927,754
New Mexico:	Roswell	43,461	37,703	127,295	113,128
Texas:	Abilene	96,577	101,724	286,224	295,794
	Amarillo	213,430	226,365	657,958	698,809
	Austin	200,965	201,750	625,646	633,286
	Beaumont	151,807	162,236	462,769	475,330
	Corpus Christi	192,426	197,038	594,615	596,180
	Corsicana	18,607	17,200	51,270	50,028
	Dallas	2,797,623	2,574,482	8,314,296	7,793,352
	El Paso	325,781	332,412	1,002,610	981,541
	Fort Worth	772,201	780,877	2,282,179	2,373,233
	Galveston	78,117	93,644	252,822	267,328
	Houston	2,548,256	2,560,855	7,512,291	7,573,525
	Laredo	26,932	26,248	80,103	77,789
	Lubbock	182,972	183,434	535,762	531,116
	Port Arthur	61,568	60,873	190,077	191,172
	San Angelo	55,410	58,092	164,157	170,337
	San Antonio	602,073	603,139	1,799,400	1,849,673
	Texarkana (Also see Arkansas, p. 6)	22,919	21,024	69,933	65,616
	Tyler	82,821	88,524	249,502	264,002
	Waco	107,268	115,869	318,182	333,418
	Wichita Falls	109,834	121,710	341,131	370,303
		DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO			
Arizona:	Phoenix	721,930	580,154	2,284,455	1,765,708
California:	Bakersfield	140,600	135,596	460,214	455,957
	Berkeley	147,668	140,040	449,884	435,403
	Fresno	291,006	275,182	850,109	802,191
	Long Beach	332,687	354,202	1,033,669	1,100,847
	Los Angeles	6,908,259	6,592,217	21,071,543	20,718,348
	Modesto	110,715	99,185	302,516	277,682
	Oakland	867,584	799,709	2,538,637	2,467,225
	Pasadena	225,029	226,055	697,940	713,370
	Riverside	116,590	117,049	356,505	353,888
	Sacramento	1,214,180	1,219,250	4,313,512	4,035,874
	San Bernardino	131,954	131,748	412,864	396,887
	San Diego	870,977	860,230	2,824,129	2,748,303
	San Francisco	5,199,402	4,750,248	15,218,478	13,990,015
	San Jose	423,409	398,845	1,254,751	1,181,880
	Santa Barbara	90,627	91,669	276,740	292,221
	Santa Rosa	59,678	59,205	187,451	184,346
	Stockton	146,613	146,430	430,884	424,259
Idaho:	Boise	133,085	139,150	415,314	413,497
Nevada:	Reno	127,683	112,632	402,752	350,761
Oregon:	Eugene	105,881	104,127	313,469	309,867
	Portland	1,205,736	1,167,126	3,718,205	3,544,178
	Salem	139,512	136,778	410,180	414,913
Utah:	Ogden	108,066	99,077	307,875	296,934
	Salt Lake City	526,054	532,864	1,623,279	1,582,950
Washington:	Bellingham	46,577	44,067	134,793	128,345
	Everett	65,105	62,196	187,335	186,413
	Seattle	1,619,374	1,611,656	4,860,716	4,899,578
	Spokane	307,052	303,255	877,427	885,618
	Tacoma	229,042	246,558	689,928	698,530
	Walla Walla	37,558	37,980	123,710	122,482
	Yakima	71,877	78,548	211,080	223,054

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.6 *(For Immediate Release)* November 16, 1960

BANK DEBITS

TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U. S. Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of October aggregated $233 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $716 billion or 9.4 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 13.7 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 9.3 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was 5.6 per cent.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	October 1960	October 1959	Three months ended October 1960	Three months ended October 1959
Boston	9,042	9,173	27,130	25,385
New York	95,877	95,398	297,396	262,724
Philadelphia	9,264	9,665	28,020	27,290
Cleveland	14,643	14,363	44,847	41,978
Richmond	9,195	9,113	27,918	26,305
Atlanta	10,062	10,111	30,832	29,579
Chicago	33,899	32,244	103,187	93,665
St. Louis	6,330	6,304	18,458	17,373
Minneapolis	4,267	4,100	13,254	12,101
Kansas City	8,745	8,598	26,954	25,403
Dallas	9,193	9,365	28,129	27,425
San Francisco	22,595	21,811	69,583	64,990
Total, 344 reporting centers	233,110	230,245	715,707	654,218
New York City	89,905	89,519	279,502	245,819
6 other centers*	47,567	46,083	144,951	132,607
337 other centers	95,638	94,642	291,254	275,792

	Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	October 1960	September 1960	October 1959
New York City	91,870	103,832	89,356
6 other centers*	p/48,084	48,974	45,486
337 other centers	p/95,397	96,261	92,216

ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS

	Without seasonal adjustment			Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	Oct. 1960	Sept. 1960	Oct. 1959	Oct. 1960	Sept. 1960	Oct. 1959
New York City	59.2	65.9	59.2	60.0	68.5	60.1
6 other centers*	p/34.7	35.5	32.5	p/34.9	35.8	32.8
337 other centers	p/25.6	26.2	24.8	p/25.5	26.0	24.7

* Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. p/ Preliminary.

BANK DEBITS - October 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		October 1960	October 1959	Three months ended October 1960	Three months ended October 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON			
Connecticut:	Hartford	1,259,252	1,172,272	3,704,999	3,420,070
	New Haven	431,833	447,477	1,333,864	1,280,367
	New London	86,462	86,237	275,640	258,517
	Waterbury	134,425	134,865	420,854	391,943
Maine:	Bangor	89,864	90,920	265,182	255,671
	Lewiston-Auburn	52,386	52,642	157,316	151,399
	Portland	187,626	170,481	566,332	484,089
Massachusetts:	Boston	4,751,096	4,939,138	14,320,039	13,319,994
	Brockton	94,536	91,337	277,467	253,763
	Fall River	72,985	70,650	210,114	201,799
	Holyoke	60,712	67,889	185,440	191,398
	Lawrence	74,364	73,027	219,665	199,429
	Lowell	80,983	86,531	252,940	247,776
	Lynn	74,516	80,687	221,225	223,384
	New Bedford	83,804	87,232	245,010	238,977
	Pittsfield	63,642	65,260	193,085	181,128
	Springfield	333,225	361,468	966,727	948,508
	Worcester	279,044	263,794	821,963	767,540
New Hampshire:	Concord	34,770	34,908	113,461	102,944
	Manchester	97,315	96,656	301,028	292,365
Rhode Island:	Providence	640,776	640,296	1,908,741	1,804,289
Vermont:	Burlington	57,886	59,052	169,359	169,669
		DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK			
Connecticut:	Bridgeport	275,081	289,778	835,635	804,873
	Stamford	142,568	142,142	438,641	414,620
New Jersey:	Elizabeth	229,010	235,410	688,637	669,868
	Jersey City	559,609	533,610	1,736,168	1,569,143
	Montclair	62,375	74,363	199,651	201,152
	Newark	1,422,324	1,369,984	4,369,545	3,924,374
	Paterson-Passaic	491,443	514,376	1,461,571	1,428,630
New York:	Binghamton	96,505	90,237	287,338	270,962
	Buffalo	1,066,300	991,627	2,993,290	2,967,036
	Elmira	66,744	65,913	198,055	190,740
	Jamestown	48,422	51,409	151,374	151,719
	New York	89,905,063	89,519,383	279,501,808	245,819,382
	Poughkeepsie	98,432	91,814	279,864	256,959
	Rochester	743,731	739,080	2,213,947	2,064,831
	Schenectady	103,055	105,469	310,852	295,429
	Syracuse	417,726	430,464	1,286,813	1,249,012
	Utica	148,368	153,174	442,865	445,260

BANK DEBITS - October 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		October 1960	October 1959	Three months ended October 1960	Three months ended October 1959
DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA					
Delaware:	Wilmington	841,924	789,276	2,373,457	2,252,196
New Jersey:	Atlantic City	99,318	102,640	342,791	338,746
	Camden	326,462	298,309	993,630	873,236
	Trenton	372,161	393,107	1,112,985	1,122,864
Pennsylvania:	Allentown	150,879	154,466	457,790	437,351
	Altoona	46,770	50,162	146,933	146,501
	Bethlehem	61,046	62,087	194,431	176,259
	Chester	97,951	93,744	306,277	277,833
	Harrisburg	220,014	215,039	676,212	631,135
	Hazleton	35,644	37,505	114,082	108,410
	Johnstown	70,450	62,768	221,378	189,562
	Lancaster	120,868	131,044	360,039	364,974
	Lebanon	33,223	30,711	104,588	91,855
	Norristown	84,775	83,969	259,760	238,147
	Philadelphia	6,126,877	6,582,657	18,557,731	18,336,846
	Reading	176,431	161,873	546,701	486,233
	Scranton	130,641	133,513	414,705	395,131
	Wilkes-Barre	106,340	106,171	322,751	309,265
	Williamsport	43,031	43,168	133,450	126,032
	York	119,344	133,152	380,313	387,468
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND					
Kentucky:	Covington-Newport	72,878	76,101	214,668	208,771
	Lexington	151,913	140,793	442,598	424,273
Ohio:	Akron	575,372	596,515	1,720,556	1,740,648
	Canton	209,076	194,097	613,150	571,147
	Cincinnati	1,745,442	1,819,671	5,334,067	5,273,917
	Cleveland	3,767,690	3,747,172	11,521,052	10,733,503
	Columbus	1,113,188	1,135,063	3,603,867	3,376,782
	Dayton	506,191	521,701	1,559,287	1,518,840
	Hamilton	77,868	81,461	240,719	244,987
	Lima	73,277	73,579	214,793	208,390
	Lorain	50,128	46,039	136,393	127,709
	Mansfield	89,747	91,911	263,297	259,899
	Middletown	61,875	69,666	189,381	209,199
	Portsmouth	31,418	32,113	97,671	95,571
	Springfield	78,177	76,296	235,433	225,384
	Steubenville	37,608	37,306	119,897	108,992
	Toledo	750,085	706,017	2,203,091	2,027,815
	Warren	81,398	80,488	252,141	230,674
	Youngstown	258,929	228,191	778,710	715,728
	Zanesville	38,836	45,850	126,393	136,082
Pennsylvania:	Butler	62,544	62,568	179,728	181,959
	Erie	153,002	164,668	487,649	483,382
	Franklin	11,795	11,057	34,467	32,721
	Greensburg	37,186	34,084	114,910	97,551
	Oil City	30,132	26,183	87,216	76,918
	Pittsburgh	4,443,898	4,141,118	13,677,914	12,294,812
	Sharon	44,246	38,987	137,057	118,954
West Virginia:	Wheeling	88,872	84,470	260,984	253,834

BANK DEBITS - October 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		October 1960	October 1959	Three months ended October 1960	Three months ended October 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND			
District of Columbia:	Washington	1,900,748	2,031,478	5,699,602	5,798,900
Maryland:	Baltimore	2,043,153	2,009,334	6,357,816	5,793,981
	Cumberland	34,478	35,271	103,341	102,334
	Frederick	32,398	32,283	104,215	98,636
	Hagerstown	49,399	51,342	147,626	146,722
North Carolina:	Asheville	96,222	90,983	285,699	264,240
	Charlotte	625,107	609,165	1,782,333	1,730,913
	Durham	143,960	135,012	407,868	390,474
	Greensboro	259,629	272,695	807,384	762,996
	Kinston	53,539	42,336	150,787	140,795
	Raleigh r/	384,814	331,087	1,151,466	930,051
	Wilmington	56,080	63,178	173,783	192,693
	Wilson	71,849	60,190	196,565	189,474
	Winston-Salem	310,742	285,905	859,445	794,014
South Carolina:	Charleston	131,745	129,904	392,679	365,000
	Columbia	265,075	247,980	816,895	714,479
	Greenville	200,955	198,705	611,497	591,400
	Spartanburg	91,917	93,885	276,844	267,002
Virginia:	Charlottesville	53,190	51,920	164,653	154,949
	Danville	93,539	88,426	211,159	213,220
	Lynchburg	74,746	72,587	232,030	214,930
	Newport News	79,692	81,122	244,888	237,634
	Norfolk	412,566	366,532	1,311,672	1,042,494
	Portsmouth	50,482	46,022	149,337	136,927
	Richmond	1,052,957	1,044,193	3,373,510	3,154,865
	Roanoke	195,259	193,199	584,790	552,650
West Virginia:	Bluefield	41,125	44,760	127,483	133,900
	Charleston	197,304	214,010	637,940	647,907
	Clarksburg	42,738	48,210	126,087	134,340
	Huntington	106,817	98,364	298,042	279,493
	Parkersburg	42,464	43,261	130,432	128,006
		DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA			
Alabama:	Anniston	42,672	44,206	127,987	127,385
	Birmingham	850,128	779,870	2,599,691	2,260,356
	Dothan	38,784	35,772	110,922	99,409
	Gadsden	37,514	35,830	113,338	103,412
	Mobile	292,071	283,487	874,421	845,085
	Montgomery	176,369	174,889	503,755	502,108
Florida:	Jacksonville	764,919	780,499	2,435,059	2,278,880
	Miami	819,400	850,666	2,438,794	2,457,501
	Orlando	226,548	249,446	693,226	716,146
	Pensacola	85,112	86,708	256,676	260,068
	St. Petersburg	197,937	218,787	590,259	634,939
	Tampa	398,614	394,672	1,198,683	1,199,228
Georgia:	Albany	52,003	55,084	160,014	162,601
	Atlanta	2,149,727	2,080,123	6,564,363	6,085,931
	Augusta	110,523	109,762	331,568	322,972
	Brunswick	24,305	26,255	74,256	75,169
	Columbus	107,695	104,884	333,496	318,769
	Elberton	10,291	9,857	30,818	28,761
	Macon	123,284	124,828	378,345	364,472
	Newnan	19,231	21,991	60,733	62,151
	Savannah	181,430	198,737	582,197	583,602
	Valdosta	34,541	34,797	113,749	117,902
Louisiana:	Baton Rouge	253,664	275,626	798,549	796,238
	Lake Charles	73,637	84,792	221,199	252,901
	New Orleans	1,278,927	1,335,245	4,029,249	3,972,364
Mississippi:	Hattiesburg	37,000	37,973	112,730	109,691
	Jackson	340,216	314,724	982,766	876,105
	Meridian	46,113	44,845	138,426	136,297
	Vicksburg	20,994	21,247	62,738	60,583
Tennessee:	Chattanooga	314,371	317,361	962,232	970,194
	Knoxville	241,682	238,192	731,259	688,595
	Nashville	711,990	739,461	2,220,558	2,109,061

r/ Revised figures: Raleigh, North Carolina, for 1960: January 310,799, February 307,552, March 325,695, April 380,881, May 312,113, June 370,151. Revised to include debits of an additional reporting office. Published figures for prior years have not been revised, but totals for 1959 would be increased by approximately 5 per cent.

BANK DEBITS - October 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		October 1960	October 1959	Three months ended October 1960	Three months ended October 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO			
Illinois:	Aurora	83,753	85,392	251,014	252,271
	Bloomington	84,861	69,895	253,792	223,089
	Champaign-Urbana	99,853	93,412	257,076	252,313
	Chicago	17,795,189	16,562,249	54,283,842	47,727,788
	Danville	56,821	55,508	166,067	156,477
	Decatur	143,985	142,512	380,938	383,443
	Elgin	51,552	53,691	155,419	158,338
	Joliet	91,904	97,360	286,608	275,380
	Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	124,471	129,200	353,969	359,260
	Peoria	229,871	239,798	687,326	710,570
	Rockford	203,329	216,929	611,344	610,624
	Springfield	145,104	139,817	440,156	419,938
Indiana:	Fort Wayne	302,115	299,203	890,553	846,872
	Gary	153,524	125,962	461,088	374,687
	Hammond	91,989	83,534	273,158	247,704
	Indianapolis	1,314,983	1,315,224	3,953,104	3,806,838
	Lafayette	104,097	89,804	306,248	257,316
	Muncie	97,380	89,694	292,752	265,959
	South Bend	222,397	218,235	658,306	650,602
	Terre Haute	95,950	94,801	284,014	270,705
Iowa:	Burlington	40,974	40,570	115,199	112,872
	Cedar Rapids	160,519	158,848	465,671	443,035
	Clinton	29,369	32,334	82,340	89,735
	Davenport	131,283	136,007	380,726	387,464
	Des Moines	550,703	571,384	1,733,073	1,642,905
	Dubuque	82,167	82,312	225,915	221,868
	Mason City	54,950	53,268	152,816	143,019
	Muscatine	20,572	20,541	59,485	56,843
	Ottumwa	41,888	42,935	124,509	118,587
	Sioux City	205,991	213,351	597,971	601,209
	Waterloo	115,408	109,341	321,348	311,662
Michigan:	Adrian	30,678	33,302	88,601	93,242
	Battle Creek	80,414	87,859	249,804	253,020
	Bay City	68,055	67,536	196,129	191,435
	Detroit	7,002,678	6,620,495	21,269,130	19,478,229
	Flint	202,822	197,864	596,728	580,907
	Grand Rapids	388,669	376,566	1,169,090	1,124,526
	Jackson	106,203	110,536	329,770	320,252
	Kalamazoo	173,692	177,044	532,581	513,834
	Lansing	174,466	173,720	518,220	511,206
	Muskegon	105,476	96,925	322,103	283,331
	Port Huron	48,163	48,341	150,828	133,381
	Saginaw	150,240	141,413	438,553	410,342
Wisconsin:	Green Bay	96,197	98,764	302,610	296,921
	Kenosha	72,626	68,525	209,645	205,436
	Madison	177,448	197,691	613,142	589,098
	Manitowoc	34,901	35,007	105,748	102,513
	Milwaukee	1,832,750	1,821,883	5,897,560	5,524,395
	Oshkosh	42,327	44,491	130,389	130,780
	Racine	108,281	105,613	324,876	309,384
	Sheboygan	76,034	76,850	235,270	233,272

BANK DEBITS - October 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		October 1960	October 1959	Three months ended October 1960	Three months ended October 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS			
Arkansas:	El Dorado	31,465	31,568	99,053	101,790
	Fort Smith	66,719	65,771	202,705	193,056
	Helena	14,150	26,550	39,969	52,399
	Little Rock	259,136	261,949	743,824	747,139
	Pine Bluff	82,152	94,571	192,428	201,550
	Texarkana (Also see Texas, p. 8)	30,327	29,314	86,777	84,436
Illinois:	Alton	42,976	46,316	135,824	139,756
	E. St. Louis & Nat'l. Stock Yards	144,215	143,507	437,058	421,791
	Quincy	55,085	53,507	159,338	146,396
Indiana:	Evansville	187,369	174,755	564,516	510,527
Kentucky:	Louisville	933,291	953,067	2,824,627	2,799,001
	Owensboro	59,350	63,895	169,450	166,705
	Paducah	39,724	38,806	115,384	110,226
Mississippi:	Greenville	43,899	48,804	106,745	113,283
Missouri:	Cape Girardeau	23,009	24,428	68,720	65,373
	Hannibal	14,208	13,918	41,710	39,429
	Jefferson City	137,829	142,570	412,339	380,146
	St. Louis	2,814,164	2,754,173	8,580,408	7,750,239
	Sedalia	20,401	19,324	62,652	56,336
	Springfield	121,995	125,268	361,917	367,829
Tennessee:	Jackson	42,419	40,956	109,161	102,387
	Memphis	1,165,745	1,151,004	2,943,148	2,823,392
		DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS			
Minnesota:	Duluth	177,028	152,204	550,195	484,648
	Mankato	41,516	37,706	130,564	107,734
	Minneapolis	2,123,177	2,039,046	6,693,962	6,024,667
	Red Wing	10,501	8,719	26,978	25,576
	Rochester	58,431	56,826	171,343	164,426
	St. Cloud	32,601	28,161	94,293	82,902
	St. Paul	869,336	839,977	2,757,182	2,516,417
	South St. Paul	99,955	96,527	277,027	265,857
	Winona	23,852	21,752	71,157	65,040
Montana:	Billings	103,237	110,640	303,998	307,038
	Butte	59,132	52,853	173,574	155,903
	Great Falls	85,549	82,814	259,064	241,356
	Helena	54,507	47,360	158,434	141,197
North Dakota:	Bismarck	33,846	34,069	99,991	95,512
	Dickinson	14,216	12,748	36,876	36,053
	Fargo	99,429	99,597	292,849	283,090
	Grand Forks	35,719	34,259	104,950	97,721
	Jamestown	13,319	12,770	38,280	35,858
	Minot	43,454	37,203	118,040	105,989
South Dakota:	Aberdeen	28,484	29,755	85,068	80,981
	Sioux Falls	121,417	134,151	379,988	387,298
Wisconsin:	Eau Claire	54,306	50,692	169,661	151,372
	La Crosse	62,234	59,067	192,598	180,161
	Superior	21,984	21,511	68,027	64,093

BANK DEBITS - October 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		October 1960	October 1959	Three months ended October 1960	Three months ended October 1959
DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY					
Colorado:	Colorado Springs	105,384	109,416	330,928	337,713
	Denver	1,495,137	1,353,963	4,622,385	4,116,650
	Grand Junction	37,285	38,158	117,874	112,754
	Greeley	63,059	57,058	177,260	148,181
	Pueblo	80,352	77,576	252,723	238,149
Kansas:	Atchison	16,607	16,678	49,425	49,690
	Dodge City	20,786	24,457	66,601	73,259
	Emporia	22,052	21,758	60,648	61,655
	Hutchinson	52,196	52,763	173,919	161,095
	Independence	11,692	11,048	35,233	34,801
	Kansas City	128,500	136,628	387,199	401,915
	Lawrence	24,745	24,611	70,966	69,313
	Manhattan	20,205	22,639	57,227	60,790
	Parsons	11,632	11,615	34,507	33,093
	Pittsburg	20,491	20,829	60,482	60,137
	Salina	60,836	57,836	191,566	171,407
	Topeka	212,556	181,942	626,145	542,157
	Wichita	436,488	454,778	1,306,461	1,340,865
Missouri:	Independence	23,407	23,002	70,744	68,069
	Joplin	43,320	44,275	134,233	134,480
	Kansas City	1,926,123	1,919,872	6,017,347	5,604,392
	St. Joseph	135,292	140,794	404,036	410,709
Nebraska:	Fremont	30,049	27,809	89,546	80,566
	Grand Island	36,552	38,019	106,762	104,925
	Hastings	25,649	26,080	76,252	71,571
	Lincoln	195,747	177,803	576,919	506,964
	Omaha	873,810	878,305	2,721,920	2,538,024
New Mexico:	Albuquerque	272,651	280,244	867,201	860,108
	Santa Fe	55,511	61,765	197,372	206,230
Oklahoma:	Bartlesville	328,220	282,013	973,498	821,893
	Enid	55,056	52,111	164,796	155,903
	Guthrie	5,917	7,478	17,585	19,523
	Lawton	31,666	32,827	96,617	96,709
	Muskogee	41,570	40,900	118,598	120,908
	Norman	19,191	20,045	54,012	52,262
	Oklahoma City	670,694	709,097	2,077,760	2,054,027
	Okmulgee	9,180	9,526	26,774	26,972
	Ponca City	26,980	31,461	90,364	86,031
	Tulsa	976,811	980,687	3,019,480	2,955,075
Wyoming:	Casper	75,134	76,762	222,658	221,277
	Cheyenne	66,176	63,156	207,672	192,770

BANK DEBITS - October 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		October 1960	October 1959	Three months ended October 1960	Three months ended October 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS			
Arizona:	Tucson	212,610	227,211	658,653	641,895
Louisiana:	Monroe	81,356	80,974	248,145	232,856
	Shreveport	319,537	320,623	962,099	933,379
New Mexico:	Roswell	43,796	43,497	130,322	116,982
Texas:	Abilene	100,770	100,274	295,288	293,698
	Amarillo	225,901	229,189	658,374	688,453
	Austin	206,261	209,839	634,219	631,801
	Beaumont	157,942	157,649	469,755	469,611
	Corpus Christi	179,660	192,763	580,451	586,111
	Corsicana	19,470	18,287	54,120	52,468
	Dallas	2,698,518	2,641,263	8,381,901	7,780,537
	El Paso	333,952	378,609	1,005,856	1,029,820
	Fort Worth	754,844	774,363	2,288,561	2,307,972
	Galveston	94,579	93,820	264,742	268,855
	Houston	2,495,627	2,557,524	7,670,520	7,536,613
	Laredo	26,575	27,469	79,741	77,908
	Lubbock	207,158	229,755	569,663	582,381
	Port Arthur	67,148	68,547	193,024	191,539
	San Angelo	55,565	56,753	167,310	167,244
	San Antonio	582,223	606,715	1,821,078	1,807,405
	Texarkana (Also see Arkansas, p. 6)	24,128	23,223	70,656	65,825
	Tyler	82,742	80,094	253,965	252,575
	Waco	110,140	125,632	326,156	347,333
	Wichita Falls	112,335	120,574	343,917	361,617
		DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO			
Arizona:	Phoenix	722,488	659,850	2,228,526	1,791,711
California:	Bakersfield	170,190	159,020	470,691	448,169
	Berkeley	154,597	141,914	456,030	429,906
	Fresno	338,987	328,554	920,057	862,663
	Long Beach	339,893	346,233	1,040,721	1,068,469
	Los Angeles	6,901,230	6,684,903	21,056,780	19,810,295
	Modesto	108,252	102,439	320,266	289,594
	Oakland	804,082	786,102	2,556,724	2,383,031
	Pasadena	225,744	241,200	687,851	697,476
	Riverside	114,742	123,206	352,640	349,518
	Sacramento	1,253,823	1,083,655	4,203,354	3,864,136
	San Bernardino	130,845	130,187	399,655	386,157
	San Diego	945,744	878,479	2,844,422	2,624,227
	San Francisco	4,990,110	4,693,863	15,463,556	13,934,205
	San Jose	411,171	393,528	1,265,187	1,170,740
	Santa Barbara	92,126	96,162	277,137	282,559
	Santa Rosa	59,665	58,131	184,600	176,837
	Stockton	149,435	154,230	445,476	433,083
Idaho:	Boise	135,342	133,128	418,603	400,590
Nevada:	Reno	119,794	114,107	388,665	335,941
Oregon:	Eugene	105,698	102,553	319,765	309,403
	Portland	1,194,003	1,262,363	3,695,608	3,600,108
	Salem	133,109	141,124	416,683	425,365
Utah:	Ogden	101,452	101,660	315,294	297,227
	Salt Lake City	553,845	556,614	1,666,662	1,602,776
Washington:	Bellingham	45,460	43,837	138,066	129,318
	Everett	61,324	64,811	191,167	187,301
	Seattle	1,594,161	1,579,543	4,922,762	4,776,169
	Spokane	304,535	302,605	906,964	889,100
	Tacoma	226,762	229,250	693,973	688,300
	Walla Walla	35,243	36,232	118,961	115,420
	Yakima	71,170	81,664	216,209	229,861

BANK DEBITS

TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U. S. Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of November aggregated $235 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $709 billion or 6.9 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 10.0 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 7.4 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was 3.9 per cent.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	November 1960	November 1959	Three months ended November 1960	Three months ended November 1959
Boston	9,596	8,828	27,565	26,235
New York	96,992	87,836	295,926	269,849
Philadelphia	9,544	8,968	28,099	27,626
Cleveland	14,481	13,510	44,050	41,848
Richmond	9,046	8,532	27,595	26,379
Atlanta	10,217	9,610	30,411	29,549
Chicago	33,071	30,949	100,779	93,570
St. Louis	6,281	5,953	18,593	17,996
Minneapolis	4,305	3,873	12,970	12,015
Kansas City	9,117	8,494	26,776	25,584
Dallas	9,419	9,098	27,941	27,624
San Francisco	23,115	21,489	68,431	64,953
Total, 344 reporting centers	235,183	217,139	709,136	663,227
New York City	91,020	82,273	278,087	252,860
6 other centers*	47,577	43,810	143,053	133,153
337 other centers	96,587	91,055	287,996	277,214

	Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	November 1960	October 1960	November 1959
New York City	98,791	91,870	91,522
6 other centers*	p/49,017	48,084	46,257
337 other centers	p/98,391	95,440	95,067

ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS

	Without seasonal adjustment			Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	Nov. 1960	Oct. 1960	Nov. 1959	Nov. 1960	Oct. 1960	Nov. 1959
New York City	61.3	59.2	58.0	63.5	60.0	60.1
6 other centers*	p/34.9	34.7	32.7	p/35.9	34.9	33.6
337 other centers	p/26.3	25.6	25.4	p/26.2	25.5	25.3

* Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. p/ Preliminary.

BANK DEBITS - November 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		November 1960	November 1959	Three months ended November 1960	Three months ended November 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON			
Connecticut:	Hartford	1,250,765	1,146,933	3,696,575	3,472,079
	New Haven	441,874	412,549	1,319,505	1,293,463
	New London	89,835	81,690	268,312	253,948
	Waterbury	150,570	133,537	421,126	401,465
Maine:	Bangor	79,129	77,641	254,582	250,816
	Lewiston-Auburn	53,922	54,353	157,276	157,556
	Portland	169,227	152,516	539,367	481,320
Massachusetts:	Boston	5,242,288	4,755,096	14,728,661	13,906,103
	Brockton	104,074	80,717	289,340	255,992
	Fall River	81,450	79,500	221,255	218,519
	Holyoke	66,967	65,319	189,980	197,459
	Lawrence	81,727	71,154	229,123	211,488
	Lowell	76,125	89,164	244,981	253,674
	Lynn	97,787	90,059	245,310	245,388
	New Bedford	85,796	80,523	248,539	244,731
	Pittsfield	69,798	66,767	198,090	191,227
	Springfield	337,204	328,048	987,589	995,431
	Worcester	284,502	262,222	833,590	783,663
New Hampshire:	Concord	39,914	36,610	110,739	105,652
	Manchester	100,601	94,106	296,124	289,451
Rhode Island:	Providence	635,058	614,785	1,917,369	1,856,874
Vermont:	Burlington	57,416	54,752	167,925	168,262
		DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK			
Connecticut:	Bridgeport	294,267	257,646	853,645	820,582
	Stamford	151,967	136,189	446,120	413,370
New Jersey:	Elizabeth	247,792	224,954	704,704	681,939
	Jersey City	610,284	588,239	1,761,342	1,635,106
	Montclair	62,392	68,193	191,607	207,887
	Newark	1,479,331	1,308,978	4,364,718	3,968,820
	Paterson-Passaic	518,908	493,975	1,477,068	1,455,502
New York:	Binghamton	97,454	89,446	286,455	273,668
	Buffalo	917,804	902,504	2,908,738	2,874,550
	Elmira	69,088	63,788	203,617	195,701
	Jamestown	47,718	47,241	146,532	149,643
	New York	91,019,995	82,273,073	278,087,078	252,859,873
	Poughkeepsie	97,266	87,105	288,379	265,493
	Rochester	699,263	651,853	2,188,189	2,050,529
	Schenectady	104,255	96,221	311,529	298,902
	Syracuse	424,295	406,347	1,260,150	1,249,583
	Utica	149,925	140,623	446,410	447,867

BANK DEBITS - November 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		November 1960	November 1959	Three months ended November 1960	Three months ended November 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA			
Delaware:	Wilmington	824,524	690,086	2,471,695	2,323,616
New Jersey:	Atlantic City	100,838	88,004	311,523	306,397
	Camden	344,940	316,813	1,004,922	906,638
	Trenton	410,318	417,602	1,122,408	1,169,102
Pennsylvania:	Allentown	150,185	145,652	451,617	447,473
	Altoona	49,959	51,033	144,954	148,762
	Bethlehem	64,389	55,050	194,667	175,356
	Chester	101,414	90,997	307,745	280,026
	Harrisburg	225,297	206,007	667,892	634,201
	Hazleton	35,847	40,534	109,973	115,313
	Johnstown	74,344	66,970	219,536	192,221
	Lancaster	123,240	120,523	360,844	372,992
	Lebanon	35,731	32,709	103,174	93,310
	Norristown	84,566	76,062	256,706	239,897
	Philadelphia	6,322,287	6,008,650	18,597,960	18,506,857
	Reading	180,450	157,911	535,662	483,009
	Scranton	138,845	134,169	409,789	400,532
	Wilkes-Barre	114,403	102,108	328,193	312,442
	Williamsport	43,107	42,480	131,547	127,505
	York	118,949	124,478	368,068	390,245
		DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND			
Kentucky:	Covington-Newport	73,802	66,350	217,010	208,911
	Lexington	149,622	141,988	444,971	422,253
Ohio:	Akron	601,477	589,172	1,733,473	1,766,174
	Canton	189,778	181,830	602,276	568,858
	Cincinnati	1,722,583	1,694,313	5,228,770	5,260,113
	Cleveland	3,740,055	3,502,760	11,327,265	10,824,086
	Columbus	1,090,058	1,007,955	3,316,387	3,212,878
	Dayton	547,843	486,928	1,581,487	1,536,444
	Hamilton	76,605	75,516	233,921	243,830
	Lima	71,275	64,353	215,882	206,509
	Lorain	49,722	41,293	145,937	127,116
	Mansfield	86,722	78,383	260,351	261,727
	Middletown	65,774	63,716	191,967	201,840
	Portsmouth	32,179	31,945	95,973	95,724
	Springfield	80,214	71,629	236,236	222,430
	Steubenville	37,715	37,594	115,978	112,384
	Toledo	741,529	634,945	2,214,071	2,014,609
	Warren	89,432	77,169	255,286	231,718
	Youngstown	249,272	226,004	760,621	699,810
	Zanesville	39,355	44,879	119,760	135,280
Pennsylvania:	Butler	54,671	59,493	173,922	178,590
	Erie	153,396	152,054	467,986	477,441
	Franklin	10,922	11,892	33,930	33,493
	Greensburg	37,397	34,345	111,780	99,363
	Oil City	25,871	25,748	83,712	78,411
	Pittsburgh	4,332,984	3,984,916	13,484,281	12,258,063
	Sharon	45,480	40,008	136,110	119,340
West Virginia:	Wheeling	85,479	82,874	260,238	250,170

BANK DEBITS - November 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		November 1960	November 1959	Three months ended November 1960	Three months ended November 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND			
District of Columbia:	Washington	1,992,125	1,834,252	5,767,672	5,813,030
Maryland:	Baltimore	2,054,726	2,009,097	6,168,443	5,898,719
	Cumberland	35,560	32,222	103,695	101,412
	Frederick	36,008	32,177	104,265	100,062
	Hagerstown	48,279	44,873	146,161	145,468
North Carolina:	Asheville	96,918	84,250	286,331	264,508
	Charlotte	573,270	559,888	1,784,741	1,752,449
	Durham	120,204	109,891	408,191	380,268
	Greensboro	262,126	264,445	787,189	794,053
	Kinston	33,590	28,482	145,939	129,051
	Raleigh r/	374,724	307,682	1,116,257	925,063
	Wilmington	53,381	56,582	170,427	186,393
	Wilson	40,292	35,722	188,596	177,241
	Winston-Salem	247,079	263,355	849,233	811,878
South Carolina:	Charleston	127,101	114,590	384,935	362,224
	Columbia	258,252	239,021	806,162	716,261
	Greenville	213,803	208,889	619,347	621,139
	Spartanburg	100,094	86,639	282,376	267,865
Virginia:	Charlottesville	52,119	49,334	161,816	156,621
	Danville	78,865	65,144	239,143	222,642
	Lynchburg	75,790	73,094	229,675	216,239
	Newport News	83,058	78,405	239,901	237,734
	Norfolk	388,972	349,251	1,351,935	1,051,104
	Portsmouth	48,746	44,399	147,977	137,791
	Richmond	1,004,620	960,385	3,211,177	3,062,931
	Roanoke	198,821	177,577	589,348	552,450
West Virginia:	Bluefield	46,732	44,306	130,199	133,404
	Charleston	217,285	196,948	620,522	614,341
	Clarksburg	42,699	43,945	128,634	136,256
	Huntington	97,166	94,654	297,084	280,956
	Parkersburg	43,276	42,224	128,112	129,315
		DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA			
Alabama:	Anniston	41,308	40,159	127,445	125,870
	Birmingham	815,829	709,483	2,514,500	2,252,552
	Dothan	35,845	30,982	111,842	98,806
	Gadsden	36,487	33,493	111,389	101,832
	Mobile	306,712	281,726	878,003	856,125
	Montgomery	173,880	162,291	506,131	505,809
Florida:	Jacksonville	804,732	761,621	2,360,473	2,295,721
	Miami	879,147	877,631	2,470,516	2,553,268
	Orlando	236,855	232,110	683,505	717,841
	Pensacola	83,698	81,698	252,978	253,854
	St. Petersburg	208,559	222,582	598,859	657,919
	Tampa	419,475	400,326	1,207,791	1,205,150
Georgia:	Albany	54,724	52,332	159,880	161,677
	Atlanta	2,072,649	1,899,634	6,427,151	5,995,385
	Augusta	113,567	102,479	331,153	317,419
	Brunswick	23,912	24,498	72,419	73,908
	Columbus	106,209	102,526	326,055	318,129
	Elberton	9,799	9,078	29,574	28,581
	Macon	119,079	118,771	368,589	365,646
	Newnan	18,218	17,142	59,300	59,334
	Savannah	181,691	182,484	561,097	577,650
	Valdosta	35,506	31,419	105,802	100,870
Louisiana:	Baton Rouge	255,750	253,994	772,823	786,266
	Lake Charles	77,302	79,029	223,722	247,571
	New Orleans	1,344,534	1,223,266	3,996,136	3,892,748
Mississippi:	Hattiesburg	36,529	33,538	111,427	107,372
	Jackson	324,697	284,764	969,700	882,854
	Meridian	46,101	44,729	137,791	138,112
	Vicksburg	23,185	20,896	65,211	63,265
Tennessee:	Chattanooga	317,269	308,660	951,780	946,656
	Knoxville	241,640	232,623	722,849	704,015
	Nashville	772,517	753,619	2,195,529	2,157,128

r/ Revised figures: Raleigh, North Carolina, for 1960: January 315,256, February 310,436, March 331,161, April 384,639, May 314,841, June 371,027. This is a further revision of the figures shown in the release last month. Published figures for prior years have not been revised, but totals for 1959 would be increased by approximately 6 per cent.

BANK DEBITS - November 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		November 1960	November 1959	Three months ended November 1960	Three months ended November 1959
	DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO				
Illinois:	Aurora	83,401	77,753	250,264	245,809
	Bloomington	81,117	72,774	250,990	222,707
	Champaign-Urbana	89,327	84,674	267,793	263,316
	Chicago	17,227,833	15,900,195	53,053,090	47,990,003
	Danville	50,676	46,645	161,325	155,513
	Decatur	119,753	121,626	384,545	390,169
	Elgin	52,161	46,348	154,962	149,745
	Joliet	88,481	83,691	277,920	270,441
	Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	125,601	121,121	363,117	365,967
	Peoria	223,860	222,811	679,272	706,585
	Rockford	209,232	196,662	617,413	609,751
	Springfield	130,796	134,696	425,154	423,324
Indiana:	Fort Wayne	294,746	287,868	882,152	857,007
	Gary	157,901	121,950	464,880	366,155
	Hammond	89,460	86,057	270,082	249,870
	Indianapolis	1,309,738	1,223,874	3,859,679	3,731,973
	Lafayette	92,262	84,339	289,111	256,850
	Muncie	96,067	87,721	288,206	269,263
	South Bend	212,326	208,594	654,567	648,097
	Terre Haute	92,757	90,028	280,687	271,744
Iowa:	Burlington	39,614	37,259	116,773	114,032
	Cedar Rapids	148,666	138,477	457,663	440,067
	Clinton	30,172	28,614	86,290	90,531
	Davenport	130,021	123,315	383,927	387,907
	Des Moines r/	582,136	593,575	1,698,639	1,714,079
	Dubuque	74,287	71,640	230,158	225,017
	Mason City	51,574	48,074	155,142	147,240
	Muscatine	18,602	18,542	59,073	57,807
	Ottumwa	41,030	37,867	122,218	119,440
	Sioux City	210,164	207,098	606,967	624,094
	Waterloo	110,852	105,394	328,666	317,315
Michigan:	Adrian	27,679	28,051	86,345	90,399
	Battle Creek	80,881	77,115	242,253	246,247
	Bay City	61,551	56,040	193,111	184,613
	Detroit	6,850,095	6,468,575	20,740,455	19,350,725
	Flint	201,930	184,116	596,756	565,835
	Grand Rapids	377,730	356,412	1,151,598	1,114,464
	Jackson	103,112	106,978	316,186	320,958
	Kalamazoo	172,534	171,768	534,226	518,350
	Lansing	164,016	153,017	502,671	491,137
	Muskegon	95,971	90,851	309,353	283,559
	Port Huron	48,364	39,693	143,749	130,394
	Saginaw	138,114	129,521	425,999	403,321
Wisconsin:	Green Bay	98,496	92,877	297,254	291,586
	Kenosha	70,598	68,232	210,284	202,829
	Madison r/	204,470	190,106	625,090	587,915
	Manitowoc	36,025	33,296	106,562	101,618
	Milwaukee	1,857,528	1,779,628	5,503,064	5,338,225
	Oshkosh	40,171	42,420	124,801	129,274
	Racine	102,107	99,324	318,914	306,605
	Sheboygan	75,414	71,499	229,278	229,760

r/ Revised figures: Des Moines, Iowa: October 1960, 564,056. Madison, Wisconsin: October 1960, 208,477.

BANK DEBITS - November 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		November 1960	November 1959	Three months ended November 1960	Three months ended November 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS			
Arkansas:	El Dorado	30,715	28,525	96,009	92,522
	Fort Smith	65,384	61,400	200,169	191,688
	Helena	14,192	17,674	42,692	59,109
	Little Rock	254,866	238,889	755,428	754,105
	Pine Bluff	87,804	82,236	229,102	238,712
	Texarkana (Also see Texas, p. 8)	29,337	25,199	88,807	82,512
Illinois:	Alton	44,344	43,208	133,028	138,000
	E. St. Louis & Nat'l. Stock Yards	142,657	143,161	429,806	427,513
	Quincy	52,044	56,088	158,632	157,196
Indiana:	Evansville	186,134	173,637	569,756	515,321
Kentucky:	Louisville	907,245	929,486	2,773,018	2,791,558
	Owensboro	54,674	53,572	171,001	167,964
	Paducah	39,798	36,213	117,272	110,671
Mississippi:	Greenville	48,262	45,634	124,989	128,599
Missouri:	Cape Girardeau	22,333	21,133	67,852	66,221
	Hannibal	13,666	13,517	41,603	40,301
	Jefferson City	127,440	130,175	385,004	389,836
	St. Louis	2,750,277	2,526,591	8,385,461	7,900,696
	Sedalia	19,650	18,765	59,932	57,430
	Springfield	116,428	114,360	360,258	363,654
Tennessee:	Jackson	43,653	42,025	120,761	113,848
	Memphis	1,230,081	1,151,380	3,282,513	3,208,407
		DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS			
Minnesota:	Duluth	175,367	153,254	544,431	477,184
	Mankato	42,912	38,581	130,220	111,522
	Minneapolis	2,163,006	1,936,210	6,525,246	5,965,982
	Red Wing	8,795	8,612	27,536	26,167
	Rochester	62,054	49,059	176,513	161,582
	St. Cloud	30,776	27,711	93,202	83,845
	St. Paul	859,458	780,165	2,629,436	2,480,297
	South St. Paul	98,403	95,241	287,936	277,681
	Winona	24,773	21,898	72,054	64,458
Montana:	Billings	107,538	107,523	311,260	320,330
	Butte	56,615	46,434	174,183	150,418
	Great Falls	88,764	77,879	261,015	242,589
	Helena	57,628	45,436	162,491	140,586
North Dakota:	Bismarck	32,158	30,985	99,065	96,162
	Dickinson	14,503	12,156	41,002	38,085
	Fargo	99,330	93,152	296,457	286,172
	Grand Forks	38,657	32,919	108,068	99,502
	Jamestown	12,062	10,955	38,298	36,082
	Minot	38,151	34,882	118,950	107,495
South Dakota:	Aberdeen	30,257	26,603	85,686	82,895
	Sioux Falls	125,499	118,180	372,757	378,170
Wisconsin:	Eau Claire	51,134	46,913	160,238	147,732
	La Crosse	65,860	60,683	187,598	179,824
	Superior	21,443	17,246	65,912	60,037

BANK DEBITS - November 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		November 1960	November 1959	Three months ended November 1960	Three months ended November 1959
DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY					
Colorado:	Colorado Springs	99,991	103,745	312,073	328,166
	Denver	1,530,317	1,343,548	4,537,393	4,089,243
	Grand Junction	38,783	35,558	117,355	111,877
	Greeley	62,198	45,989	183,332	151,850
	Pueblo	82,846	78,372	245,884	234,231
Kansas:	Atchison	14,788	14,397	46,798	47,047
	Dodge City	24,376	20,830	67,726	69,464
	Emporia	21,665	20,651	63,747	63,585
	Hutchinson	55,048	51,868	166,418	156,100
	Independence	12,336	11,099	35,804	34,360
	Kansas City	131,717	126,863	387,700	394,961
	Lawrence	22,635	21,124	69,886	67,830
	Manhattan	17,700	18,078	57,445	60,121
	Parsons	11,865	10,600	35,420	33,436
	Pittsburg	19,801	18,710	60,651	59,754
	Salina	62,445	55,932	184,482	168,835
	Topeka	199,140	169,470	609,712	532,659
	Wichita	415,600	432,014	1,286,249	1,317,447
Missouri:	Independence	24,122	22,518	71,263	68,676
	Joplin	43,804	44,275	133,067	135,407
	Kansas City	1,928,873	1,830,515	5,870,576	5,581,386
	St. Joseph	136,437	132,993	402,769	412,833
Nebraska:	Fremont	28,051	24,807	85,900	79,710
	Grand Island	37,194	31,572	108,066	105,197
	Hastings	24,101	24,459	73,395	73,506
	Lincoln	205,393	177,099	588,632	519,355
	Omaha	884,348	833,493	2,640,904	2,552,679
New Mexico:	Albuquerque	277,560	278,678	833,160	852,471
	Santa Fe	54,422	51,294	165,369	179,779
Oklahoma:	Bartlesville	337,911	298,782	981,568	863,834
	Enid	54,680	52,492	168,853	155,216
	Guthrie	6,058	5,881	17,935	19,489
	Lawton	32,802	31,129	96,878	96,732
	Muskogee	43,401	42,253	123,996	122,995
	Norman	18,404	17,174	56,043	54,729
	Oklahoma City	730,886	755,564	2,082,029	2,169,059
	Okmulgee	10,838	9,755	28,921	28,193
	Ponca City	28,200	29,806	84,286	88,791
	Tulsa	1,248,365	1,093,584	3,268,141	3,096,482
Wyoming:	Casper	74,388	70,521	223,745	221,231
	Cheyenne	63,031	56,469	202,330	185,162

BANK DEBITS - November 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		November 1960	November 1959	Three months ended November 1960	Three months ended November 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS			
Arizona:	Tucson	224,725	220,691	665,883	664,484
Louisiana:	Monroe	84,740	83,218	248,726	241,575
	Shreveport	332,527	301,337	979,127	924,509
New Mexico:	Roswell	45,155	42,531	132,412	123,731
Texas:	Abilene	105,317	97,282	302,664	299,280
	Amarillo	225,255	233,034	664,586	688,588
	Austin	205,903	203,740	613,129	615,329
	Beaumont	162,704	148,522	472,453	468,407
	Corpus Christi	189,095	174,639	561,181	564,440
	Corsicana	15,981	17,425	54,058	52,912
	Dallas	2,863,600	2,683,062	8,359,741	7,898,807
	El Paso	354,966	370,692	1,014,699	1,081,713
	Fort Worth	737,730	732,206	2,264,775	2,287,446
	Galveston	86,241	90,602	258,937	278,066
	Houston	2,510,670	2,409,053	7,554,553	7,527,432
	Laredo	26,021	26,468	79,528	80,185
	Lubbock	244,347	255,712	634,477	668,901
	Port Arthur	60,906	58,584	189,622	188,004
	San Angelo	51,191	52,231	162,166	167,076
	San Antonio	570,544	574,743	1,754,840	1,784,597
	Texarkana (Also see Arkansas, p. 6)	22,246	20,842	69,293	65,089
	Tyler	83,720	81,880	249,283	250,498
	Waco	102,095	98,977	319,503	340,478
	Wichita Falls	113,084	120,068	335,253	362,352
		DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO			
Arizona:	Phoenix	773,826	632,220	2,218,244	1,872,224
California:	Bakersfield	233,024	226,316	543,814	520,932
	Berkeley	155,544	145,213	457,809	427,167
	Fresno	386,502	383,056	1,016,495	986,792
	Long Beach	330,877	334,821	1,003,457	1,035,256
	Los Angeles	6,953,255	6,195,061	20,762,744	19,472,181
	Modesto	109,677	91,620	328,644	293,244
	Oakland	712,599	825,005	2,384,265	2,410,816
	Pasadena	242,305	230,245	693,078	697,500
	Riverside	120,438	112,631	351,770	352,886
	Sacramento	1,665,315	1,513,792	4,133,318	3,816,697
	San Bernardino	141,898	125,396	404,697	387,331
	San Diego	892,050	893,022	2,708,771	2,631,731
	San Francisco	4,981,001	4,482,746	15,170,513	13,926,857
	San Jose	397,143	376,241	1,231,723	1,168,614
	Santa Barbara	88,118	86,251	270,871	274,082
	Santa Rosa	58,468	56,790	177,811	174,126
	Stockton	163,237	141,072	459,285	441,732
Idaho:	Boise	139,676	134,704	408,103	406,982
Nevada:	Reno	124,573	113,627	372,050	340,366
Oregon:	Eugene	109,476	90,854	321,055	297,534
	Portland	1,203,161	1,254,956	3,602,900	3,684,445
	Salem	134,134	152,304	406,755	430,206
Utah:	Ogden	106,468	112,495	315,986	313,232
	Salt Lake City	574,416	548,953	1,654,315	1,638,431
Washington:	Bellingham	40,688	39,626	132,725	127,530
	Everett	58,675	60,814	185,104	187,821
	Seattle	1,577,815	1,529,901	4,791,350	4,721,100
	Spokane	303,120	277,236	914,707	883,096
	Tacoma	232,756	210,955	688,560	686,763
	Walla Walla	35,065	33,901	107,866	108,113
	Yakima	69,375	77,438	212,422	237,650

BANK DEBITS

TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U. S. Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of December aggregated $257 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $725 billion or 2.4 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 2.1 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 4.1 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was 1.8 per cent.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	December 1960	December 1959	Three months ended December 1960	Three months ended December 1959
Boston	9,708	10,096	28,346	28,097
New York	107,781	111,451	300,625	294,686
Philadelphia	10,148	10,600	28,955	29,233
Cleveland	16,276	17,252	45,400	45,125
Richmond	9,407	9,599	27,648	27,244
Atlanta	10,907	11,094	31,186	30,814
Chicago	36,599	35,839	103,613	99,031
St. Louis	6,611	6,675	19,222	18,932
Minneapolis	4,346	4,281	12,919	12,254
Kansas City	9,608	9,437	27,469	26,529
Dallas	10,862	10,701	29,474	29,163
San Francisco	24,769	24,097	70,478	67,397
Total, 344 reporting centers	257,022	261,121	725,335	708,505
New York City	101,551	104,976	282,476	276,768
6 other centers*	52,313	51,763	147,457	141,657
337 other centers	103,158	104,382	295,402	290,080

	Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	December 1960	November 1960	December 1959
New York City	88,381	98,791	89,244
6 other centers*	p/47,871	49,017	46,278
337 other centers	p/94,794	98,366	93,696

ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS

	Without seasonal adjustment			Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	Dec. 1959	Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	Dec. 1959
New York City	64.4	61.3	67.0	57.8	63.5	60.1
6 other centers*	p/36.5	34.9	35.3	p/34.3	35.8	33.2
337 other centers	p/26.6	26.2	26.4	p/25.1	26.2	24.9

* Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. p/ Preliminary.

BANK DEBITS - December 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		December 1960	December 1959	Three months ended December 1960	Three months ended December 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON			
Connecticut:	Hartford	1,347,697	1,326,395	3,857,714	3,645,600
	New Haven	448,256	460,366	1,321,963	1,320,392
	New London	91,319	90,530	267,616	258,457
	Waterbury	137,282	153,753	422,277	422,155
Maine:	Bangor	90,703	83,888	259,696	252,449
	Lewiston-Auburn	53,578	55,828	159,886	162,823
	Portland	181,425	179,767	538,278	502,764
Massachusetts:	Boston	5,167,134	5,501,720	15,160,518	15,195,954
	Brockton	92,358	87,397	290,968	259,451
	Fall River	73,827	76,179	228,262	226,329
	Holyoke	62,340	69,148	190,019	202,356
	Lawrence	74,991	71,139	231,082	215,320
	Lowell	93,821	92,126	250,929	267,821
	Lynn	75,107	82,300	247,410	253,046
	New Bedford	83,314	87,067	252,914	254,822
	Pittsfield	64,402	66,633	197,842	198,660
	Springfield	341,709	340,430	1,012,138	1,029,946
	Worcester	303,549	311,310	867,095	837,326
New Hampshire:	Concord	42,159	42,260	116,843	113,778
	Manchester	114,864	114,375	312,780	305,137
Rhode Island:	Providence	713,223	746,438	1,989,057	2,001,519
Vermont:	Burlington	55,425	57,149	170,727	170,953
		DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK			
Connecticut:	Bridgeport	296,709	309,377	866,057	856,801
	Stamford	153,778	155,748	448,313	434,079
New Jersey:	Elizabeth	220,811	244,675	697,613	705,039
	Jersey City r/	678,047	668,392	1,822,940	1,790,241
	Montclair	63,096	80,097	187,863	222,653
	Newark	1,580,768	1,616,835	4,482,423	4,295,797
	Paterson-Passaic	500,716	551,645	1,511,067	1,559,996
New York:	Binghamton	99,998	99,661	293,957	279,344
	Buffalo	982,964	1,042,959	2,967,068	2,937,090
	Elmira	72,040	75,677	207,872	205,378
	Jamestown	49,692	52,824	145,832	151,474
	New York	101,551,242	104,975,650	282,476,300	276,768,106
	Poughkeepsie	96,582	97,575	292,280	276,494
	Rochester	750,392	772,686	2,193,386	2,163,619
	Schenectady	106,165	114,967	313,475	316,657
	Syracuse	421,086	426,918	1,263,107	1,263,729
	Utica	157,277	165,274	455,570	459,071

r/ Revised figure: Jersey City, New Jersey: November 1960, 585,284.

BANK DEBITS - December 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		December 1960	December 1959	Three months ended December 1960	Three months ended December 1959
DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA					
Delaware:	Wilmington	1,058,287	995,846	2,724,735	2,475,208
New Jersey:	Atlantic City	98,767	105,958	298,923	296,602
	Camden	340,149	341,353	1,011,551	956,475
	Trenton	428,203	417,997	1,210,682	1,228,706
Pennsylvania:	Allentown	150,790	158,417	451,854	458,535
	Altoona	48,745	51,833	145,474	153,028
	Bethlehem	115,970	65,076	241,405	182,213
	Chester	98,281	101,624	297,646	286,365
	Harrisburg	224,111	237,671	669,422	658,717
	Hazleton	37,232	39,181	108,723	117,220
	Johnstown	69,663	69,797	214,457	199,535
	Lancaster	118,864	131,186	362,972	382,753
	Lebanon	34,830	34,836	103,784	98,256
	Norristown	84,157	82,504	253,498	242,535
	Philadelphia	6,632,228	7,133,772	19,081,392	19,725,079
	Reading	179,969	183,488	536,850	503,272
	Scranton	139,650	145,923	409,136	413,605
	Wilkes-Barre	120,005	114,066	340,748	322,345
	Williamsport	45,628	47,595	131,766	133,243
	York	122,015	142,061	360,308	399,691
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND					
Kentucky:	Covington-Newport	77,527	72,244	224,207	214,695
	Lexington	241,769	248,779	543,304	531,560
Ohio:	Akron	579,793	618,305	1,756,642	1,803,992
	Canton	191,849	207,695	590,703	583,622
	Cincinnati	1,867,116	1,947,202	5,335,141	5,461,186
	Cleveland	3,938,160	4,277,088	11,445,905	11,527,020
	Columbus	1,165,403	1,181,702	3,368,649	3,324,720
	Dayton	532,715	554,227	1,586,749	1,562,856
	Hamilton	80,910	92,072	235,383	249,049
	Lima	75,400	72,180	219,952	210,112
	Lorain	53,151	47,899	153,001	135,231
	Mansfield	81,944	98,214	258,413	268,508
	Middletown	66,023	76,073	193,672	209,455
	Portsmouth	33,291	34,503	96,888	98,561
	Springfield	85,426	76,254	243,817	224,179
	Steubenville	41,500	45,116	116,823	120,016
	Toledo	757,876	742,270	2,249,490	2,083,232
	Warren	87,071	90,790	257,901	248,447
	Youngstown	265,441	269,732	773,642	723,927
	Zanesville	41,555	44,931	119,746	135,660
Pennsylvania:	Butler	57,038	64,350	174,253	186,411
	Erie	156,675	172,769	463,073	489,491
	Franklin	9,789	11,857	32,506	34,806
	Greensburg	38,506	36,408	113,089	104,837
	Oil City	29,769	27,568	85,772	79,499
	Pittsburgh	5,587,941	5,998,553	14,364,823	14,124,587
	Sharon	46,039	51,187	135,765	130,182
West Virginia:	Wheeling	86,487	91,606	260,838	258,950

BANK DEBITS - December 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		December 1960	December 1959	Three months ended December 1960	Three months ended December 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND			
District of Columbia:	Washington	2,116,989	2,172,809	6,009,862	6,038,539
Maryland:	Baltimore	2,109,836	2,245,694	6,207,715	6,264,125
	Cumberland	35,441	35,294	105,479	102,787
	Frederick	36,696	35,180	105,102	99,640
	Hagerstown	50,025	51,248	147,703	147,463
North Carolina:	Asheville	103,309	102,233	296,449	277,466
	Charlotte	596,707	624,702	1,795,084	1,793,755
	Durham	115,070	117,604	379,234	362,507
	Greensboro	279,921	287,723	801,676	824,863
	Kinston	29,854	25,315	116,983	96,133
	Raleigh	364,857	306,670	1,124,395	945,439
	Wilmington	51,831	62,779	161,292	182,539
	Wilson	35,553	30,221	147,694	126,133
	Winston-Salem	322,052	301,304	879,873	850,564
South Carolina:	Charleston	135,764	141,449	394,610	385,943
	Columbia	269,494	250,526	792,821	737,527
	Greenville	208,870	226,797	623,628	634,391
	Spartanburg	101,365	98,714	293,376	279,238
Virginia:	Charlottesville	53,307	54,363	158,616	155,617
	Danville	57,749	62,015	230,153	215,585
	Lynchburg	80,431	77,912	230,967	223,593
	Newport News	86,959	89,967	249,709	249,494
	Norfolk	401,853	397,829	1,203,391	1,113,612
	Portsmouth	51,192	50,651	150,420	141,072
	Richmond	1,038,015	1,073,541	3,095,592	3,078,119
	Roanoke	210,694	219,869	604,774	590,645
West Virginia:	Bluefield	49,244	51,271	137,101	140,337
	Charleston	210,681	210,128	625,270	621,086
	Clarksburg	55,526	45,701	140,963	137,856
	Huntington	103,916	103,300	307,899	296,318
	Parkersburg	44,173	45,900	129,913	131,385
		DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA			
Alabama:	Anniston	45,384	44,515	129,364	128,880
	Birmingham	853,713	858,255	2,519,670	2,347,608
	Dothan	38,668	35,440	113,297	102,194
	Gadsden	37,322	37,587	111,323	106,910
	Mobile	326,232	321,214	925,015	886,427
	Montgomery	175,772	178,023	526,021	515,203
Florida:	Jacksonville	893,634	891,730	2,463,285	2,433,850
	Miami	996,526	972,013	2,695,073	2,700,310
	Orlando	259,115	286,695	722,518	768,251
	Pensacola	93,805	96,061	262,615	264,467
	St. Petersburg	218,201	251,849	624,697	693,218
	Tampa	458,598	474,924	1,276,687	1,269,922
Georgia:	Albany	58,660	54,959	165,387	162,375
	Atlanta	2,184,438	2,267,326	6,406,814	6,247,083
	Augusta	120,743	126,291	344,833	338,532
	Brunswick	27,875	31,177	76,092	81,930
	Columbus	115,392	115,540	329,296	322,950
	Elberton	9,623	10,112	29,713	29,047
	Macon	124,858	131,571	367,221	375,170
	Newnan	26,913	21,582	64,362	60,715
	Savannah	194,060	224,963	557,181	606,184
	Valdosta	34,968	37,398	105,015	103,614
Louisiana:	Baton Rouge	276,174	288,176	785,588	817,796
	Lake Charles	83,709	90,224	234,648	254,045
	New Orleans	1,453,053	1,444,636	4,076,514	4,003,147
Mississippi:	Hattiesburg	39,688	37,186	113,217	108,697
	Jackson	329,916	321,625	994,829	921,113
	Meridian	44,590	45,966	136,804	135,540
	Vicksburg	22,051	22,498	66,230	64,641
Tennessee:	Chattanooga	337,025	353,038	968,665	979,059
	Knoxville	279,810	268,468	763,132	739,283
	Nashville	746,225	752,913	2,230,732	2,245,993

BANK DEBITS - December 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		December 1960	December 1959	Three months ended December 1960	Three months ended December 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO			
Illinois:	Aurora	87,711	86,072	254,865	249,217
	Bloomington	76,951	78,867	242,929	221,536
	Champaign-Urbana	83,408	82,573	272,588	260,659
	Chicago	19,497,803	18,871,126	54,520,825	51,333,570
	Danville	53,229	51,615	160,726	153,768
	Decatur	123,163	124,452	386,901	388,590
	Elgin	57,568	53,067	161,281	153,106
	Joliet	94,093	98,376	274,478	279,427
	Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	133,573	128,005	383,645	378,326
	Peoria	235,277	254,171	689,008	716,780
	Rockford	218,351	220,104	630,912	633,695
	Springfield	134,674	145,057	410,574	419,570
Indiana:	Fort Wayne	290,707	309,519	887,568	896,590
	Gary	150,731	143,650	462,156	391,562
	Hammond	91,459	95,292	272,908	264,883
	Indianapolis	1,314,034	1,280,024	3,938,755	3,819,122
	Lafayette	92,493	94,048	288,852	268,191
	Muncie	95,577	94,038	289,024	271,453
	South Bend	237,925	243,079	672,648	669,908
	Terre Haute	98,953	105,146	287,660	289,975
Iowa:	Burlington	43,655	43,069	124,243	120,898
	Cedar Rapids	163,139	152,816	472,324	450,141
	Clinton	32,849	30,979	92,390	91,927
	Davenport	132,568	132,163	393,872	391,485
	Des Moines	577,869	592,495	1,724,061	1,757,454
	Dubuque	84,050	78,242	240,504	232,194
	Mason City	54,640	49,485	161,164	150,827
	Muscatine	20,324	20,112	59,498	59,195
	Ottumwa	43,297	39,968	126,215	120,770
	Sioux City	215,287	214,280	631,442	634,729
	Waterloo	113,712	110,705	339,972	325,440
Michigan:	Adrian	30,053	30,996	88,410	92,349
	Battle Creek	87,180	87,334	248,475	252,308
	Bay City	66,645	63,648	196,251	187,224
	Detroit	7,490,362	7,433,592	21,343,135	20,522,662
	Flint	219,417	200,608	624,169	582,588
	Grand Rapids	388,487	398,599	1,154,886	1,131,577
	Jackson	103,338	113,186	312,653	330,700
	Kalamazoo	186,555	197,436	532,781	546,248
	Lansing	191,532	163,327	530,014	490,064
	Muskegon	103,426	104,575	304,873	292,351
	Port Huron	50,728	41,879	147,255	129,913
	Saginaw	154,368	142,653	442,722	413,587
Wisconsin:	Green Bay	101,042	103,150	295,735	294,791
	Kenosha	77,157	81,262	220,381	218,019
	Madison	225,405	217,952	638,352	605,749
	Manitowoc	38,298	40,486	109,224	108,789
	Milwaukee	2,193,704	2,147,114	5,883,982	5,748,625
	Oshkosh	43,972	47,680	126,470	134,591
	Racine	115,498	119,098	325,886	324,035
	Sheboygan	82,388	81,964	233,836	230,313

BANK DEBITS - December 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		December 1960	December 1959	Three months ended December 1960	Three months ended December 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS			
Arkansas:	El Dorado	35,016	41,851	97,196	101,944
	Fort Smith	65,769	66,245	197,872	193,416
	Helena	20,114	16,049	48,456	60,273
	Little Rock	248,072	271,413	762,074	772,251
	Pine Bluff	73,911	78,191	243,867	254,998
	Texarkana (Also see Texas, p. 8)	27,965	26,807	87,629	81,320
Illinois:	Alton	46,682	50,029	134,002	139,553
	E. St. Louis & Nat'l. Stock Yards	156,554	159,986	443,426	446,654
	Quincy	52,071	54,159	159,200	163,754
Indiana:	Evansville	191,138	183,850	564,641	532,242
Kentucky:	Louisville	1,064,856	1,044,918	2,905,392	2,927,471
	Owensboro	68,620	66,244	182,644	183,711
	Paducah	44,252	42,234	123,774	117,253
Mississippi:	Greenville	39,458	42,998	131,619	137,436
Missouri:	Cape Girardeau	23,543	22,824	68,885	68,385
	Hannibal	14,965	14,473	42,839	41,908
	Jefferson City	109,727	102,282	374,996	375,027
	St. Louis	3,038,845	3,036,604	8,603,286	8,317,368
	Sedalia	22,669	21,277	62,720	59,366
	Springfield	115,449	118,609	353,872	358,237
Tennessee:	Jackson	36,043	35,775	122,115	118,756
	Memphis	1,115,243	1,178,079	3,511,069	3,480,463
		DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS			
Minnesota:	Duluth	154,396	168,424	506,791	473,882
	Mankato	42,495	42,151	126,923	118,438
	Minneapolis	2,244,313	2,136,966	6,530,496	6,112,222
	Red Wing	8,681	9,019	27,977	26,350
	Rochester	68,033	60,038	188,518	165,923
	St. Cloud	32,370	30,561	95,747	86,433
	St. Paul	862,852	908,298	2,591,646	2,528,440
	South St. Paul	97,110	92,830	295,468	284,598
	Winona	25,615	26,225	74,240	69,875
Montana:	Billings	101,448	111,625	312,223	329,788
	Butte	60,561	51,140	176,308	150,427
	Great Falls	85,640	79,903	259,953	240,596
	Helena	48,697	48,560	160,832	141,356
North Dakota:	Bismarck	33,082	33,225	99,086	98,279
	Dickinson	14,769	11,681	43,488	36,585
	Fargo	90,219	88,431	288,978	281,180
	Grand Forks	34,535	34,122	108,911	101,300
	Jamestown	11,843	11,682	37,224	35,407
	Minot	35,807	35,108	117,412	107,193
South Dakota:	Aberdeen	26,305	26,979	85,046	83,337
	Sioux Falls	125,610	128,189	372,526	380,520
Wisconsin:	Eau Claire	58,804	60,153	164,244	157,758
	La Crosse	61,348	64,711	189,442	184,461
	Superior	21,769	20,955	65,196	59,712

BANK DEBITS - December 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		December 1960	December 1959	Three months ended December 1960	Three months ended December 1959
DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY					
Colorado:	Colorado Springs	102,031	113,350	307,406	326,511
	Denver	1,576,951	1,524,533	4,602,405	4,222,044
	Grand Junction	40,376	40,643	116,444	114,359
	Greeley	64,615	48,244	189,872	151,291
	Pueblo	86,887	94,047	250,085	249,995
Kansas:	Atchison	16,825	16,532	48,220	47,607
	Dodge City	23,668	21,266	68,830	66,553
	Emporia	21,479	19,850	65,196	62,259
	Hutchinson	64,517	63,076	171,761	167,707
	Independence	13,421	13,484	37,449	35,631
	Kansas City	139,887	143,515	400,104	407,006
	Lawrence	24,082	24,736	71,462	70,471
	Manhattan	20,685	19,491	58,590	60,208
	Parsons	11,993	11,374	35,490	33,589
	Pittsburg	22,269	21,746	62,561	61,285
	Salina	64,502	56,288	187,783	170,056
	Topeka	230,814	197,614	642,510	549,026
	Wichita	467,085	480,897	1,319,173	1,367,689
Missouri:	Independence	24,624	26,407	72,153	71,927
	Joplin	45,679	46,478	132,803	135,028
	Kansas City	2,128,951	2,103,517	5,983,947	5,853,904
	St. Joseph	137,596	149,786	409,325	423,573
Nebraska:	Fremont	31,417	27,863	89,517	80,479
	Grand Island	38,049	37,488	111,795	107,079
	Hastings	27,968	27,700	77,718	78,239
	Lincoln	219,193	183,483	620,333	538,385
	Omaha	962,292	921,041	2,720,450	2,632,839
New Mexico:	Albuquerque	280,293	297,433	830,504	856,355
	Santa Fe	60,399	56,633	170,332	169,692
Oklahoma:	Bartlesville	341,806	364,510	1,007,937	945,305
	Enid	62,748	56,206	172,484	160,809
	Guthrie	6,419	6,394	18,394	19,753
	Lawton	36,679	35,790	101,147	99,746
	Muskogee	53,303	55,233	138,274	138,386
	Norman	20,177	18,048	57,772	55,267
	Oklahoma City	826,946	781,219	2,228,526	2,245,880
	Okmulgee	10,259	9,704	30,277	28,985
	Ponca City	31,928	29,758	87,108	91,025
	Tulsa	1,121,770	1,133,045	3,346,946	3,207,316
Wyoming:	Casper	83,988	80,902	233,510	228,185
	Cheyenne	63,003	77,660	192,210	197,285

BANK DEBITS - December 1960
(In thousands of dollars)

		December 1960	December 1959	Three months ended December 1960	Three months ended December 1959
		DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS			
Arizona:	Tucson	241,783	247,780	679,118	695,682
Louisiana:	Monroe	80,067	86,611	246,163	250,803
	Shreveport	348,048	356,899	1,000,112	978,859
New Mexico:	Roswell	43,639	43,957	132,590	129,985
Texas:	Abilene	105,664	107,653	311,751	305,209
	Amarillo	219,863	237,234	671,019	699,457
	Austin	203,982	213,663	616,146	627,242
	Beaumont	170,447	179,763	491,093	485,934
	Corpus Christi	195,305	186,890	564,060	554,292
	Corsicana	18,063	19,455	53,514	55,167
	Dallas	3,554,175	3,262,774	9,116,293	8,587,099
	El Paso	381,520	399,340	1,070,438	1,148,641
	Fort Worth	841,044	873,436	2,333,618	2,380,005
	Galveston	94,760	102,415	275,580	286,837
	Houston	2,941,059	2,927,523	7,947,356	7,894,100
	Laredo	30,167	28,818	82,763	82,755
	Lubbock	306,169	292,978	757,674	778,445
	Port Arthur	66,473	72,417	194,527	199,548
	San Angelo	53,278	53,751	160,034	162,735
	San Antonio	623,852	648,737	1,776,619	1,830,195
	Texarkana (Also see Arkansas, p. 6)	23,083	24,945	69,457	69,010
	Tyler	82,524	88,197	248,986	250,171
	Waco	110,730	114,391	322,965	339,000
	Wichita Falls	126,263	130,948	351,682	371,590
		DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO			
Arizona:	Phoenix	825,845	721,650	2,322,159	2,013,720
California:	Bakersfield	232,503	253,441	635,717	638,777
	Berkeley	165,940	154,131	476,081	441,258
	Fresno	384,024	389,100	1,109,513	1,100,710
	Long Beach	344,097	365,761	1,014,867	1,046,815
	Los Angeles	8,099,846	7,600,954	21,954,331	20,480,918
	Modesto	105,945	98,795	323,874	292,854
	Oakland	920,870	920,552	2,437,551	2,531,659
	Pasadena	254,301	259,615	722,350	731,060
	Riverside	129,638	135,643	364,818	371,480
	Sacramento	1,258,982	1,080,252	4,178,120	3,677,699
	San Bernardino	148,559	148,604	421,302	404,187
	San Diego	943,767	1,002,391	2,781,561	2,773,892
	San Francisco	5,425,276	5,222,074	15,396,387	14,398,683
	San Jose	431,628	404,662	1,239,942	1,174,431
	Santa Barbara	89,444	103,648	269,688	286,061
	Santa Rosa	63,436	62,544	181,569	177,465
	Stockton	155,931	149,240	468,603	444,542
Idaho:	Boise	145,112	144,907	420,130	412,739
Nevada:	Reno	132,736	118,307	377,103	346,041
Oregon:	Eugene	98,160	114,486	313,334	307,893
	Portland	1,252,430	1,271,386	3,649,594	3,788,705
	Salem	150,626	146,929	417,869	440,357
Utah:	Ogden	106,400	110,696	314,320	324,851
	Salt Lake City	620,631	642,576	1,748,892	1,748,143
Washington:	Bellingham	43,434	40,694	129,582	124,157
	Everett	63,429	65,040	183,428	190,665
	Seattle	1,568,360	1,732,119	4,740,336	4,841,563
	Spokane	283,049	288,573	890,704	868,414
	Tacoma	223,472	235,583	682,990	675,788
	Walla Walla	34,407	35,017	104,715	105,150
	Yakima	66,298	77,440	206,843	236,542

BANK DEBITS

TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U. S. Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of January aggregated $248 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $740 billion or 4.4 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 4.1 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 7.3 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was 3.3 per cent.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	January 1961	January 1960	Three months ended January 1961	Three months ended January 1960
Boston	9,521	8,747	28,825	27,671
New York	100,759	94,407	305,508	293,695
Philadelphia	10,098	9,156	29,789	28,724
Cleveland	15,091	14,902	45,848	45,664
Richmond	8,998	8,670	27,451	26,800
Atlanta	11,049	10,389	32,173	31,092
Chicago	36,690	32,905	106,360	99,693
St. Louis	6,475	5,939	19,366	18,567
Minneapolis	4,321	3,843	12,973	11,996
Kansas City	9,723	8,646	28,447	26,577
Dallas	10,459	9,881	30,739	29,679
San Francisco	24,477	22,633	72,185	68,220
Total, 344 reporting centers	247,660	230,119	739,665	708,379
New York City	94,473	88,529	287,044	275,778
6 other centers*	52,388	46,305	152,277	141,879
337 other centers	100,800	95,285	300,344	290,723

	Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	January 1961	December 1960	January 1960
New York City	88,186	88,381	84,646
6 other centers*	p/51,052	47,871	46,218
337 other centers	p/97,446	94,687	94,354

ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS

	Without seasonal adjustment			Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	Jan. 1961	Dec. 1960	Jan. 1960	Jan. 1961	Dec. 1960	Jan. 1960
New York City	59.2	64.4	57.8	57.0	57.8	55.7
6 other centers*	p/36.2	36.5	32.9	p/36.3	34.3	33.0
337 other centers	p/25.8	26.6	25.3	p/25.7	25.1	25.1

* Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. p/ Preliminary.

BANK DEBITS - January 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		January 1961	January 1960	Three months ended January 1961	Three months ended January 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON			
Connecticut:	Hartford	1,330,958	1,176,268	3,929,420	3,649,596
	New Haven	455,337	438,565	1,345,467	1,311,480
	New London	87,483	82,156	268,637	254,376
	Waterbury	133,469	126,070	421,321	413,360
Maine:	Bangor	80,849	81,563	250,681	243,092
	Lewiston-Auburn	52,939	45,039	160,439	155,220
	Portland	190,460	157,212	541,112	489,495
Massachusetts:	Boston	5,036,874	4,639,827	15,446,296	14,896,643
	Brockton	94,185	81,663	290,617	249,777
	Fall River	71,818	66,293	227,095	221,972
	Holyoke	63,031	62,645	192,338	197,112
	Lawrence	74,472	65,108	231,190	207,401
	Lowell	87,850	81,113	257,796	262,403
	Lynn	76,298	71,802	249,192	244,161
	New Bedford	78,988	79,628	248,098	247,218
	Pittsfield	66,293	62,263	200,493	195,663
	Springfield	332,135	314,104	1,011,048	982,582
	Worcester	300,837	277,556	888,888	851,088
New Hampshire:	Concord	36,654	33,894	118,727	112,764
	Manchester	97,395	93,988	312,860	302,469
Rhode Island:	Providence	715,998	655,500	2,064,279	2,016,723
Vermont:	Burlington	56,608	54,866	169,449	166,767
		DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK			
Connecticut:	Bridgeport	295,556	271,551	886,532	838,574
	Stamford	161,407	149,632	467,152	441,569
New Jersey:	Elizabeth	236,895	230,394	705,498	700,023
	Jersey City 1/	613,044	550,598	1,876,375	1,807,229
	Montclair	66,481	72,829	191,969	221,119
	Newark	1,594,041	1,451,374	4,654,140	4,377,187
	Paterson-Passaic	531,032	508,597	1,550,656	1,554,217
New York:	Binghamton	101,369	94,032	298,821	283,139
	Buffalo	933,578	957,938	2,834,346	2,903,401
	Elmira	70,664	69,555	211,792	209,020
	Jamestown	51,469	47,273	148,879	147,338
	New York	94,472,511	88,528,942	287,043,748	275,777,665
	Poughkeepsie	107,544	93,681	301,392	278,361
	Rochester	819,784	713,432	2,269,439	2,137,971
	Schenectady	105,331	103,767	315,751	314,955
	Syracuse	453,718	419,094	1,299,099	1,252,359
	Utica	144,915	144,692	452,117	450,589

1/ Figures for Jersey City, New Jersey, include debits of an additional reporting office beginning with January 1961. Back figures have not been revised, but it is estimated that the totals reported for 1960 would be increased by approximately 4 per cent.

BANK DEBITS - January 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		January 1961	January 1960	Three months ended January 1961	Three months ended January 1960
DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA					
Delaware:	Wilmington	1,118,346	763,623	3,001,157	2,449,555
New Jersey:	Atlantic City 1/	111,946	90,733	311,551	284,695
	Camden	315,090	297,367	1,000,179	955,533
	Trenton	429,271	406,696	1,267,792	1,242,295
Pennsylvania:	Allentown 1/	153,395	147,212	454,370	451,281
	Altoona	47,941	50,161	146,645	153,027
	Bethlehem	61,962	69,341	242,321	189,467
	Chester	94,752	85,374	294,447	277,995
	Harrisburg	215,734	212,149	665,142	655,827
	Hazleton	34,258	35,969	107,337	115,684
	Johnstown	70,119	65,944	214,126	202,711
	Lancaster	121,323	127,972	363,427	379,681
	Lebanon	36,779	33,385	107,340	100,930
	Norristown	83,563	77,947	252,286	236,513
	Philadelphia	6,566,695	6,121,518	19,521,210	19,263,940
	Reading 1/	206,436	173,833	566,855	515,232
	Scranton	135,061	130,550	413,556	410,642
	Wilkes-Barre	114,649	101,253	349,057	317,427
	Williamsport	43,683	41,171	132,418	131,246
	York	137,234	124,167	378,198	390,706
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND					
Kentucky:	Covington-Newport	72,674	72,280	224,003	210,874
	Lexington	189,956	173,616	581,347	564,383
Ohio:	Akron	582,825	561,820	1,764,095	1,769,297
	Canton	192,721	202,413	574,348	591,938
	Cincinnati	1,870,130	1,775,684	5,459,829	5,417,199
	Cleveland	3,915,161	4,040,275	11,593,376	11,820,123
	Columbus	1,091,194	1,012,320	3,346,655	3,201,977
	Dayton	538,350	525,485	1,618,908	1,566,640
	Hamilton	78,246	75,900	235,761	243,488
	Lima	68,776	70,170	215,451	206,703
	Lorain	46,596	42,663	149,469	131,855
	Mansfield	85,179	83,703	253,845	260,300
	Middletown	63,728	62,504	195,525	202,293
	Portsmouth	30,627	30,831	96,097	97,279
	Springfield	78,564	76,466	244,204	224,349
	Steubenville	38,193	41,219	117,408	123,929
	Toledo	699,598	676,241	2,199,003	2,053,456
	Warren	83,789	86,353	260,292	254,312
	Youngstown	253,440	278,001	768,153	773,737
	Zanesville	38,128	41,009	119,038	130,819
Pennsylvania:	Butler	54,122	59,805	165,831	183,648
	Erie	154,403	152,834	464,474	477,657
	Franklin	10,294	10,316	31,005	34,065
	Greensburg	36,071	38,060	111,974	108,813
	Oil City	27,994	26,769	83,634	80,085
	Pittsburgh	4,663,986	4,551,278	14,584,911	14,534,747
	Sharon	43,653	47,105	135,172	138,300
West Virginia:	Wheeling	82,250	87,103	254,216	261,583

1/ Figures include debits of additional reporting offices beginning with January 1961. Back figures have not been revised, but the totals reported for 1960 would be increased by approximately the percentages shown: Atlantic City, New Jersey, 19 per cent; Allentown, Pennsylvania, 14 per cent; Reading, Pennsylvania, 15 per cent.

BANK DEBITS - January 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		January 1961	January 1960	Three months ended January 1961	Three months ended January 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND			
District of Columbia:	Washington	1,960,692	1,896,163	6,069,806	5,903,224
Maryland:	Baltimore	2,036,144	2,057,257	6,200,706	6,312,048
	Cumberland	34,152	31,332	105,153	98,848
	Frederick	30,951	30,079	103,655	97,436
	Hagerstown	44,731	47,377	143,035	143,498
North Carolina:	Asheville	99,424	94,241	299,651	280,724
	Charlotte	590,185	596,027	1,760,162	1,780,617
	Durham	110,432	105,703	345,706	333,198
	Greensboro	278,170	257,197	820,217	809,365
	Kinston	30,951	28,505	94,395	82,302
	Raleigh	348,132	315,256	1,087,713	929,608
	Wilmington	55,620	57,503	160,832	176,864
	Wilson	33,000	29,760	108,845	95,703
	Winston-Salem	246,280	241,859	815,411	806,518
South Carolina:	Charleston	136,071	130,872	398,936	386,911
	Columbia	271,738	227,827	799,484	717,374
	Greenville	205,368	195,710	628,041	631,396
	Spartanburg	98,285	96,574	299,744	281,927
Virginia:	Charlottesville	54,289	50,601	159,715	154,298
	Danville	55,031	52,954	191,645	180,113
	Lynchburg	78,035	71,326	234,256	222,332
	Newport News	83,108	81,207	253,125	249,579
	Norfolk	405,025	359,718	1,195,850	1,106,798
	Portsmouth	52,586	47,300	152,524	142,350
	Richmond	1,037,122	955,269	3,079,757	2,989,195
	Roanoke	197,089	178,988	606,604	576,434
West Virginia:	Bluefield	37,563	43,648	133,539	139,225
	Charleston	195,317	205,748	623,283	612,824
	Clarksburg	41,959	42,120	140,184	131,766
	Huntington	106,523	101,444	307,605	299,398
	Parkersburg	44,309	40,405	131,758	128,529
		DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA			
Alabama:	Anniston	40,046	42,671	126,738	127,345
	Birmingham	869,790	808,609	2,539,332	2,376,347
	Dothan	35,308	35,224	109,821	101,646
	Gadsden	35,688	37,635	109,497	108,715
	Mobile	302,055	285,667	934,999	888,607
	Montgomery	172,606	161,437	522,258	501,751
Florida:	Jacksonville	913,042	808,367	2,611,408	2,461,718
	Miami	1,067,114	967,971	2,942,787	2,817,615
	Orlando	288,211	280,717	784,181	799,522
	Pensacola	89,687	89,946	267,190	267,705
	St. Petersburg	255,085	266,032	681,845	740,463
	Tampa	481,281	446,670	1,359,354	1,321,920
Georgia:	Albany	54,307	51,959	167,691	159,250
	Atlanta	2,170,801	2,049,992	6,427,888	6,216,952
	Augusta	117,649	113,909	351,959	342,679
	Brunswick	26,456	28,458	78,243	84,133
	Columbus	113,365	107,782	334,966	325,848
	Elberton	9,154	9,335	28,576	28,525
	Macon	126,594	125,089	370,531	375,431
	Newnan	17,852	21,729	62,983	60,453
	Savannah	191,881	197,761	567,632	605,208
	Valdosta	35,940	34,988	106,414	103,805
Louisiana:	Baton Rouge	283,296	280,876	815,220	823,046
	Lake Charles 1/	87,044	90,563	248,055	259,816
	New Orleans	1,403,891	1,326,661	4,201,478	3,994,563
Mississippi:	Hattiesburg	38,776	38,815	114,993	109,539
	Jackson	322,001	287,288	976,614	893,677
	Meridian	45,350	42,647	136,041	133,342
	Vicksburg	21,213	18,654	66,449	62,048
Tennessee:	Chattanooga	400,303	386,444	1,054,597	1,048,142
	Knoxville	269,989	238,147	791,439	739,238
	Nashville	762,726	706,825	2,281,468	2,213,357

1/ Figures for Lake Charles, Louisiana, include debits of an additional reporting bank beginning with January 1961. Back figures have not been revised, but it is estimated that the totals for 1960 would be increased by approximately 6 per cent.

BANK DEBITS - January 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		January 1961	January 1960	Three months ended January 1961	Three months ended January 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO			
Illinois:	Aurora	82,895	81,646	254,007	245,471
	Bloomington	86,185	73,893	244,253	225,534
	Champaign-Urbana	88,945	79,600	261,680	246,847
	Chicago	19,947,305	16,770,642	56,672,941	51,541,963
	Danville	52,761	53,597	156,666	151,857
	Decatur	125,232	117,107	368,148	363,185
	Elgin	52,143	50,085	161,872	149,500
	Joliet	93,047	94,881	275,621	276,948
	Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	115,254	120,459	374,428	369,585
	Peoria	239,070	223,755	698,207	700,737
	Rockford	201,541	205,678	629,124	622,444
	Springfield	142,779	131,554	408,249	411,307
Indiana:	Fort Wayne	308,955	284,040	894,408	881,427
	Gary	163,079	148,951	471,711	414,551
	Hammond	93,995	84,713	274,914	266,062
	Indianapolis	1,360,068	1,274,026	3,983,840	3,777,924
	Lafayette	90,768	83,275	275,523	261,662
	Muncie	104,999	93,704	296,643	275,463
	South Bend	224,010	214,539	674,261	666,212
	Terre Haute	96,618	94,792	288,328	289,966
Iowa:	Burlington	40,263	39,694	123,532	120,022
	Cedar Rapids	158,917	136,124	470,722	427,417
	Clinton	29,278	29,202	92,299	88,795
	Davenport	128,412	133,936	391,001	389,414
	Des Moines	590,536	579,509	1,750,541	1,765,579
	Dubuque	73,308	72,547	231,645	222,429
	Mason City	51,018	46,265	157,232	143,824
	Muscatine	19,394	20,797	58,320	59,451
	Ottumwa	39,236	37,851	123,563	115,686
	Sioux City	210,199	186,033	635,650	607,411
	Waterloo	109,771	104,852	334,335	320,951
Michigan:	Adrian	31,326	33,281	89,058	92,328
	Battle Creek	83,364	89,192	251,425	253,641
	Bay City	72,084	66,049	200,280	185,737
	Detroit	7,269,605	7,161,006	21,610,062	21,063,173
	Flint	199,441	189,442	620,788	574,166
	Grand Rapids	394,829	371,942	1,161,046	1,126,953
	Jackson	110,642	108,257	317,092	328,421
	Kalamazoo	184,631	176,812	543,720	546,016
	Lansing	178,204	175,833	533,752	492,177
	Muskegon	114,690	105,854	314,087	301,280
	Port Huron	48,365	42,848	147,457	124,420
	Saginaw	132,997	134,630	425,479	406,804
Wisconsin:	Green Bay	101,890	96,743	301,428	292,770
	Kenosha	73,722	70,093	221,477	219,587
	Madison	238,447	206,086	668,322	614,144
	Manitowoc	36,428	32,784	110,751	106,566
	Milwaukee	2,057,895	1,948,384	6,109,127	5,875,126
	Oshkosh	44,682	44,568	128,825	134,668
	Racine	112,745	107,620	330,350	326,042
	Sheboygan	83,646	75,908	241,448	229,371

BANK DEBITS - January 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		January 1961	January 1960	Three months ended January 1961	Three months ended January 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS			
Arkansas:	El Dorado	34,427	31,872	100,158	102,248
	Fort Smith	67,689	63,054	198,842	190,699
	Helena	14,274	19,253	48,580	52,976
	Little Rock	255,292	243,093	758,230	753,395
	Pine Bluff	58,451	55,664	220,166	216,091
	Texarkana (Also see Texas, p. 8)	27,357	25,610	84,659	77,616
Illinois:	Alton	45,929	44,624	136,955	137,861
	E. St. Louis & Nat'l. Stock Yards	156,534	146,427	455,745	449,574
	Quincy	59,685	48,959	163,800	159,206
Indiana:	Evansville	208,329	185,813	585,601	543,300
Kentucky:	Louisville	927,475	924,036	2,899,576	2,898,440
	Owensboro	64,579	59,690	187,873	179,506
	Paducah	39,068	37,399	123,118	115,846
Mississippi:	Greenville	39,294	39,089	127,014	127,721
Missouri:	Cape Girardeau	24,203	23,998	70,079	67,955
	Hannibal	15,305	14,036	43,936	42,026
	Jefferson City	195,252	166,759	432,419	399,216
	St. Louis	2,979,033	2,681,106	8,768,155	8,244,301
	Sedalia	21,091	20,445	63,410	60,487
	Springfield	125,462	120,713	357,339	353,682
Tennessee:	Jackson	36,015	32,237	115,711	110,037
	Memphis	1,079,781	955,581	3,425,105	3,285,040
		DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS			
Minnesota:	Duluth	151,894	143,301	481,657	464,979
	Mankato	39,274	34,172	124,681	114,904
	Minneapolis	2,205,550	1,907,488	6,612,869	5,980,664
	Red Wing	8,318	8,094	25,794	25,725
	Rochester	62,023	54,018	192,110	163,115
	St. Cloud	31,486	27,164	94,632	85,436
	St. Paul	860,116	810,432	2,582,426	2,498,895
	South St. Paul	91,367	87,918	286,880	275,989
	Winona	25,776	25,234	76,164	73,357
Montana:	Billings	98,941	93,578	307,927	312,726
	Butte	60,744	44,644	177,920	142,218
	Great Falls	96,229	81,566	270,633	239,348
	Helena	62,531	42,792	168,856	136,788
North Dakota:	Bismarck	34,254	30,044	99,494	94,254
	Dickinson	13,050	12,882	42,322	36,719
	Fargo	90,922	82,647	280,471	264,230
	Grand Forks	40,887	31,908	114,079	98,949
	Jamestown	13,353	11,554	37,258	34,191
	Minot	38,954	35,769	112,912	105,759
South Dakota:	Aberdeen	28,763	31,465	85,325	85,047
	Sioux Falls	124,222	115,865	375,331	362,234
Wisconsin:	Eau Claire	54,246	51,300	164,184	158,366
	La Crosse	65,820	59,807	193,028	185,201
	Superior	22,602	19,052	65,814	57,253

BANK DEBITS - January 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		January 1961	January 1960	Three months ended January 1961	Three months ended January 1960
DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY					
Colorado:	Colorado Springs	109,946	105,456	311,968	322,551
	Denver	1,540,080	1,331,007	4,647,348	4,199,088
	Grand Junction	39,665	37,745	118,824	113,946
	Greeley	63,863	49,178	190,676	143,411
	Pueblo	80,933	80,680	250,666	253,099
Kansas:	Atchison	15,876	16,330	47,489	47,259
	Dodge City	29,329	23,392	77,373	65,488
	Emporia	24,451	20,057	67,595	60,558
	Hutchinson	79,995	65,974	199,560	180,918
	Independence	13,030	12,840	38,787	37,423
	Kansas City	155,463	135,779	427,067	406,157
	Lawrence	22,842	21,651	69,559	67,511
	Manhattan	20,475	20,434	58,860	58,003
	Parsons	12,642	12,020	36,500	33,994
	Pittsburg	19,582	19,412	61,652	59,868
	Salina	79,651	64,702	206,598	176,922
	Topeka	219,558	178,440	649,512	545,524
	Wichita	497,435	478,546	1,380,120	1,391,457
Missouri:	Independence 1/	28,393	23,180	77,139	72,105
	Joplin	47,349	44,126	136,832	134,879
	Kansas City	2,126,388	1,906,427	6,184,212	5,840,459
	St. Joseph	144,999	137,819	419,032	420,598
Nebraska:	Fremont	31,434	24,808	90,902	77,478
	Grand Island	38,658	33,636	113,901	102,696
	Hastings	27,592	24,845	79,661	77,004
	Lincoln	206,981	174,398	631,567	534,980
	Omaha	937,440	835,531	2,784,080	2,590,065
New Mexico:	Albuquerque	277,714	271,213	835,567	847,324
	Santa Fe	65,253	57,759	180,074	165,686
Oklahoma:	Bartlesville	359,399	287,860	1,039,116	951,152
	Enid	82,528	65,126	199,956	173,824
	Guthrie	7,068	6,809	19,545	19,084
	Lawton	35,215	33,521	104,696	100,440
	Muskogee	45,579	43,662	142,283	141,148
	Norman	21,432	19,077	60,013	54,299
	Oklahoma City	812,515	715,994	2,370,347	2,252,777
	Okmulgee	10,176	9,645	31,273	29,104
	Ponca City	34,327	27,314	94,455	86,878
	Tulsa	1,209,503	1,098,625	3,579,638	3,325,254
Wyoming:	Casper	84,647	74,197	243,023	225,620
	Cheyenne	63,728	56,510	189,762	190,639

1/ Figures for Independence, Missouri, include debits of an additional reporting bank beginning with January 1961. Back figures have not been revised, but it is estimated that the totals reported for 1960 would be increased by approximately 14 per cent.

Footnotes and revisions for next page:

1/ Figures for Tucson, Arizona, include debits of an additional reporting bank beginning with January 1961. Back figures have not been revised, but it is estimated that the totals reported for 1960 would be increased by approximately 4 per cent.

2/ Figures for Yakima, Washington, include debits of an additional reporting bank beginning with January 1961. Back figures have been revised.

r/ Revised figures: Seattle, Washington: November 1960, 1,545,815. Oakland, California: December 1960, 829,593. Sacramento, California: November 1960, 1,635,404; December 1960, 1,229,911. Yakima, Washington: November 1960, 73,046; December 1960, 69,693.

BANK DEBITS - January 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		January 1961	January 1960	Three months ended January 1961	Three months ended January 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS			
Arizona:	Tucson 1/	260,154	241,545	726,662	710,016
Louisiana:	Monroe	89,159	85,138	253,966	254,967
	Shreveport	367,447	342,749	1,048,022	1,000,985
New Mexico:	Roswell	49,679	40,610	138,473	127,098
Texas:	Abilene	106,640	99,740	317,621	304,675
	Amarillo	241,697	216,551	686,815	686,819
	Austin	218,369	227,107	628,254	644,510
	Beaumont	169,535	158,865	502,686	487,150
	Corpus Christi	195,015	204,599	579,415	566,128
	Corsicana	18,278	19,156	52,322	56,036
	Dallas	3,268,724	3,077,131	9,686,499	9,022,967
	El Paso	363,789	350,344	1,100,275	1,120,376
	Fort Worth	842,151	790,851	2,420,925	2,396,493
	Galveston	92,927	91,127	273,928	284,144
	Houston	2,749,717	2,538,029	8,201,446	7,874,605
	Laredo	28,801	30,740	84,989	86,026
	Lubbock	296,792	298,224	847,308	846,914
	Port Arthur	63,056	66,535	190,435	197,536
	San Angelo	57,479	52,905	161,948	158,887
	San Antonio	627,966	602,658	1,822,362	1,826,138
	Texarkana (Also see Arkansas, p. 6)	22,649	22,948	67,978	68,735
	Tyler	90,295	86,488	256,539	256,565
	Waco	112,633	110,183	325,458	323,551
	Wichita Falls	125,718	126,842	365,065	377,858
		DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO			
Arizona:	Phoenix	881,724	734,819	2,481,395	2,088,689
California:	Bakersfield	212,983	199,974	678,510	679,731
	Berkeley	178,118	155,741	499,602	455,085
	Fresno	379,009	343,632	1,149,535	1,115,788
	Long Beach	355,066	366,002	1,030,040	1,066,584
	Los Angeles	8,215,014	6,986,520	23,268,115	20,782,535
	Modesto	119,425	97,313	335,047	287,728
	Oakland r/	791,629	875,312	2,333,821	2,620,869
	Pasadena	271,963	253,062	768,569	742,922
	Riverside	125,969	124,529	376,045	372,803
	Sacramento r/	1,066,826	1,394,828	3,932,141	3,988,872
	San Bernardino	148,864	124,448	439,321	398,448
	San Diego	973,111	958,241	2,808,928	2,853,654
	San Francisco	5,352,246	4,625,497	15,758,523	14,330,317
	San Jose	495,393	432,783	1,324,164	1,213,686
	Santa Barbara	116,590	98,104	294,152	288,003
	Santa Rosa	68,168	63,810	190,072	183,144
	Stockton	152,473	143,129	471,641	433,441
Idaho:	Boise	153,533	143,403	438,321	423,014
Nevada:	Reno	129,409	124,037	386,718	355,971
Oregon:	Eugene	92,204	96,465	299,840	301,805
	Portland	1,112,717	1,232,310	3,568,308	3,758,652
	Salem	134,956	122,323	419,716	421,556
Utah:	Ogden	110,478	86,316	323,346	309,507
	Salt Lake City	599,578	556,861	1,794,625	1,748,390
Washington:	Bellingham	37,832	38,774	121,954	119,094
	Everett	59,237	55,275	181,341	181,129
	Seattle r/	1,493,723	1,510,125	4,607,898	4,772,145
	Spokane	295,867	287,910	882,036	853,719
	Tacoma	236,658	293,036	692,886	739,574
	Walla Walla	39,548	33,910	109,020	102,828
	Yakima 2/ r/	76,333	74,984	219,072	229,862

For numbered footnotes and revised figures see preceding page.

BANK DEBITS

TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U. S. Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of February aggregated $223 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $727 billion or 2.0 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 2.6 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 4.1 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was .3 per cent.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	February 1961	February 1960	Three months ended February 1961	Three months ended February 1960
Boston	8,738	8,491	27,968	27,334
New York	95,371	90,783	303,912	296,641
Philadelphia	8,637	9,085	28,883	28,842
Cleveland	12,994	14,538	44,360	46,692
Richmond	8,304	8,572	26,709	26,841
Atlanta	9,542	10,059	31,498	31,542
Chicago	31,121	32,494	104,410	101,238
St. Louis	5,574	5,624	18,660	18,239
Minneapolis	3,787	3,747	12,454	11,870
Kansas City	8,244	8,052	27,575	26,135
Dallas	8,889	9,143	30,210	29,725
San Francisco	21,465	21,397	70,593	68,127
Total, 344 reporting centers	222,666	221,984	727,231	713,224
New York City	89,831	85,058	285,855	278,562
6 other centers*	44,861	45,626	149,561	143,694
337 other centers	87,974	91,300	291,814	290,968

	Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	February 1961	January 1961	February 1960
New York City	98,269	88,186	90,786
6 other centers*	p/50,199	51,052	49,752
337 other centers	p/97,657	97,446	98,886

ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS

	Without seasonal adjustment			Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	Feb. 1961	Jan. 1961	Feb. 1960	Feb. 1961	Jan. 1961	Feb. 1960
New York City	61.4	59.2	56.3	p/63.7	57.0	58.5
6 other centers*	p/33.2	36.2	33.4	p/35.4	36.3	35.7
337 other centers	p/24.4	25.8	25.0	p/25.7	25.7	26.4

* Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. p/ Preliminary.

BANK DEBITS - February 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		February 1961	February 1960	Three months ended February 1961	Three months ended February 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON			
Connecticut:	Hartford	1,298,703	1,187,514	3,977,358	3,690,177
	New Haven	406,059	414,077	1,309,652	1,313,008
	New London	77,202	82,479	256,004	255,165
	Waterbury	123,669	123,134	394,420	402,957
Maine:	Bangor	74,399	75,292	245,951	240,743
	Lewiston-Auburn	48,363	49,380	154,880	150,247
	Portland	151,552	148,386	523,437	485,365
Massachusetts:	Boston	4,698,591	4,509,442	14,902,599	14,650,989
	Brockton	83,022	80,401	269,565	249,461
	Fall River	62,681	63,477	208,326	205,949
	Holyoke	54,719	61,731	180,090	193,524
	Lawrence	64,313	64,466	213,776	200,713
	Lowell	70,262	73,986	251,933	247,225
	Lynn	67,156	71,291	218,561	225,393
	New Bedford	71,516	71,143	233,818	237,838
	Pittsfield	56,236	58,011	186,931	186,907
	Springfield	292,825	292,963	966,669	947,497
	Worcester	270,446	265,522	874,832	854,388
New Hampshire:	Concord	33,711	32,349	112,524	108,503
	Manchester	91,862	92,052	304,121	300,415
Rhode Island:	Providence	589,556	622,248	2,018,777	2,024,186
Vermont:	Burlington	51,262	51,422	163,295	163,437
		DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK			
Connecticut:	Bridgeport	255,913	263,978	848,178	844,906
	Stamford	150,217	140,369	465,402	445,749
New Jersey:	Elizabeth	213,921	227,328	671,627	702,397
	Jersey City	588,039	561,596	1,879,130	1,780,586
	Montclair	59,655	70,715	189,232	223,641
	Newark	1,354,305	1,381,126	4,529,114	4,449,335
	Paterson-Passaic	439,832	500,899	1,471,580	1,561,141
New York:	Binghamton	87,491	88,108	288,858	281,801
	Buffalo	862,948	962,591	2,779,490	2,963,488
	Elmira	59,463	62,830	202,167	208,062
	Jamestown	47,052	47,386	148,213	147,483
	New York	89,831,445	85,057,674	285,855,198	278,562,266
	Poughkeepsie	92,469	92,617	296,595	283,873
	Rochester	692,793	677,322	2,262,969	2,163,440
	Schenectady	97,807	101,052	309,303	319,786
	Syracuse	408,472	411,923	1,283,276	1,257,935
	Utica	129,122	135,639	431,314	445,605

BANK DEBITS - February 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		February 1961	February 1960	Three months ended February 1961	Three months ended February 1960
DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA					
Delaware:	Wilmington	707,554	762,278	2,884,187	2,521,747
New Jersey:	Atlantic City c/	89,289	94,541	300,002	291,232
	Camden	281,519	303,094	936,758	941,814
	Trenton	355,339	358,219	1,212,813	1,182,912
Pennsylvania:	Allentown c/	132,622	137,381	436,807	443,010
	Altoona	42,389	44,815	139,075	146,809
	Bethlehem 1/	87,080	68,540	265,012	202,957
	Chester	85,434	86,294	278,467	273,292
	Harrisburg	187,138	207,435	626,983	657,255
	Hazleton	30,326	35,320	101,816	110,470
	Johnstown	60,829	66,511	200,611	202,252
	Lancaster	110,062	135,738	350,249	394,896
	Lebanon	32,284	32,297	103,893	100,518
	Norristown	80,041	74,901	247,761	235,352
	Philadelphia	5,805,850	6,120,435	19,004,773	19,375,725
	Reading	181,437	164,428	567,842	521,749
	Scranton	119,798	131,843	394,509	408,316
	Wilkes-Barre	94,446	97,670	329,100	312,989
	Williamsport	38,431	39,519	127,742	128,285
	York	114,975	123,959	374,224	390,187
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND					
Kentucky:	Covington-Newport	60,677	66,045	210,878	210,569
	Lexington	133,539	165,893	565,264	588,288
Ohio:	Akron	516,328	566,288	1,678,946	1,746,413
	Canton	171,588	206,057	556,158	616,165
	Cincinnati	1,596,366	1,731,665	5,333,612	5,454,551
	Cleveland	3,285,980	3,741,374	11,139,301	12,058,737
	Columbus	1,119,733	1,030,040	3,376,330	3,224,062
	Dayton	467,647	489,248	1,538,712	1,568,960
	Hamilton	66,758	74,573	225,914	242,545
	Lima	66,486	67,299	210,662	209,649
	Lorain	38,291	43,437	138,038	133,999
	Mansfield	73,884	83,809	241,007	265,726
	Middletown	53,585	60,369	183,336	198,946
	Portsmouth	27,553	29,748	91,471	95,082
	Springfield	69,077	73,432	233,067	226,152
	Steubenville	33,413	40,576	113,106	126,911
	Toledo	609,100	660,892	2,066,574	2,079,403
	Warren	74,707	89,219	245,567	266,362
	Youngstown	215,712	272,539	734,593	820,272
	Zanesville	35,178	42,511	114,861	128,451
Pennsylvania:	Butler	46,018	58,042	157,178	182,197
	Erie	136,920	153,382	447,998	478,985
	Franklin	8,852	10,793	28,935	32,966
	Greensburg	30,739	34,403	105,316	108,871
	Oil City	24,992	25,624	82,755	79,961
	Pittsburgh	3,920,128	4,589,980	14,172,055	15,139,811
	Sharon	40,346	46,570	130,038	144,862
West Virginia:	Wheeling	70,044	84,088	238,781	262,797

1/ Figures for Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, include debits of an additional reporting office beginning with January 1961. Back figures have not been revised, but it is estimated that the totals reported for 1960 would be increased by approximately 6 per cent.

c/ Correction of footnote shown in last month's statement: Approximate percentage change for 1960 should have been Atlantic City, New Jersey, 13 per cent and Allentown, Pennsylvania, 4 per cent.

BANK DEBITS - February 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		February 1961	February 1960	Three months ended February 1961	Three months ended February 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND			
District of Columbia:	Washington	1,778,313	1,882,616	5,855,994	5,951,588
Maryland:	Baltimore	1,967,146	2,039,116	6,113,126	6,342,067
	Cumberland	30,226	31,717	99,819	98,343
	Frederick	33,009	30,272	100,656	95,531
	Hagerstown	42,088	44,399	136,844	143,024
North Carolina:	Asheville	83,707	84,787	286,440	281,261
	Charlotte	517,614	560,864	1,704,506	1,781,593
	Durham	96,070	95,625	321,572	318,932
	Greensboro	241,360	247,640	799,451	792,560
	Kinston	26,826	24,420	87,631	78,240
	Raleigh	343,626	310,436	1,056,615	932,362
	Wilmington	47,259	57,669	154,710	177,951
	Wilson	27,310	22,322	95,863	82,303
	Winston-Salem	226,318	232,237	794,650	775,400
South Carolina:	Charleston	121,617	125,874	393,452	398,195
	Columbia	241,341	254,783	782,573	733,136
	Greenville	174,244	188,036	588,482	610,543
	Spartanburg	82,318	86,908	281,968	282,196
Virginia:	Charlottesville	49,270	49,760	156,866	154,724
	Danville	44,946	45,323	157,726	160,292
	Lynchburg	70,053	72,710	228,519	221,948
	Newport News	72,874	79,730	242,941	250,904
	Norfolk	390,467	348,522	1,197,345	1,106,069
	Portsmouth	43,209	46,056	146,987	144,007
	Richmond	983,009	1,020,804	3,058,146	3,049,614
	Roanoke	172,079	178,805	579,862	577,662
West Virginia:	Bluefield	39,926	42,110	126,733	137,029
	Charleston	193,606	195,601	599,604	611,477
	Clarksburg	36,854	38,311	134,339	126,132
	Huntington	89,205	94,943	299,644	299,687
	Parkersburg	37,788	39,440	126,270	125,745
		DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA			
Alabama:	Anniston	36,362	39,746	121,792	126,932
	Birmingham	767,410	789,185	2,490,913	2,456,049
	Dothan	34,160	31,038	108,136	101,702
	Gadsden	32,997	35,728	106,007	110,950
	Mobile	261,915	271,185	890,202	878,066
	Montgomery	150,850	160,970	499,228	500,430
Florida:	Jacksonville	815,586	863,841	2,622,262	2,563,938
	Miami	906,497	942,730	2,970,137	2,882,714
	Orlando	244,804	270,675	792,130	838,087
	Pensacola	80,982	88,139	264,474	274,146
	St. Petersburg	198,611	232,810	671,897	750,691
	Tampa	409,405	429,757	1,349,284	1,351,351
Georgia:	Albany	49,740	50,302	162,707	157,220
	Atlanta	1,882,511	1,982,771	6,237,750	6,300,089
	Augusta	99,821	105,406	338,213	345,606
	Brunswick	22,282	22,643	76,613	82,278
	Columbus	99,376	99,791	328,133	323,113
	Elberton	7,564	8,831	26,341	28,278
	Macon	112,454	120,406	363,906	377,066
	Newnan	22,046	19,253	66,811	62,564
	Savannah	164,799	184,009	550,740	606,733
	Valdosta	29,994	31,563	100,902	103,949
Louisiana:	Baton Rouge	234,442	258,487	793,912	827,539
	Lake Charles	71,152	79,077	241,905	259,864
	New Orleans	1,236,331	1,315,620	4,093,275	4,086,917
Mississippi:	Hattiesburg	34,203	36,208	112,667	112,209
	Jackson	283,428	291,876	935,345	900,789
	Meridian	41,163	41,425	131,103	130,038
	Vicksburg	18,706	18,313	61,970	59,465
Tennessee:	Chattanooga	288,652	314,957	1,025,980	1,054,439
	Knoxville	217,963	229,478	767,762	736,093
	Nashville	686,152	692,633	2,195,103	2,152,371

BANK DEBITS - February 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		February 1961	February 1960	Three months ended February 1961	Three months ended February 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO			
Illinois:	Aurora	73,800	72,911	244,406	240,629
	Bloomington	75,173	67,786	238,309	220,546
	Champaign-Urbana	76,750	74,770	249,103	236,943
	Chicago	16,764,439	16,273,978	56,209,547	51,915,746
	Danville	45,100	46,647	151,090	151,859
	Decatur	107,852	110,434	356,247	351,993
	Elgin	44,864	45,160	154,575	148,312
	Joliet	79,550	86,860	266,690	280,117
	Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	107,199	106,552	356,026	355,016
	Peoria	199,929	223,446	674,276	701,372
	Rockford	189,174	196,361	609,066	622,143
	Springfield	120,384	128,543	397,837	405,154
Indiana:	Fort Wayne	262,056	290,443	861,718	884,002
	Gary	126,908	142,291	440,718	434,892
	Hammond	78,242	83,918	263,696	263,923
	Indianapolis	1,240,114	1,262,732	3,914,216	3,816,782
	Lafayette	81,505	83,076	264,766	260,399
	Muncie	83,007	90,673	283,583	278,415
	South Bend	191,138	218,361	653,073	675,979
	Terre Haute	83,511	91,431	279,082	291,369
Iowa:	Burlington	36,360	34,951	120,278	117,714
	Cedar Rapids	149,627	137,527	471,683	426,467
	Clinton	24,910	25,101	87,037	85,282
	Davenport	114,805	117,457	375,785	383,556
	Des Moines	518,496	516,759	1,686,901	1,688,763
	Dubuque	66,739	67,523	224,097	218,312
	Mason City	43,075	41,132	148,733	136,882
	Muscatine	17,183	15,572	56,901	56,481
	Ottumwa	36,319	34,870	118,852	112,689
	Sioux City	188,788	180,474	614,274	580,787
	Waterloo	96,353	97,183	319,836	312,740
Michigan:	Adrian	25,494	28,028	86,873	92,305
	Battle Creek	76,787	76,866	247,331	253,392
	Bay City	52,001	58,974	190,730	188,671
	Detroit	5,951,074	7,564,518	20,711,041	22,159,116
	Flint	186,658	187,308	605,516	577,358
	Grand Rapids	348,351	370,456	1,131,667	1,140,997
	Jackson	95,841	108,764	309,821	330,207
	Kalamazoo	163,957	164,896	535,143	539,144
	Lansing	153,103	165,988	522,839	505,148
	Muskegon	97,143	100,674	315,259	311,103
	Port Huron	43,646	42,155	142,739	126,882
	Saginaw	125,845	126,196	413,210	403,479
Wisconsin:	Green Bay	99,146	94,466	302,078	294,359
	Kenosha	61,353	70,320	212,232	221,675
	Madison	211,169	216,262	675,021	640,300
	Manitowoc	30,871	31,837	105,597	105,107
	Milwaukee	1,858,293	1,885,765	6,109,892	5,981,263
	Oshkosh	39,648	43,493	128,302	135,741
	Racine	103,872	109,491	332,115	336,209
	Sheboygan	73,663	82,186	239,697	240,058

BANK DEBITS - February 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		February 1961	February 1960	Three months ended February 1961	Three months ended February 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS			
Arkansas:	El Dorado	29,201	32,990	98,644	106,713
	Fort Smith	59,197	58,176	192,655	187,475
	Helena	10,872	12,517	45,260	47,819
	Little Rock	226,764	228,054	730,128	742,560
	Pine Bluff	46,576	46,488	178,938	180,343
	Texarkana (Also see Texas, p. 8)	22,120	22,282	77,442	74,699
Illinois:	Alton	41,252	44,905	133,863	139,558
	E. St. Louis & Nat'l. Stock Yards	129,709	132,001	442,797	438,414
	Quincy	46,871	47,435	158,627	150,553
Indiana:	Evansville	170,281	165,222	569,748	534,885
Kentucky:	Louisville	864,383	889,068	2,856,714	2,858,022
	Owensboro	52,133	51,991	185,332	177,925
	Paducah	35,031	35,733	118,351	115,366
Mississippi:	Greenville	31,735	32,819	110,487	114,906
Missouri:	Cape Girardeau	20,274	20,255	68,020	67,077
	Hannibal	12,027	12,829	42,297	41,338
	Jefferson City	127,329	116,044	432,308	385,085
	St. Louis	2,572,367	2,658,767	8,590,245	8,376,477
	Sedalia	18,851	17,763	62,611	59,485
	Springfield	98,439	107,873	339,350	347,195
Tennessee:	Jackson	30,764	31,636	102,822	99,648
	Memphis	928,030	859,309	3,123,054	2,992,969
		DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS			
Minnesota:	Duluth	132,315	134,950	438,605	446,675
	Mankato	34,500	34,883	116,269	111,206
	Minneapolis	1,900,280	1,851,663	6,350,143	5,896,117
	Red Wing	7,900	13,968	24,899	31,081
	Rochester	52,630	50,380	182,686	164,436
	St. Cloud	28,619	27,138	92,475	84,863
	St. Paul	821,735	788,391	2,544,703	2,507,121
	South St. Paul	78,125	84,451	266,602	265,199
	Winona	24,206	22,840	75,597	74,299
Montana:	Billings	80,317	89,413	280,706	294,616
	Butte	47,808	43,317	169,113	139,101
	Great Falls	74,176	68,678	256,045	230,147
	Helena	46,666	51,686	157,894	143,038
North Dakota:	Bismarck	28,956	28,503	96,292	91,772
	Dickinson	10,661	10,050	38,480	34,613
	Fargo	81,427	80,925	262,568	252,003
	Grand Forks	33,382	30,447	108,804	96,477
	Jamestown	10,626	10,119	35,822	33,355
	Minot	31,676	32,317	106,437	103,194
South Dakota:	Aberdeen	29,893	33,703	84,961	92,147
	Sioux Falls	98,825	116,688	348,657	360,742
Wisconsin:	Eau Claire	49,306	54,801	162,356	166,254
	La Crosse	61,265	66,239	188,433	190,757
	Superior	21,540	21,181	65,911	61,188

BANK DEBITS - February 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		February 1961	February 1960	Three months ended February 1961	Three months ended February 1960
	DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY				
Colorado:	Colorado Springs	101,424	102,543	313,401	321,349
	Denver	1,424,140	1,282,612	4,541,171	4,138,152
	Grand Junction	34,375	34,029	114,416	112,417
	Greeley	55,120	45,570	183,598	142,992
	Pueblo	75,066	75,772	242,886	250,499
Kansas:	Atchison	14,368	13,815	47,069	46,677
	Dodge City	24,861	19,048	77,858	63,706
	Emporia	18,509	16,866	64,439	56,773
	Hutchinson	55,182	52,638	199,694	181,688
	Independence	11,030	10,965	37,481	37,289
	Kansas City	116,552	116,752	411,902	396,046
	Lawrence	23,250	21,925	70,174	68,312
	Manhattan	17,483	17,054	58,643	56,979
	Parsons	9,749	8,675	34,384	32,069
	Pittsburg	18,896	18,613	60,747	59,771
	Salina	54,896	45,126	199,049	166,116
	Topeka	180,640	165,578	631,012	541,632
	Wichita	390,398	432,144	1,354,918	1,391,587
Missouri:	Independence	23,793	20,094	76,810	69,681
	Joplin	38,745	41,086	131,773	131,690
	Kansas City	1,782,162	1,788,796	6,037,501	5,798,740
	St. Joseph	121,858	124,442	404,453	412,047
Nebraska:	Fremont	26,720	22,177	89,571	74,848
	Grand Island	32,347	30,442	109,054	101,566
	Hastings	20,614	20,134	76,174	72,679
	Lincoln	180,162	153,566	606,336	511,447
	Omaha	793,557	813,214	2,693,289	2,569,786
New Mexico:	Albuquerque	257,066	282,547	815,073	851,193
	Santa Fe	53,841	54,293	179,493	168,685
Oklahoma:	Bartlesville	292,152	288,463	993,357	940,833
	Enid	69,586	55,158	214,862	176,490
	Guthrie	5,495	5,816	18,982	19,019
	Lawton	31,009	29,223	102,903	98,534
	Muskogee	37,031	36,445	135,913	135,340
	Norman	18,499	17,298	60,108	54,423
	Oklahoma City	668,777	659,198	2,308,238	2,156,411
	Okmulgee	8,782	8,479	29,217	27,828
	Ponca City	31,883	30,079	98,138	87,151
	Tulsa	964,464	968,301	3,295,737	3,199,971
Wyoming:	Casper	68,143	65,808	236,778	220,907
	Cheyenne	91,864	57,075	218,595	191,245

BANK DEBITS - February 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		February 1961	February 1960	Three months ended February 1961	Three months ended February 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS			
Arizona:	Tucson	212,740	233,061	714,677	722,386
Louisiana:	Monroe	71,673	78,614	240,899	250,363
	Shreveport	313,698	318,414	1,029,193	1,018,062
New Mexico:	Roswell	41,178	37,107	134,496	121,674
Texas:	Abilene	91,073	93,314	303,377	300,707
	Amarillo	196,354	214,542	657,914	668,327
	Austin	212,335	214,392	634,686	655,162
	Beaumont	148,010	161,156	487,992	499,784
	Corpus Christi	180,655	179,176	570,975	570,665
	Corsicana	14,492	15,901	50,833	54,512
	Dallas	2,749,745	2,653,559	9,572,644	8,993,464
	El Paso	293,574	338,304	1,038,883	1,087,988
	Fort Worth	703,725	737,008	2,386,920	2,401,295
	Galveston	83,252	91,589	270,939	285,131
	Houston	2,364,494	2,530,976	8,055,270	7,996,528
	Laredo	24,931	27,319	83,899	86,877
	Lubbock	208,672	215,204	811,633	806,406
	Port Arthur	63,449	59,414	192,978	198,366
	San Angelo	48,755	50,586	159,512	157,242
	San Antonio	566,711	578,727	1,818,529	1,830,122
	Texarkana (Also see Arkansas, p. 6)	19,700	20,524	65,432	68,417
	Tyler	77,261	82,029	250,080	256,714
	Waco	95,227	100,746	318,590	325,320
	Wichita Falls	107,267	111,406	359,248	369,196
		DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO			
Arizona:	Phoenix	690,853	697,834	2,398,422	2,154,303
California:	Bakersfield	160,212	167,907	605,698	621,322
	Berkeley	135,616	137,713	479,674	447,585
	Fresno	293,854	302,107	1,056,887	1,034,839
	Long Beach	294,248	348,029	993,411	1,079,792
	Los Angeles	6,935,988	6,640,019	23,250,848	21,227,493
	Modesto	93,010	82,848	318,380	278,956
	Oakland	655,944	789,042	2,277,166	2,584,906
	Pasadena	229,672	233,915	755,936	746,592
	Riverside	112,233	114,197	367,840	374,369
	Sacramento	1,293,838	1,368,011	3,590,575	3,843,091
	San Bernardino	121,248	118,801	418,671	391,853
	San Diego	1,021,508	923,847	2,938,386	2,884,479
	San Francisco	4,704,820	4,517,371	15,482,342	14,364,942
	San Jose	389,396	348,716	1,316,417	1,186,161
	Santa Barbara	97,366	92,274	303,400	294,026
	Santa Rosa	55,038	58,659	186,642	185,013
	Stockton	119,440	118,498	427,844	410,867
Idaho:	Boise	128,937	126,067	427,582	414,377
Nevada:	Reno	114,722	108,338	376,867	350,682
Oregon:	Eugene	82,895	86,736	273,259	297,687
	Portland	1,058,942	1,096,385	3,424,089	3,600,081
	Salem	128,846	121,157	414,428	390,409
Utah:	Ogden	86,759	82,686	303,637	279,698
	Salt Lake City	502,137	511,783	1,722,346	1,711,220
Washington:	Bellingham	33,989	36,772	115,255	116,240
	Everett	61,853	57,275	184,519	177,590
	Seattle	1,318,237	1,534,265	4,380,320	4,776,509
	Spokane	244,679	263,817	823,595	840,300
	Tacoma	207,533	215,219	667,663	743,838
	Walla Walla	29,772	31,158	103,727	100,085
	Yakima	61,166	65,232	207,192	217,656

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Materials: Econ. Sou.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.6 *(For Immediate Release)* April 17, 1961

BANK DEBITS

TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U. S. Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of March aggregated $255 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $726 billion or 4.0 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 5.4 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 5.8 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was 1.8 per cent.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	March 1961	March 1960	Three months ended March 1961	Three months ended March 1960
Boston	10,211	9,274	28,470	26,511
New York	106,701	102,687	302,832	287,878
Philadelphia	10,403	9,829	29,138	28,070
Cleveland	15,425	16,122	43,509	45,562
Richmond	9,403	8,788	26,705	26,030
Atlanta	10,923	10,664	31,513	31,112
Chicago	36,273	36,045	104,084	101,443
St. Louis	6,631	6,097	18,679	17,661
Minneapolis	4,253	4,035	12,361	11,624
Kansas City	9,676	8,954	27,643	25,652
Dallas	10,409	9,948	29,757	28,973
San Francisco	25,082	23,285	71,023	67,316
Total, 344 reporting centers	255,389	245,729	725,715	697,832
New York City	100,455	96,593	284,759	270,179
6 other centers*	53,354	50,410	150,596	142,340
337 other centers	101,580	98,726	290,359	285,312

	Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	March 1961	February 1961	March 1960
New York City	92,269	98,269	88,721
6 other centers*	p/ 49,484	50,199	46,730
337 other centers	p/ 98,396	97,663	95,632

ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS

	Without seasonal adjustment			Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961	Mar. 1960	Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961	Mar. 1960
New York City	63.6	61.4	60.3	61.1	63.7	57.9
6 other centers*	p/ 38.1	33.5	36.6	p/ 35.4	35.8	34.0
337 other centers	p/ 26.1	24.4	25.8	p/ 26.1	25.7	25.8

* Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. p/ Preliminary.

BANK DEBITS - March 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		March 1961	March 1960	Three months ended March 1961	Three months ended March 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON			
Connecticut:	Hartford	1,476,461	1,324,959	4,106,122	3,688,741
	New Haven	432,653	457,182	1,294,049	1,309,824
	New London	92,348	86,562	257,033	251,197
	Waterbury	147,251	151,992	404,389	401,196
Maine:	Bangor	82,791	85,723	238,039	242,578
	Lewiston-Auburn	51,807	49,335	153,109	143,754
	Portland	195,586	163,396	537,598	468,994
Massachusetts:	Boston	5,529,648	4,858,788	15,265,113	14,008,057
	Brockton	98,340	86,138	275,547	248,202
	Fall River	74,043	71,072	208,542	200,842
	Holyoke	67,503	67,462	185,253	191,838
	Lawrence	77,554	70,060	216,339	199,634
	Lowell	78,679	91,410	236,791	246,509
	Lynn	80,668	77,064	224,122	220,157
	New Bedford	83,841	80,444	234,345	231,215
	Pittsfield	64,676	63,528	187,205	183,802
	Springfield	354,450	342,589	979,410	949,656
	Worcester	323,189	303,417	894,472	846,495
New Hampshire:	Concord	40,742	39,473	111,107	105,716
	Manchester	103,770	97,205	293,027	283,245
Rhode Island:	Providence	698,812	653,076	2,004,366	1,930,824
Vermont:	Burlington	56,513	52,697	164,383	158,985
		DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK			
Connecticut:	Bridgeport	283,418	282,492	834,887	818,021
	Stamford	163,512	149,514	475,136	439,515
New Jersey:	Elizabeth	228,303	241,299	679,119	699,021
	Jersey City	655,600	589,027	1,856,683	1,701,221
	Montclair	66,437	79,159	192,573	222,703
	Newark	1,570,851	1,521,037	4,519,197	4,353,537
	Paterson-Passaic	503,922	509,213	1,474,786	1,518,709
New York:	Binghamton	91,349	90,514	280,209	272,654
	Buffalo	986,647	992,559	2,783,173	2,913,088
	Elmira	73,728	69,873	203,855	202,258
	Jamestown	54,528	51,571	153,049	146,230
	New York	100,455,473	96,592,538	284,759,429	270,179,154
	Poughkeepsie	108,632	96,924	308,645	283,222
	Rochester	743,231	742,175	2,255,808	2,132,929
	Schenectady	101,843	104,483	304,981	309,302
	Syracuse	461,170	428,373	1,323,360	1,259,390
	Utica	152,640	146,703	426,677	427,034

BANK DEBITS - March 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		March 1961	March 1960	Three months ended March 1961	Three months ended March 1960
DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA					
Delaware:	Wilmington	1,102,843	845,918	2,928,743	2,371,819
New Jersey:	Atlantic City	106,861	92,570	308,096	277,844
	Camden	325,930	349,886	922,539	950,347
	Trenton	395,527	365,064	1,180,137	1,129,979
Pennsylvania:	Allentown	167,098	152,627	453,115	437,220
	Altoona	49,151	48,580	139,481	143,556
	Bethlehem	66,417	70,465	215,459	208,346
	Chester	97,146	92,385	277,332	264,053
	Harrisburg	221,742	226,837	624,614	646,421
	Hazleton	35,491	34,480	100,075	105,769
	Johnstown	77,697	71,377	208,645	203,832
	Lancaster	131,310	129,501	362,695	393,211
	Lebanon	34,481	35,023	103,544	100,705
	Norristown	90,734	76,895	254,338	229,743
	Philadelphia	6,849,426	6,626,254	19,221,971	18,868,207
	Reading	212,925	184,956	600,798	523,217
	Scranton	139,643	140,530	394,502	402,923
	Wilkes-Barre	117,409	111,087	326,504	310,010
	Williamsport	44,101	42,331	126,215	123,021
	York	137,295	131,781	389,504	379,907
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND					
Kentucky:	Covington-Newport	72,537	68,554	205,888	206,879
	Lexington	143,486	144,704	466,981	484,213
Ohio:	Akron	584,889	602,928	1,684,042	1,731,036
	Canton	211,570	215,919	575,879	624,389
	Cincinnati	1,920,008	1,869,915	5,386,504	5,377,264
	Cleveland	3,864,293	4,009,472	11,065,434	11,791,121
	Columbus	1,172,453	1,090,186	3,383,380	3,132,546
	Dayton	562,927	550,800	1,568,924	1,565,533
	Hamilton	77,109	83,612	222,113	234,085
	Lima	75,844	71,304	211,106	208,773
	Lorain	43,353	42,922	128,240	129,022
	Mansfield	95,621	94,319	254,684	261,831
	Middletown	66,675	72,725	183,988	195,598
	Portsmouth	32,209	32,406	90,389	92,985
	Springfield	83,356	82,099	230,997	231,997
	Steubenville	38,973	40,524	110,579	122,319
	Toledo	698,395	745,211	2,007,093	2,082,344
	Warren	85,409	95,467	243,905	271,039
	Youngstown	251,123	277,856	720,275	828,396
	Zanesville	43,035	43,643	116,341	127,163
Pennsylvania:	Butler	53,245	64,161	153,385	182,008
	Erie	166,791	164,304	458,114	470,520
	Franklin	11,824	10,827	30,970	31,936
	Greensburg	35,770	33,840	102,580	106,312
	Oil City	28,897	26,955	81,883	79,348
	Pittsburgh	4,878,328	5,447,694	13,462,442	14,588,952
	Sharon	44,509	49,315	128,508	142,990
West Virginia:	Wheeling	82,005	90,092	234,299	261,283

BANK DEBITS - March 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		March 1961	March 1960	Three months ended March 1961	Three months ended March 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND			
District of Columbia:	Washington	2,172,165	1,880,499	5,911,170	5,659,278
Maryland:	Baltimore	2,195,719	2,112,739	6,199,009	6,209,112
	Cumberland	35,441	31,595	99,819	94,644
	Frederick	35,971	33,079	99,931	93,430
	Hagerstown	49,658	48,760	136,477	140,536
North Carolina:	Asheville	93,799	82,050	276,930	261,078
	Charlotte	581,006	572,726	1,688,805	1,729,617
	Durham	115,189	104,501	321,691	305,829
	Greensboro	266,786	249,160	786,316	753,997
	Kinston	28,245	23,449	86,022	76,374
	Raleigh	395,420	331,161	1,087,178	956,853
	Wilmington	52,879	58,932	155,758	174,104
	Wilson	30,953	28,867	91,263	80,949
	Winston-Salem	260,231	232,390	732,829	706,486
South Carolina:	Charleston	138,772	126,351	396,460	383,097
	Columbia	277,399	262,156	790,478	744,766
	Greenville	206,814	205,921	586,426	589,667
	Spartanburg	93,590	88,115	274,193	271,597
Virginia:	Charlottesville	56,819	49,004	160,378	149,365
	Danville	50,160	46,655	150,137	144,932
	Lynchburg	82,289	73,830	230,377	217,866
	Newport News	84,170	86,212	240,152	247,149
	Norfolk	397,698	390,894	1,193,190	1,099,134
	Portsmouth	51,736	49,271	147,531	142,627
	Richmond	1,020,844	971,790	3,040,975	2,947,863
	Roanoke	196,843	187,111	566,011	544,904
West Virginia:	Bluefield	39,825	48,844	117,314	134,602
	Charleston	214,696	230,209	603,619	631,558
	Clarksburg	42,246	42,960	121,059	123,391
	Huntington	91,844	96,171	287,572	292,558
	Parkersburg	43,541	43,097	125,638	122,942
		DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA			
Alabama:	Anniston	45,693	39,682	122,101	122,099
	Birmingham	817,529	851,324	2,454,729	2,449,118
	Dothan	39,116	35,649	108,584	101,911
	Gadsden	35,998	37,823	104,683	111,186
	Mobile	295,517	286,250	859,487	843,102
	Montgomery	177,796	163,992	501,252	486,399
Florida:	Jacksonville	888,925	890,762	2,617,553	2,562,970
	Miami	1,018,236	965,340	2,991,847	2,876,041
	Orlando	267,654	282,376	800,669	833,768
	Pensacola	92,475	90,698	263,144	268,783
	St. Petersburg	232,376	256,500	686,072	755,342
	Tampa	462,497	458,784	1,353,183	1,335,211
Georgia:	Albany	52,882	53,241	156,929	155,502
	Atlanta	2,225,483	2,068,713	6,278,795	6,101,476
	Augusta	111,928	110,901	329,398	330,216
	Brunswick	24,665	23,672	73,403	74,773
	Columbus	114,455	105,606	327,196	313,179
	Elberton	9,490	8,832	26,208	26,998
	Macon	127,961	121,532	367,009	367,027
	Newnan	18,599	21,205	58,497	62,187
	Savannah	200,887	206,385	557,567	588,155
	Valdosta	33,647	33,732	99,581	100,283
Louisiana:	Baton Rouge	260,561	278,290	778,299	817,653
	Lake Charles	82,403	83,249	240,599	252,889
	New Orleans	1,463,686	1,470,397	4,103,908	4,112,678
Mississippi:	Hattiesburg	37,975	36,663	110,954	111,686
	Jackson	327,582	292,291	933,011	871,455
	Meridian	43,121	44,235	129,634	128,307
	Vicksburg	21,772	20,719	61,691	57,686
Tennessee:	Chattanooga	346,641	345,892	1,035,596	1,047,293
	Knoxville	254,855	236,068	742,807	703,693
	Nashville	790,114	743,486	2,238,992	2,142,944

		March 1961	March 1960	Three months ended March 1961	Three months ended March 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO			
Illinois:	Aurora	82,789	83,109	239,484	237,666
	Bloomington	87,474	79,034	248,832	220,713
	Champaign-Urbana	86,660	81,225	252,355	235,595
	Chicago	19,845,951	19,104,660	56,557,695	52,149,280
	Danville	49,185	48,405	147,046	148,649
	Decatur	125,802	119,633	358,886	347,174
	Elgin	50,283	49,766	147,290	145,011
	Joliet	91,094	93,127	263,691	274,868
	Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	115,071	114,278	337,524	341,289
	Peoria	229,805	236,487	668,804	683,688
	Rockford	219,835	226,539	610,550	628,578
	Springfield	142,274	135,649	405,437	395,746
Indiana:	Fort Wayne	298,510	301,853	869,521	876,336
	Gary	154,642	149,786	444,629	441,028
	Hammond	90,185	86,901	262,422	255,532
	Indianapolis	1,323,710	1,284,553	3,923,892	3,821,311
	Lafayette	88,184	85,398	260,457	251,749
	Muncie	96,325	96,270	284,331	280,647
	South Bend	232,439	236,449	647,587	669,349
	Terre Haute	96,734	95,594	276,863	281,817
Iowa:	Burlington	45,202	39,233	121,825	113,878
	Cedar Rapids	162,884	151,235	471,428	424,886
	Clinton	29,900	26,560	84,088	80,863
	Davenport	133,386	133,363	376,603	384,756
	Des Moines	625,515	600,073	1,734,547	1,696,341
	Dubuque	73,566	76,650	213,613	216,720
	Mason City	47,817	47,373	141,910	134,770
	Muscatine	20,653	20,104	57,230	56,473
	Ottumwa	41,154	39,919	116,709	112,640
	Sioux City	202,949	199,071	601,936	565,578
	Waterloo	107,207	108,705	313,331	310,740
Michigan:	Adrian	29,033	33,580	85,853	94,889
	Battle Creek	87,056	82,327	247,207	248,385
	Bay City	58,095	67,657	182,180	192,680
	Detroit	6,952,864	7,539,298	20,173,543	22,264,822
	Flint	210,661	206,629	596,760	583,379
	Grand Rapids	377,938	391,706	1,121,118	1,134,104
	Jackson	102,681	111,511	309,164	328,532
	Kalamazoo	179,657	192,188	528,245	533,896
	Lansing	176,058	182,470	507,365	524,291
	Muskegon	98,965	109,207	310,798	315,735
	Port Huron	46,117	42,542	138,128	127,545
	Saginaw	138,992	133,775	397,834	394,601
Wisconsin:	Green Bay	107,498	103,560	308,534	294,769
	Kenosha	76,681	82,490	211,756	222,903
	Madison	245,280	221,542	694,896	643,890
	Manitowoc	37,080	35,585	104,379	100,206
	Milwaukee	2,113,153	2,107,473	6,029,341	5,941,622
	Oshkosh	43,110	47,600	127,440	135,661
	Racine	113,844	121,598	330,461	338,709
	Sheboygan	80,772	80,943	238,081	239,037

BANK DEBITS - March 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		March 1961	March 1960	Three months ended March 1961	Three months ended March 1960
DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS					
Arkansas:	El Dorado	32,253	32,817	95,881	97,679
	Fort Smith	69,265	60,410	196,151	181,640
	Helena	12,511	11,610	37,657	43,380
	Little Rock	276,497	256,066	758,553	727,213
	Pine Bluff	53,092	49,002	158,119	151,154
	Texarkana (Also see Texas, p. 8)	27,201	25,060	76,678	72,952
Illinois:	Alton	47,534	50,076	134,715	139,605
	E. St. Louis & Nat'l. Stock Yards	147,609	152,778	433,852	431,206
	Quincy	54,512	49,172	161,068	145,566
Indiana:	Evansville	182,921	176,219	561,531	527,254
Kentucky:	Louisville	1,001,049	928,835	2,792,907	2,741,939
	Owensboro	59,034	53,882	175,746	165,563
	Paducah	40,268	37,734	114,367	110,866
Mississippi:	Greenville	33,068	33,197	104,097	105,105
Missouri:	Cape Girardeau	21,676	22,785	66,153	67,038
	Hannibal	14,466	12,868	41,798	39,733
	Jefferson City	119,049	101,885	441,630	384,688
	St. Louis	3,180,784	2,983,150	8,732,184	8,323,023
	Sedalia	19,875	17,104	59,817	55,312
	Springfield	114,901	109,891	338,802	338,477
Tennessee:	Jackson	33,579	31,240	100,358	95,113
	Memphis	1,089,376	901,194	3,097,187	2,716,084
DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS					
Minnesota:	Duluth	149,819	143,793	434,028	422,044
	Mankato	43,625	38,097	117,399	107,152
	Minneapolis	2,114,165	1,952,566	6,219,995	5,711,717
	Red Wing	8,196	8,139	24,414	30,201
	Rochester	57,749	54,843	172,402	159,241
	St. Cloud	32,038	29,706	92,143	84,008
	St. Paul	918,458	924,692	2,600,309	2,523,515
	South St. Paul	89,353	89,191	258,845	261,560
	Winona	24,993	24,249	74,975	72,323
Montana:	Billings	99,700	95,457	278,958	278,448
	Butte	60,477	54,626	169,029	142,587
	Great Falls	82,709	72,690	253,114	222,934
	Helena	50,769	45,845	159,966	140,323
North Dakota:	Bismarck	37,028	32,461	100,238	91,008
	Dickinson	14,721	11,262	38,432	34,194
	Fargo	88,339	85,044	260,688	248,616
	Grand Forks	36,428	36,945	110,697	99,300
	Jamestown	13,155	10,873	37,134	32,546
	Minot	39,456	34,404	110,086	102,490
South Dakota:	Aberdeen	28,099	25,200	86,755	90,368
	Sioux Falls	108,810	114,015	331,857	346,568
Wisconsin:	Eau Claire	60,345	55,736	163,897	161,837
	La Crosse	70,661	75,630	197,746	201,676
	Superior	23,566	19,527	67,708	59,760

BANK DEBITS - March 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		March 1961	March 1960	Three months ended March 1961	Three months ended March 1960
DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY					
Colorado:	Colorado Springs	109,143	107,106	320,513	315,105
	Denver	1,698,756	1,506,839	4,662,976	4,120,458
	Grand Junction	39,623	38,081	113,663	109,855
	Greeley	62,415	52,014	181,398	146,762
	Pueblo	92,469	91,558	248,468	248,010
Kansas:	Atchison	15,587	15,447	45,831	45,592
	Dodge City	26,667	19,914	80,857	62,354
	Emporia	20,580	17,230	63,540	54,153
	Hutchinson	61,713	55,857	196,890	174,469
	Independence	12,221	10,971	36,281	34,776
	Kansas City	133,605	125,901	405,620	378,432
	Lawrence	25,052	21,500	71,144	65,076
	Manhattan	19,752	17,463	57,710	54,951
	Parsons	11,294	9,718	33,685	30,413
	Pittsburg	19,926	18,556	58,404	56,581
	Salina	60,335	50,517	194,882	160,345
	Topeka	227,078	191,242	627,276	535,260
	Wichita	459,786	441,938	1,347,619	1,352,628
Missouri:	Independence	34,299	27,456	86,485	70,730
	Joplin	43,909	43,444	130,003	128,656
	Kansas City	2,175,146	1,996,256	6,083,696	5,691,479
	St. Joseph	138,639	135,469	405,496	397,730
Nebraska:	Fremont	30,345	24,697	88,499	71,682
	Grand Island	37,385	30,612	108,390	94,690
	Hastings	23,921	21,065	72,127	66,044
	Lincoln	211,006	185,771	598,149	513,735
	Omaha	961,478	885,538	2,692,475	2,534,283
New Mexico:	Albuquerque	304,015	291,513	838,795	845,273
	Santa Fe	75,207	65,917	194,301	177,969
Oklahoma:	Bartlesville	355,243	355,721	1,006,794	932,044
	Enid	70,988	57,646	223,102	177,930
	Guthrie	6,032	6,107	18,595	18,732
	Lawton	34,698	32,886	100,922	95,630
	Muskogee	41,727	38,646	124,337	118,753
	Norman	20,246	18,556	60,177	54,931
	Oklahoma City	768,523	679,030	2,249,815	2,054,222
	Okmulgee	9,508	8,746	28,466	26,870
	Ponca City	36,730	29,697	102,940	87,090
	Tulsa	1,056,590	1,057,089	3,230,557	3,124,015
Wyoming:	Casper	81,914	73,650	234,704	213,655
	Cheyenne	62,166	96,706	217,758	210,291

BANK DEBITS - March 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		March 1961	March 1960	Three months ended March 1961	Three months ended March 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS			
Arizona:	Tucson	260,077	248,174	732,971	722,780
Louisiana:	Monroe	84,396	88,932	245,228	252,684
	Shreveport	350,200	342,349	1,031,345	1,003,512
New Mexico:	Roswell	48,873	41,019	139,730	118,736
Texas:	Abilene	104,403	98,794	302,116	291,848
	Amarillo	227,143	226,385	665,194	657,478
	Austin	235,292	212,482	665,996	653,981
	Beaumont	174,256	164,835	491,801	484,856
	Corpus Christi	193,852	186,756	569,522	570,531
	Corsicana	15,871	15,235	48,641	50,292
	Dallas	3,230,950	3,017,239	9,249,419	8,747,929
	El Paso	389,866	378,132	1,047,229	1,066,780
	Fort Worth	814,191	816,008	2,360,067	2,343,867
	Galveston	97,352	91,237	273,531	273,953
	Houston	2,819,497	2,705,280	7,933,708	7,774,285
	Laredo	30,310	29,643	84,042	87,702
	Lubbock	208,551	212,642	714,015	726,070
	Port Arthur	69,220	65,161	195,725	191,110
	San Angelo	51,292	52,146	157,526	155,637
	San Antonio	658,741	612,018	1,853,418	1,793,403
	Texarkana (Also see Arkansas, p. 6)	21,959	21,130	64,308	64,602
	Tyler	88,139	86,100	255,695	254,617
	Waco	114,582	116,022	322,442	326,951
	Wichita Falls	120,404	120,681	353,389	358,929
		DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO			
Arizona:	Phoenix	810,072	800,901	2,382,649	2,233,554
California:	Bakersfield r/	178,839	176,964	546,979	544,845
	Berkeley	154,094	149,303	467,828	442,757
	Fresno	318,208	307,813	991,071	953,552
	Long Beach	340,301	387,287	989,615	1,101,318
	Los Angeles r/	8,291,529	7,199,361	23,436,830	20,825,900
	Modesto	106,715	95,911	319,150	276,072
	Oakland r/	825,051	843,979	2,282,860	2,508,333
	Pasadena	269,547	255,473	771,182	742,450
	Riverside	130,738	125,304	368,940	364,030
	Sacramento	1,080,774	1,277,499	3,441,438	4,040,338
	San Bernardino	140,479	130,040	410,591	373,289
	San Diego	1,007,909	977,843	3,002,528	2,859,931
	San Francisco	5,884,208	5,081,309	15,941,274	14,224,177
	San Jose	427,391	409,760	1,312,180	1,191,259
	Santa Barbara	106,927	93,373	320,883	283,751
	Santa Rosa	67,785	58,068	190,991	180,537
	Stockton	150,757	135,268	422,670	396,895
Idaho:	Boise	143,905	132,718	426,375	402,188
Nevada:	Reno	133,404	122,318	377,535	354,693
Oregon:	Eugene	88,731	89,147	263,830	272,348
	Portland	1,191,468	1,222,761	3,363,127	3,551,456
	Salem	159,391	117,179	423,193	360,659
Utah:	Ogden	92,686	95,028	289,923	264,030
	Salt Lake City	569,696	580,273	1,671,411	1,648,917
Washington:	Bellingham	40,857	40,078	112,678	115,624
	Everett	63,499	61,872	184,589	174,422
	Seattle	1,680,821	1,702,044	4,492,781	4,746,434
	Spokane	283,324	287,402	823,870	839,129
	Tacoma	235,492	220,826	679,683	729,081
	Walla Walla	33,939	34,258	103,259	99,326
	Yakima	73,815	74,070	211,314	214,286

r/ Revised figures: Bakersfield, California: February 1961, 155,157. Los Angeles, California: January 1961, 8,209,313. Oakland, California: February 1961, 666,180.

BANK DEBITS

TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U. S. Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of April aggregated $231 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $709 billion or 2.2 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 5.1 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 2.7 per cent; and at 337 other centers there was a decrease of .8 per cent.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	April 1961	April 1960	Three months ended April 1961	Three months ended April 1960
Boston	9,173	8,755	28,123	26,519
New York	96,908	91,792	298,993	285,263
Philadelphia	10,142	9,334	29,182	28,248
Cleveland	13,770	14,724	42,188	45,384
Richmond	8,421	8,546	26,128	25,907
Atlanta	9,703	9,978	30,167	30,702
Chicago	32,382	32,653	99,776	101,191
St. Louis	5,573	5,719	17,778	17,440
Minneapolis	3,798	3,792	11,837	11,574
Kansas City	8,547	8,421	26,467	25,427
Dallas	9,188	9,226	28,487	28,318
San Francisco	23,313	23,067	69,865	67,749
Total, 344 reporting centers	230,917	226,007	708,990	693,720
New York City	91,151	86,174	281,438	267,824
6 other centers*	48,529	46,862	146,744	142,897
337 other centers	91,237	92,971	280,808	282,998

	Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	April 1961	March 1961	April 1960
New York City	93,224	92,269	86,042
6 other centers*	p/51,281	49,484	48,414
337 other centers	p/97,280	98,404	96,777

ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS

	Without seasonal adjustment			Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
New York City	61.1	63.6	56.3	61.3	61.1	56.4
6 other centers*	p/37.0	38.1	35.5	p/36.8	35.4	35.3
337 other centers	p/24.9	26.1	25.4	p/25.6	26.1	26.1

* Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. p/ Preliminary.

BANK DEBITS - April 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		April 1961	April 1960	Three months ended April 1961	Three months ended April 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON			
Connecticut:	Hartford	1,377,693	1,192,837	4,152,857	3,705,310
	New Haven	410,896	420,624	1,249,608	1,291,883
	New London	90,286	82,796	259,836	251,837
	Waterbury	135,294	132,469	406,214	407,595
Maine:	Bangor	80,325	83,209	237,515	244,224
	Lewiston-Auburn	45,470	48,068	145,640	146,783
	Portland	164,563	155,718	511,701	467,500
Massachusetts:	Boston	4,890,561	4,675,144	15,118,800	14,043,374
	Brockton	85,805	83,798	267,167	250,337
	Fall River	67,592	68,588	204,316	203,137
	Holyoke	59,017	60,355	181,239	189,548
	Lawrence	68,870	64,797	210,737	199,323
	Lowell	78,170	84,742	227,111	250,138
	Lynn	70,880	72,512	218,704	220,867
	New Bedford	78,269	78,583	233,626	230,170
	Pittsfield	57,126	58,875	178,038	180,414
	Springfield	317,494	319,001	964,769	954,553
	Worcester	284,186	269,153	877,821	838,092
New Hampshire:	Concord	37,428	36,350	111,881	108,172
	Manchester	88,397	92,084	284,029	281,341
Rhode Island:	Providence	635,420	624,624	1,923,788	1,899,948
Vermont:	Burlington	49,396	50,256	157,171	154,375
		DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK			
Connecticut:	Bridgeport	284,419	265,855	823,750	812,325
	Stamford	155,879	147,212	469,608	437,095
New Jersey:	Elizabeth	206,096	234,001	648,320	702,628
	Jersey City	599,193	545,630	1,842,832	1,696,253
	Montclair	66,410	71,331	192,502	221,205
	Newark	1,472,461	1,343,148	4,397,617	4,245,311
	Paterson-Passaic	482,091	472,718	1,425,845	1,482,830
New York:	Binghamton	82,019	91,621	260,859	270,243
	Buffalo	818,517	904,246	2,668,112	2,859,396
	Elmira	63,781	64,795	196,972	197,498
	Jamestown	46,284	49,152	147,864	148,109
	New York	91,151,171	86,174,149	281,438,089	267,824,361
	Poughkeepsie	91,584	95,161	292,685	284,702
	Rochester	716,179	666,504	2,152,203	2,086,001
	Schenectady	100,023	106,628	299,673	312,163
	Syracuse r/	431,280	408,054	1,313,108	1,248,350
	Utica	140,711	151,955	422,473	434,297

r/ Revised figures: Syracuse, New York: January 1961, 459,054; February 1961, 412,380; March 1961, 469,448.

BANK DEBITS - April 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		April 1961	April 1960	Three months ended April 1961	Three months ended April 1960
DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA					
Delaware:	Wilmington	926,268	781,636	2,736,665	2,389,832
New Jersey:	Atlantic City	110,045	90,489	306,195	277,600
	Camden	309,443	289,986	916,892	942,966
	Trenton	508,430	472,019	1,259,296	1,195,302
Pennsylvania:	Allentown	150,407	145,030	450,127	435,038
	Altoona	43,105	48,769	134,645	142,164
	Bethlehem	61,827	63,016	215,324	202,021
	Chester	90,989	90,195	273,569	268,874
	Harrisburg	218,358	207,381	627,238	641,653
	Hazleton	31,312	33,165	97,129	102,965
	Johnstown	63,985	71,547	202,511	209,435
	Lancaster	118,871	121,275	360,243	386,514
	Lebanon	32,828	33,186	99,593	100,506
	Norristown	86,060	78,004	256,835	229,800
	Philadelphia	6,794,956	6,244,995	19,450,232	18,990,684
	Reading	199,976	171,112	594,338	520,496
	Scranton	118,495	128,396	377,936	400,769
	Wilkes-Barre	100,828	99,036	312,683	307,793
	Williamsport	40,226	39,877	122,758	121,727
	York	135,590	125,860	387,860	381,600
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND					
Kentucky:	Covington-Newport	64,822	71,006	198,036	205,605
	Lexington	141,517	142,925	418,542	453,522
Ohio:	Akron	521,810	552,628	1,623,027	1,721,844
	Canton	172,101	209,458	555,259	631,434
	Cincinnati	1,645,498	1,703,477	5,161,872	5,305,057
	Cleveland	3,426,470	3,730,934	10,576,743	11,481,780
	Columbus	1,189,799	1,086,195	3,481,985	3,206,421
	Dayton	472,275	500,137	1,502,849	1,540,185
	Hamilton	72,289	79,419	216,156	237,604
	Lima	70,519	75,693	212,849	214,296
	Lorain	40,760	47,964	122,404	134,323
	Mansfield	81,982	84,575	251,487	262,703
	Middletown	51,235	59,630	171,495	192,724
	Portsmouth	30,017	32,086	89,779	94,240
	Springfield	77,882	76,904	230,315	232,435
	Steubenville	39,293	39,968	111,679	121,068
	Toledo	669,736	678,233	1,977,231	2,084,336
	Warren	77,133	86,457	237,249	271,143
	Youngstown	223,371	275,729	690,206	826,124
	Zanesville	38,771	41,404	116,984	127,558
Pennsylvania:	Butler	49,862	62,413	149,125	184,616
	Erie	137,744	150,760	441,455	468,446
	Franklin	8,915	10,903	29,591	32,523
	Greensburg	35,369	32,825	101,878	101,077
	Oil City	26,968	27,182	80,857	79,761
	Pittsburgh	4,284,016	4,737,641	13,082,472	14,775,315
	Sharon	40,418	44,057	125,273	139,942
West Virginia:	Wheeling	79,008	83,734	231,057	257,914

BANK DEBITS - April 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		April 1961	April 1960	Three months ended April 1961	Three months ended April 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND			
District of Columbia:	Washington	1,834,934	1,737,623	5,785,412	5,500,738
Maryland:	Baltimore	2,028,596	2,021,391	6,191,461	6,173,246
	Cumberland	35,001	33,086	100,668	96,398
	Frederick	34,477	32,334	103,457	95,685
	Hagerstown	50,927	50,062	142,673	143,221
North Carolina:	Asheville	89,152	89,662	266,658	256,499
	Charlotte	520,975	547,480	1,619,595	1,681,070
	Durham	97,412	99,718	308,671	299,844
	Greensboro	253,077	260,543	761,223	757,343
	Kinston	26,227	25,112	81,298	72,981
	Raleigh	336,424	384,639	1,075,470	1,026,236
	Wilmington	49,092	60,554	149,230	177,155
	Wilson	25,779	26,554	84,042	77,743
	Winston-Salem	221,821	247,542	708,370	712,169
South Carolina:	Charleston	124,469	125,811	384,858	378,036
	Columbia	250,050	256,328	768,790	773,267
	Greenville	172,964	186,151	554,022	580,108
	Spartanburg	82,381	88,337	258,289	263,360
Virginia:	Charlottesville	53,349	54,089	159,438	152,853
	Danville	42,249	47,354	137,355	139,332
	Lynchburg	72,383	74,135	224,725	220,675
	Newport News	79,183	79,997	236,227	245,939
	Norfolk	365,420	360,385	1,153,585	1,099,801
	Portsmouth	51,603	46,271	146,548	141,598
	Richmond	953,749	993,844	2,957,602	2,986,438
	Roanoke	181,402	182,307	550,324	548,223
West Virginia:	Bluefield	35,525	43,034	115,276	133,988
	Charleston	187,142	201,036	595,444	626,846
	Clarksburg	39,360	43,390	118,460	124,661
	Huntington	88,679	106,211	269,728	297,325
	Parkersburg	37,669	41,514	118,998	124,051
		DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA			
Alabama:	Anniston	37,130	37,832	119,185	117,260
	Birmingham	762,176	784,772	2,347,115	2,425,281
	Dothan	35,060	35,655	108,336	102,342
	Gadsden	34,590	35,845	103,585	109,396
	Mobile	269,554	284,477	826,986	841,912
	Montgomery	154,691	157,274	483,337	482,236
Florida:	Jacksonville	802,362	794,924	2,506,873	2,549,527
	Miami	896,504	895,300	2,821,237	2,803,370
	Orlando	238,995	243,643	751,453	796,694
	Pensacola	81,799	86,830	255,256	265,667
	St. Petersburg	204,061	218,767	635,048	708,077
	Tampa	409,812	430,993	1,281,714	1,319,534
Georgia:	Albany	49,985	49,041	152,607	152,584
	Atlanta	1,965,841	2,026,117	6,073,835	6,077,601
	Augusta	99,905	108,827	311,654	325,134
	Brunswick	23,276	22,427	70,223	68,742
	Columbus	102,783	100,280	316,614	305,677
	Elberton	8,677	9,805	25,731	27,468
	Macon	114,668	117,555	355,083	359,493
	Newnan	19,072	17,942	59,717	58,400
	Savannah	178,859	192,923	544,545	583,317
	Valdosta	30,644	33,363	94,285	98,658
Louisiana:	Baton Rouge	246,532	277,332	741,535	814,109
	Lake Charles	72,881	79,600	226,436	241,926
	New Orleans	1,244,263	1,325,631	3,944,280	4,111,648
Mississippi:	Hattiesburg	36,428	38,058	108,606	110,929
	Jackson	297,448	284,612	908,458	868,779
	Meridian	39,459	40,594	123,743	126,254
	Vicksburg	19,011	19,673	59,489	58,705
Tennessee:	Chattanooga	300,671	311,585	935,964	972,434
	Knoxville	224,511	230,546	697,329	696,092
	Nashville	700,916	686,158	2,177,182	2,122,277

BANK DEBITS - April 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		April 1961	April 1960	Three months ended April 1961	Three months ended April 1960
	DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO				
Illinois:	Aurora	75,146	79,075	231,735	235,095
	Bloomington	80,021	71,992	242,668	218,812
	Champaign-Urbana	80,818	81,563	244,228	237,558
	Chicago	17,892,008	16,393,301	54,502,398	51,771,939
	Danville	52,874	52,726	147,159	147,778
	Decatur	112,592	123,304	346,246	353,371
	Elgin	49,737	50,927	144,884	145,853
	Joliet	84,013	88,580	254,657	268,567
	Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	121,258	115,373	343,528	336,203
	Peoria	202,856	220,817	632,590	680,750
	Rockford	195,845	205,979	604,854	628,879
	Springfield	129,365	124,879	392,023	389,071
Indiana:	Fort Wayne	266,103	277,530	826,669	869,826
	Gary	143,031	147,368	424,581	439,445
	Hammond	81,211	89,831	249,638	260,650
	Indianapolis	1,166,904	1,202,388	3,730,728	3,749,673
	Lafayette	82,727	82,229	252,416	250,703
	Muncie	89,238	96,083	268,570	283,026
	South Bend	215,175	228,623	638,752	683,433
	Terre Haute	84,053	93,717	264,298	280,742
Iowa:	Burlington	42,865	40,861	124,427	115,045
	Cedar Rapids	136,999	139,921	449,510	428,683
	Clinton	27,906	29,059	82,716	80,720
	Davenport	126,301	128,707	374,492	379,527
	Des Moines	550,771	509,789	1,694,782	1,626,621
	Dubuque	69,824	72,590	210,129	216,763
	Mason City	48,077	52,155	138,969	140,660
	Muscatine	21,216	19,804	59,052	55,480
	Ottumwa	39,049	40,663	116,522	115,452
	Sioux City	186,499	180,061	578,236	559,606
	Waterloo	103,480	101,359	307,040	307,247
Michigan:	Adrian	25,115	30,475	79,642	92,083
	Battle Creek	79,464	83,062	243,307	242,255
	Bay City	55,840	62,991	165,936	189,622
	Detroit	5,925,114	7,363,725	18,829,052	22,467,541
	Flint	185,020	205,918	582,339	599,855
	Grand Rapids	357,383	408,565	1,083,672	1,170,727
	Jackson	92,535	103,945	291,057	324,220
	Kalamazoo	159,848	177,706	503,462	534,790
	Lansing	162,991	174,790	492,152	523,248
	Muskegon	92,063	102,571	288,171	312,452
	Port Huron	43,899	48,165	133,662	132,862
	Saginaw	123,538	135,303	388,375	395,274
Wisconsin:	Green Bay	90,815	98,194	297,459	296,220
	Kenosha	56,863	72,269	194,897	225,079
	Madison	209,291	204,293	665,740	642,097
	Manitowoc	32,530	32,838	100,481	100,260
	Milwaukee	1,920,992	1,979,057	5,892,438	5,972,295
	Oshkosh	39,567	42,552	122,325	133,645
	Racine	102,448	108,525	320,164	339,614
	Sheboygan	68,543	76,327	222,978	239,456

BANK DEBITS - April 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		April 1961	April 1960	Three months ended April 1961	Three months ended April 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS			
Arkansas:	El Dorado	36,723	32,665	98,177	98,472
	Fort Smith	63,268	62,770	191,730	181,356
	Helena	11,245	11,525	34,628	35,652
	Little Rock	237,188	237,299	740,449	721,419
	Pine Bluff	44,090	49,047	143,758	144,537
	Texarkana (Also see Texas, p. 8)	26,293	28,183	75,614	75,525
Illinois:	Alton	40,495	43,237	129,281	138,218
	E. St. Louis & Nat'l. Stock Yards	126,107	134,217	403,425	418,996
	Quincy	46,514	48,080	147,897	144,687
Indiana:	Evansville	147,699	172,141	500,901	513,582
Kentucky:	Louisville	826,935	904,079	2,692,367	2,721,982
	Owensboro	53,437	55,669	164,604	161,542
	Paducah	37,246	36,914	112,545	110,381
Mississippi:	Greenville	33,079	32,682	97,882	98,698
Missouri:	Cape Girardeau	20,570	22,376	62,520	65,416
	Hannibal	13,322	12,621	39,815	38,318
	Jefferson City	147,024	151,402	393,402	369,331
	St. Louis	2,623,034	2,670,279	8,376,185	8,312,196
	Sedalia	18,200	18,494	56,926	53,361
	Springfield	112,938	111,829	326,278	329,593
Tennessee:	Jackson	31,574	31,191	95,917	94,067
	Memphis	876,273	852,323	2,893,679	2,612,826
		DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS			
Minnesota:	Duluth	121,465	133,909	403,599	412,652
	Mankato	33,591	33,629	111,716	106,609
	Minneapolis	1,947,780	1,885,678	5,962,225	5,689,907
	Red Wing	7,706	7,745	23,802	29,852
	Rochester	53,781	55,007	164,160	160,230
	St. Cloud	29,175	30,021	89,832	86,865
	St. Paul	788,271	826,208	2,528,464	2,539,291
	South St. Paul	78,213	82,043	245,691	255,685
	Winona	21,784	21,872	70,983	68,961
Montana:	Billings	88,396	89,762	268,413	274,632
	Butte	47,349	51,557	155,634	149,500
	Great Falls	69,758	72,961	226,643	214,329
	Helena	44,530	42,597	141,965	140,128
North Dakota:	Bismarck	32,356	29,181	98,340	90,145
	Dickinson	11,564	9,302	36,946	30,614
	Fargo	84,156	74,583	253,922	240,552
	Grand Forks	36,584	31,938	106,394	99,330
	Jamestown	11,638	10,124	35,419	31,116
	Minot	34,033	33,653	105,165	100,374
South Dakota:	Aberdeen	26,778	26,772	84,770	85,675
	Sioux Falls	95,432	109,756	303,067	340,459
Wisconsin:	Eau Claire	57,042	56,199	166,693	166,736
	La Crosse	58,410	59,128	190,336	200,997
	Superior	17,893	18,233	62,999	58,941

BANK DEBITS - April 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		April 1961	April 1960	Three months ended April 1961	Three months ended April 1960
DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY					
Colorado:	Colorado Springs	101,101	101,541	311,668	311,190
	Denver	1,486,799	1,413,343	4,609,695	4,202,794
	Grand Junction	36,452	37,102	110,450	109,212
	Greeley	59,131	48,176	176,666	145,760
	Pueblo	77,509	87,132	245,044	254,462
Kansas:	Atchison	16,023	17,560	45,978	46,822
	Dodge City	27,687	24,975	79,215	63,937
	Emporia	21,737	18,761	60,826	52,857
	Hutchinson	57,585	57,029	174,480	165,524
	Independence	11,996	11,591	35,247	33,527
	Kansas City	128,422	119,018	378,579	361,671
	Lawrence	20,576	20,846	68,878	64,271
	Manhattan	17,956	19,351	55,191	53,868
	Parsons	10,406	11,160	31,449	29,553
	Pittsburg	19,582	19,739	58,404	56,908
	Salina	58,599	59,382	173,830	155,025
	Topeka	199,419	183,816	607,137	540,636
	Wichita	418,153	440,272	1,268,337	1,314,354
Missouri:	Independence	24,924	23,513	83,016	71,063
	Joplin	40,394	42,001	123,048	126,531
	Kansas City	1,836,071	1,878,510	5,793,379	5,663,562
	St. Joseph	121,263	126,542	381,760	386,453
Nebraska:	Fremont	26,512	27,060	83,577	73,934
	Grand Island	36,703	35,706	106,435	96,760
	Hastings	24,371	23,616	68,906	64,815
	Lincoln	188,624	182,378	579,792	521,715
	Omaha	843,405	825,424	2,598,440	2,524,176
New Mexico:	Albuquerque	268,648	281,810	829,729	855,870
	Santa Fe	54,551	56,301	183,599	176,511
Oklahoma:	Bartlesville	326,670	297,517	974,065	941,701
	Enid	48,143	48,021	188,717	160,825
	Guthrie	5,858	6,191	17,385	18,114
	Lawton	32,719	32,741	98,426	94,850
	Muskogee	35,910	38,542	114,668	113,633
	Norman	18,208	17,805	56,953	53,659
	Oklahoma City	702,440	655,486	2,139,740	1,993,714
	Okmulgee	9,632	8,963	27,922	26,188
	Ponca City	31,756	28,801	100,369	88,577
	Tulsa	964,824	965,125	2,985,878	2,990,515
Wyoming:	Casper	76,371	67,654	226,428	207,112
	Cheyenne	59,772	60,531	213,802	214,312

BANK DEBITS - April 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		April 1960	April 1961	Three months ended April 1961	Three months ended April 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS			
Arizona:	Tucson	236,758	230,080	709,575	711,315
Louisiana:	Monroe	76,244	81,589	232,313	249,135
	Shreveport	300,012	351,507	963,910	1,012,270
New Mexico:	Roswell	45,221	40,984	135,272	119,110
Texas:	Abilene	96,391	91,565	291,867	283,673
	Amarillo	202,520	215,187	626,017	656,114
	Austin	209,892	231,118	657,519	657,992
	Beaumont	153,903	158,985	476,169	484,976
	Corpus Christi	190,524	193,418	565,031	559,350
	Corsicana	15,428	17,333	45,791	48,469
	Dallas	2,850,231	2,675,392	8,830,926	8,346,190
	El Paso	307,384	333,304	990,824	1,049,740
	Fort Worth	701,651	736,743	2,219,567	2,289,759
	Galveston	84,976	88,802	265,580	271,628
	Houston	2,468,563	2,496,104	7,652,554	7,732,360
	Laredo	29,833	30,002	85,074	86,964
	Lubbock	175,484	196,810	592,707	624,656
	Port Arthur	62,336	65,335	195,005	189,910
	San Angelo	47,527	52,656	147,574	155,388
	San Antonio	606,970	611,636	1,832,422	1,802,381
	Texarkana (Also see Arkansas, p. 6)	21,299	24,206	62,958	65,860
	Tyler	80,041	83,930	245,441	252,059
	Waco	110,315	105,258	320,124	322,026
	Wichita Falls	114,691	114,100	342,362	346,187
		DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO			
Arizona:	Phoenix	750,725	766,016	2,251,650	2,264,751
California:	Bakersfield	199,706	152,836	533,702	497,707
	Berkeley	154,780	145,825	444,490	432,841
	Fresno	295,702	287,657	907,764	897,577
	Long Beach	325,804	374,940	960,353	1,110,256
	Los Angeles	7,810,137	7,324,173	23,037,654	21,163,553
	Modesto	92,645	88,430	292,370	267,189
	Oakland	726,391	913,786	2,217,622	2,546,807
	Pasadena	247,057	244,877	746,276	734,265
	Riverside	126,713	130,445	369,684	369,946
	Sacramento	1,077,038	1,435,300	3,451,650	4,080,810
	San Bernardino	146,010	152,579	407,737	401,420
	San Diego	1,020,683	948,163	3,050,100	2,849,853
	San Francisco	5,216,390	4,861,607	15,805,418	14,460,287
	San Jose	399,297	394,109	1,216,084	1,152,585
	Santa Barbara	117,188	92,245	321,481	277,892
	Santa Rosa	65,868	59,908	188,691	176,635
	Stockton	136,653	139,103	406,850	392,869
Idaho:	Boise	135,775	127,593	408,617	386,378
Nevada:	Reno	127,674	120,299	375,800	350,955
Oregon:	Eugene	92,625	98,556	264,251	274,439
	Portland	1,127,687	1,233,833	3,378,097	3,552,979
	Salem	152,768	131,619	441,005	369,955
Utah:	Ogden	92,272	91,785	271,717	269,499
	Salt Lake City	515,474	514,622	1,587,307	1,606,678
Washington:	Bellingham	38,011	40,770	112,857	117,620
	Everett	58,903	61,783	184,255	180,930
	Seattle	1,470,406	1,529,784	4,469,464	4,766,093
	Spokane	273,430	279,841	801,433	831,060
	Tacoma	217,478	223,916	660,503	659,961
	Walla Walla	32,931	33,516	96,642	98,932
	Yakima	68,470	67,145	203,451	206,447

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.6 *(For Immediate Release)* June 15, 1961

BANK DEBITS

TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U. S. Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of May aggregated $269 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $776 billion or 10.1 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 19.1 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 7.2 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was 3.0 per cent.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	May 1961	May 1960	Three months ended May 1961	Three months ended May 1960
Boston	10,581	8,954	29,965	26,982
New York	118,104	94,417	342,057	288,896
Philadelphia	11,368	9,961	31,914	29,124
Cleveland	14,983	14,956	44,177	45,802
Richmond	9,920	8,888	27,749	26,223
Atlanta	11,107	10,431	31,732	31,074
Chicago	36,587	33,903	105,241	102,601
St. Louis	6,464	5,844	18,668	17,660
Minneapolis	4,535	4,097	12,585	11,924
Kansas City	9,570	8,664	27,792	26,039
Dallas	10,302	9,623	29,900	28,797
San Francisco	25,411	23,106	73,797	69,458
Total, 344 reporting centers	268,932	232,844	775,578	704,580
New York City	111,463	88,551	323,069	271,318
6 other centers*	53,782	47,895	155,664	145,167
337 other centers	103,688	96,398	296,844	288,096

	Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	May 1961	April 1961	May 1960
New York City	113,337	r/103,451	92,176
6 other centers*	p/ 53,180	51,281	48,453
337 other centers	p/102,974	97,456	98,006

ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS

	Without seasonal adjustment			Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
New York City	72.0	r/67.8	58.9	74.6	r/68.0	61.1
6 other centers*	p/37.8	37.1	35.2	p/38.0	36.9	35.5
337 other centers	p/26.8	25.0	26.2	p/26.9	25.7	26.3

* Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. p/ Preliminary.
r/ Revised.

BANK DEBITS - May 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		May 1961	May 1960	Three months ended May 1961	Three months ended May 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON			
Connecticut:	Hartford	1,595,521	1,291,615	4,449,675	3,809,411
	New Haven	478,556	408,438	1,322,105	1,286,244
	New London	102,718	80,060	285,352	249,418
	Waterbury	157,201	146,054	439,746	430,515
Maine:	Bangor	79,757	76,473	242,873	245,405
	Lewiston-Auburn	50,636	49,840	147,913	147,243
	Portland	181,101	160,253	541,250	479,367
Massachusetts:	Boston	5,748,369	4,710,039	16,168,578	14,243,971
	Brockton	101,934	90,108	286,079	260,044
	Fall River	79,681	71,176	221,316	210,836
	Holyoke	69,259	62,345	195,779	190,162
	Lawrence	80,927	71,934	227,351	206,791
	Lowell	93,577	85,153	250,426	261,305
	Lynn	80,989	74,049	232,537	223,625
	New Bedford	85,922	81,069	248,032	240,096
	Pittsfield	67,913	61,813	189,715	184,216
	Springfield	352,379	323,834	1,024,323	985,424
	Worcester	307,341	285,419	914,716	857,989
New Hampshire:	Concord	43,513	38,753	121,683	114,576
	Manchester	105,070	102,126	297,237	291,415
Rhode Island:	Providence	661,516	631,443	1,995,748	1,909,143
Vermont:	Burlington	56,941	51,502	162,850	154,455
		DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK			
Connecticut:	Bridgeport	317,872	279,880	885,709	828,227
	Stamford	167,201	148,734	486,592	445,460
New Jersey:	Elizabeth	247,335	241,336	681,734	716,636
	Jersey City	630,520	564,759	1,885,313	1,699,416
	Montclair	73,309	70,703	206,156	221,193
	Newark 1/r/	1,800,584	1,415,306	5,178,661	4,279,491
	Paterson-Passaic	556,788	519,314	1,542,801	1,501,245
New York:	Binghamton	96,808	90,877	270,176	273,012
	Buffalo	961,357	952,302	2,766,521	2,849,107
	Elmira	73,699	67,173	211,208	201,841
	Jamestown	56,274	53,504	157,086	154,227
	New York r/	111,462,822	88,551,301	323,069,466	271,317,988
	Poughkeepsie	104,008	97,133	304,224	289,218
	Rochester	800,093	692,246	2,259,503	2,100,925
	Schenectady	110,233	102,361	312,099	313,472
	Syracuse	478,438	422,181	1,379,166	1,258,608
	Utica	167,073	147,607	460,424	446,265

1/ Figures for Newark, New Jersey, include debits of additional reporting offices beginning with January 1961. Back figures have not been revised, but it is estimated that the totals reported for 1960 would be increased by approximately 11 per cent.

r/ Revised figures: Newark, New Jersey: January 1961, 1,769,386; February 1961, 1,503,279; March 1961, 1,743,645; April 1961, 1,634,432. New York City, New York: January 1961, 104,472,511; March 1961, 110,455,473; April 1961, 101,151,171.

BANK DEBITS - May 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		May 1961	May 1960	Three months ended May 1961	Three months ended May 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA			
Delaware:	Wilmington	1,048,737	715,626	3,077,848	2,343,180
New Jersey:	Atlantic City	126,078	103,703	342,984	286,762
	Camden	365,994	334,283	1,001,367	974,155
	Trenton	483,680	403,730	1,387,637	1,240,813
Pennsylvania:	Allentown	167,150	145,964	484,655	443,621
	Altoona	49,655	50,963	141,911	148,312
	Bethlehem	69,873	63,592	198,117	197,073
	Chester	100,046	97,241	288,181	279,821
	Harrisburg	236,433	211,148	676,533	645,366
	Hazleton	36,240	36,728	103,043	104,373
	Johnstown	75,364	77,821	217,046	220,745
	Lancaster	133,446	123,079	383,627	373,855
	Lebanon	37,271	34,425	104,580	102,634
	Norristown	95,542	82,295	272,336	237,194
	Philadelphia	7,669,111	6,876,761	21,313,493	19,747,010
	Reading	230,631	179,977	643,532	536,045
	Scranton	136,609	138,528	394,747	407,454
	Wilkes-Barre	113,035	105,221	331,272	315,344
	Williamsport	45,935	42,471	130,262	124,679
	York	147,546	137,809	420,431	395,450
		DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND			
Kentucky:	Covington-Newport	74,979	68,303	212,338	207,863
	Lexington	145,184	145,192	430,187	432,821
Ohio:	Akron	606,454	603,353	1,713,153	1,758,909
	Canton	209,043	210,670	592,714	636,047
	Cincinnati	1,866,772	1,773,797	5,432,278	5,347,189
	Cleveland	3,936,207	3,713,185	11,226,970	11,453,591
	Columbus	1,242,712	1,158,628	3,604,964	3,335,009
	Dayton	549,363	535,535	1,584,565	1,586,472
	Hamilton	79,639	83,206	229,037	246,237
	Lima	72,863	70,736	219,226	217,733
	Lorain	46,296	48,437	130,409	139,323
	Mansfield	91,464	90,092	269,067	268,986
	Middletown	63,227	69,204	181,137	201,559
	Portsmouth	31,674	33,600	93,900	98,092
	Springfield	80,360	81,698	241,598	240,701
	Steubenville	40,756	45,357	119,022	125,849
	Toledo	704,100	707,141	2,072,231	2,130,585
	Warren	89,918	92,681	252,460	274,605
	Youngstown	255,353	265,289	729,847	818,874
	Zanesville	42,544	43,314	124,350	128,361
Pennsylvania:	Butler	57,230	63,135	160,337	189,709
	Erie	163,101	163,347	467,636	478,411
	Franklin	10,721	11,646	31,460	33,376
	Greensburg	38,143	35,768	109,282	102,442
	Oil City	28,733	27,927	84,598	82,064
	Pittsburgh	4,326,426	4,672,080	13,488,770	14,857,415
	Sharon	44,613	49,111	129,540	142,483
West Virginia:	Wheeling	84,912	93,217	245,925	267,043

BANK DEBITS - May 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		May 1961	May 1960	Three months ended May 1961	Three months ended May 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND			
District of Columbia:	Washington	2,120,431	1,787,534	6,127,530	5,405,656
Maryland:	Baltimore	2,321,363	2,087,266	6,545,678	6,221,396
	Cumberland	37,097	33,929	107,539	98,610
	Frederick	38,714	34,045	109,162	99,458
	Hagerstown	49,832	50,398	150,417	149,220
North Carolina:	Asheville	103,200	101,737	286,151	273,449
	Charlotte	597,126	569,089	1,699,107	1,689,295
	Durham	114,635	106,490	327,236	310,709
	Greensboro	313,121	294,606	832,984	804,309
	Kinston	27,911	25,545	82,383	74,106
	Raleigh	404,741	314,841	1,136,585	1,030,641
	Wilmington 1/r/	59,625	60,920	166,327	180,406
	Wilson	31,769	28,761	88,501	84,182
	Winston-Salem	261,804	252,783	743,856	732,715
South Carolina:	Charleston	143,496	135,050	406,737	387,212
	Columbia	312,045	278,940	839,494	797,424
	Greenville	196,529	197,388	576,307	589,460
	Spartanburg	94,761	91,570	270,732	268,022
Virginia:	Charlottesville	64,920	56,178	175,088	159,271
	Danville	48,863	46,740	141,272	140,749
	Lynchburg	88,745	77,061	243,417	225,026
	Newport News	90,756	83,890	254,109	250,099
	Norfolk	481,735	356,386	1,244,853	1,107,665
	Portsmouth	49,831	48,129	153,170	143,671
	Richmond	1,198,986	1,103,204	3,173,579	3,068,838
	Roanoke	206,737	200,752	584,982	570,170
West Virginia:	Bluefield	42,162	50,777	117,512	142,655
	Charleston	230,265	226,523	632,103	657,768
	Clarksburg	39,760	38,891	121,366	125,241
	Huntington	103,944	104,890	284,467	307,272
	Parkersburg	44,816	43,717	126,026	128,328
		DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA			
Alabama:	Anniston	45,103	39,718	127,926	117,232
	Birmingham	970,794	829,991	2,550,499	2,466,087
	Dothan	38,963	35,110	113,139	106,414
	Gadsden	38,024	38,872	108,612	112,540
	Mobile	319,374	301,948	884,445	872,675
	Montgomery	201,993	176,993	534,480	498,259
Florida:	Jacksonville	884,036	834,042	2,575,323	2,519,728
	Miami	945,336	881,596	2,860,076	2,742,236
	Orlando	267,905	267,740	774,554	793,759
	Pensacola	88,961	89,952	263,235	267,480
	St. Petersburg	227,412	214,622	663,849	689,889
	Tampa	442,607	439,993	1,314,916	1,329,770
Georgia:	Albany	56,518	55,857	159,385	158,139
	Atlanta	2,250,295	2,103,734	6,441,619	6,198,564
	Augusta	110,229	108,468	322,062	328,196
	Brunswick	27,017	24,111	74,958	70,210
	Columbus	115,139	108,814	332,377	314,700
	Elberton	11,115	10,203	29,282	28,840
	Macon	133,841	127,647	376,470	366,734
	Newnan	18,745	18,546	56,416	57,693
	Savannah	201,161	204,998	580,907	604,306
	Valdosta	36,339	31,534	100,630	98,629
Louisiana:	Baton Rouge	278,097	287,360	785,190	842,982
	Lake Charles	82,295	78,562	237,579	241,411
	New Orleans	1,440,402	1,406,834	4,148,351	4,202,862
Mississippi:	Hattiesburg	38,985	36,190	113,388	110,911
	Jackson	323,925	281,403	948,955	858,306
	Meridian	48,440	47,765	131,020	132,594
	Vicksburg	22,879	20,740	63,662	61,132
Tennessee:	Chattanooga	351,016	316,996	998,328	974,473
	Knoxville	262,888	247,073	742,254	713,687
	Nashville	827,395	763,647	2,318,425	2,193,291

1/ Figures include debits of an additional reporting office beginning with January 1961. Back figures have not been revised, but it is estimated that the totals reported for 1960 would be increased by approximately 5 per cent.

r/ Revised figures: Wilmington, North Carolina: January 1961, 58,261; February 1961, 49,398; March 1961, 55,132; April 1961, 51,570.

BANK DEBITS - May 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		May 1961	May 1960	Three months ended May 1961	Three months ended May 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO			
Illinois:	Aurora	80,541	82,863	238,476	245,047
	Bloomington	85,478	72,445	252,973	223,471
	Champaign-Urbana	85,040	84,798	252,518	247,586
	Chicago	19,775,662	17,220,451	57,513,621	52,718,412
	Danville	49,443	51,665	151,502	152,796
	Decatur	116,194	121,506	354,588	364,443
	Elgin	52,160	50,000	152,180	150,693
	Joliet	91,205	88,850	266,312	270,557
	Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	127,481	120,441	363,810	350,092
	Peoria	236,845	226,796	669,506	684,100
	Rockford	208,377	198,830	624,057	631,348
	Springfield	135,947	131,643	407,586	392,171
Indiana:	Fort Wayne	320,288	298,828	884,901	878,211
	Gary	166,013	159,152	463,686	456,306
	Hammond	94,397	93,362	265,793	270,094
	Indianapolis	1,458,453	1,323,110	3,949,067	3,810,051
	Lafayette	97,911	104,722	268,822	272,349
	Muncie	101,516	98,756	287,079	291,109
	South Bend	226,769	231,504	674,383	696,576
	Terre Haute	96,667	94,489	277,454	283,800
Iowa:	Burlington	40,561	38,369	128,628	118,463
	Cedar Rapids	169,183	148,872	469,066	440,028
	Clinton	28,525	28,611	86,331	84,230
	Davenport	132,311	122,798	391,998	384,868
	Des Moines	624,018	590,148	1,800,304	1,700,010
	Dubuque	76,833	75,053	220,223	224,293
	Mason City	51,078	51,861	146,972	151,389
	Muscatine	21,475	18,089	63,344	57,997
	Ottumwa	40,653	40,687	120,856	121,269
	Sioux City	190,718	213,633	580,166	592,765
	Waterloo	110,955	104,992	321,642	315,056
Michigan:	Adrian	29,838	30,777	83,986	94,832
	Battle Creek	80,041	84,017	246,561	249,406
	Bay City	60,423	62,304	174,358	192,952
	Detroit	6,970,626	7,290,006	19,848,604	22,193,029
	Flint	200,249	194,912	595,930	607,459
	Grand Rapids	409,843	386,864	1,145,164	1,187,135
	Jackson	105,588	112,139	300,804	327,595
	Kalamazoo	187,212	170,099	526,717	539,993
	Lansing	173,287	165,407	512,336	522,667
	Muskegon	101,790	107,328	292,818	319,106
	Port Huron	47,934	46,498	137,950	137,205
	Saginaw	133,607	136,766	396,137	405,844
Wisconsin:	Green Bay	99,222	98,285	297,535	300,039
	Kenosha	73,950	77,032	207,494	231,791
	Madison	238,516	213,960	693,087	639,795
	Manitowoc	35,401	34,023	105,011	102,446
	Milwaukee	2,306,534	2,170,501	6,340,679	6,257,031
	Oshkosh	44,701	42,963	127,378	133,115
	Racine	117,032	114,456	333,324	344,579
	Sheboygan	78,267	77,767	227,582	235,037

BANK DEBITS - May 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		May 1961	May 1960	Three months ended May 1961	Three months ended May 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS			
Arkansas:	El Dorado	34,923	33,811	103,899	99,293
	Fort Smith	68,584	62,402	201,117	185,582
	Helena	11,254	12,025	35,010	35,160
	Little Rock	279,725	251,397	793,410	744,762
	Pine Bluff	55,182	49,598	152,364	147,647
	Texarkana (Also see Texas, p. 8)	29,028	26,201	82,522	79,444
Illinois:	Alton	50,821	47,006	138,850	140,319
	E. St. Louis & Nat'l. Stock Yards	144,877	144,781	418,593	431,776
	Quincy	56,282	53,389	157,308	150,641
Indiana:	Evansville	186,509	178,334	517,129	526,694
Kentucky:	Louisville	981,000	921,926	2,808,984	2,754,840
	Owensboro	54,587	54,444	167,058	163,995
	Paducah	39,497	36,454	117,011	111,102
Mississippi:	Greenville	33,535	33,107	99,682	98,986
Missouri:	Cape Girardeau	21,950	22,153	64,196	67,314
	Hannibal	13,955	14,286	41,743	39,775
	Jefferson City	222,196	142,873	488,269	396,160
	St. Louis	3,024,497	2,729,347	8,828,315	8,382,776
	Sedalia	19,512	18,932	57,587	54,530
	Springfield	121,379	114,775	349,218	336,495
Tennessee:	Jackson	34,358	34,662	99,511	97,093
	Memphis	980,582	862,480	2,946,231	2,615,997
		DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS			
Minnesota:	Duluth	144,518	157,572	415,802	435,274
	Mankato	41,527	35,287	118,743	107,013
	Minneapolis	2,292,041	1,972,764	6,353,986	5,811,008
	Red Wing	8,220	8,338	24,122	24,222
	Rochester	60,698	51,509	172,228	161,359
	St. Cloud	34,076	32,251	95,289	91,978
	St. Paul	1,020,866	970,741	2,727,595	2,721,641
	South St. Paul	82,036	86,381	249,602	257,615
	Winona	26,617	22,915	73,394	69,036
Montana:	Billings	96,366	94,114	284,462	279,333
	Butte	55,111	53,682	162,937	159,865
	Great Falls	83,027	75,219	235,494	220,870
	Helena	50,635	46,676	145,934	135,118
North Dakota:	Bismarck	34,885	31,833	104,269	93,475
	Dickinson	10,779	9,846	37,064	30,410
	Fargo	89,013	82,339	261,508	241,966
	Grand Forks	37,704	32,650	110,716	101,533
	Jamestown	11,114	9,759	35,907	30,756
	Minot	36,233	33,279	109,722	101,336
South Dakota:	Aberdeen	29,774	26,667	84,651	78,639
	Sioux Falls	122,663	117,194	326,905	340,965
Wisconsin:	Eau Claire	74,612	61,434	191,999	173,369
	La Crosse	72,207	63,159	201,278	197,917
	Superior	20,234	21,772	61,693	59,532

BANK DEBITS - May 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		May 1961	May 1960	Three months ended May 1961	Three months ended May 1960
DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY					
Colorado:	Colorado Springs	114,459	112,377	324,703	321,024
	Denver	1,694,685	1,438,810	4,880,240	4,358,992
	Grand Junction	39,827	39,762	115,902	114,945
	Greeley	62,956	51,264	184,502	151,454
	Pueblo	88,321	81,486	258,299	260,176
Kansas:	Atchison	16,416	15,460	48,026	48,467
	Dodge City	29,402	23,554	83,756	68,443
	Emporia	22,989	19,823	65,306	55,814
	Hutchinson	56,464	56,337	175,762	169,223
	Independence	12,361	11,944	36,578	34,506
	Kansas City	150,152	140,018	412,179	384,937
	Lawrence	24,174	21,254	69,802	63,600
	Manhattan	18,913	18,199	56,621	55,013
	Parsons	10,310	9,990	32,010	30,868
	Pittsburg	21,721	18,877	61,229	57,172
	Salina	56,670	51,404	175,604	161,303
	Topeka	205,127	197,887	631,624	572,945
	Wichita	473,681	437,358	1,351,620	1,319,568
Missouri:	Independence	25,098	22,800	84,321	73,769
	Joplin	46,252	44,218	130,555	129,663
	Kansas City	2,064,743	1,877,519	6,075,960	5,752,285
	St. Joseph	139,021	135,838	398,923	397,849
Nebraska:	Fremont	30,446	28,415	87,303	80,172
	Grand Island	37,603	36,649	111,691	102,967
	Hastings	25,181	24,678	73,473	69,359
	Lincoln	202,885	188,744	602,515	556,893
	Omaha	963,869	888,008	2,768,752	2,598,970
New Mexico:	Albuquerque	304,291	287,207	876,954	860,530
	Santa Fe	68,414	56,993	198,172	179,211
Oklahoma:	Bartlesville	341,434	306,893	1,023,347	960,131
	Enid	48,117	42,792	167,248	148,459
	Guthrie	6,613	6,569	18,503	18,867
	Lawton	34,429	33,319	101,846	98,946
	Muskogee	41,663	38,595	119,300	115,783
	Norman	20,661	17,230	59,115	53,591
	Oklahoma City	789,087	668,844	2,260,050	2,003,360
	Okmulgee	8,798	8,236	27,938	25,945
	Ponca City	37,703	30,845	106,189	89,343
	Tulsa	1,038,666	1,039,437	3,060,080	3,061,651
Wyoming:	Casper	79,687	66,424	237,972	207,728
	Cheyenne	116,551	68,179	238,489	225,416

BANK DEBITS - May 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		May 1961	May 1960	Three months ended May 1961	Three months ended May 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS			
Arizona:	Tucson	259,729	232,617	756,564	710,871
Louisiana:	Monroe	88,137	84,407	248,777	254,928
	Shreveport	360,351	319,151	1,010,563	1,013,007
New Mexico:	Roswell	47,078	39,772	141,172	121,775
Texas:	Abilene	101,437	100,738	302,231	291,097
	Amarillo	225,724	211,558	655,387	653,130
	Austin	255,550	231,279	700,734	674,879
	Beaumont	167,616	166,697	495,775	490,517
	Corpus Christi	193,464	178,850	577,840	559,024
	Corsicana	15,091	15,227	46,390	47,795
	Dallas	3,206,912	2,970,565	9,288,093	8,663,196
	El Paso	341,979	335,157	1,039,229	1,046,593
	Fort Worth	799,062	773,130	2,314,904	2,325,881
	Galveston	90,072	93,216	272,400	273,255
	Houston	2,805,562	2,584,109	8,093,622	7,785,493
	Laredo	30,176	30,660	90,319	90,305
	Lubbock	177,725	193,003	561,760	602,455
	Port Arthur	66,490	62,284	198,046	192,780
	San Angelo	59,058	54,064	157,877	158,866
	San Antonio	668,687	613,560	1,934,398	1,837,214
	Texarkana (Also see Arkansas, p. 6)	22,410	23,085	65,668	68,421
	Tyler	93,649	88,484	261,829	258,514
	Waco	108,229	103,369	333,126	324,649
	Wichita Falls	118,129	117,741	353,224	352,522
		DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO			
Arizona:	Phoenix	800,517	784,436	2,361,314	2,351,353
California:	Bakersfield	166,088	159,162	544,633	488,962
	Berkeley	155,943	133,605	464,817	428,733
	Fresno	310,898	277,584	924,808	873,054
	Long Beach	343,311	375,003	1,009,416	1,137,230
	Los Angeles	8,114,570	7,097,978	24,216,236	21,621,512
	Modesto r/	99,092	88,632	289,860	272,973
	Oakland	853,389	847,037	2,404,831	2,604,802
	Pasadena	268,538	240,468	785,142	740,818
	Riverside	130,012	122,137	387,463	377,886
	Sacramento	1,723,049	1,783,574	3,880,861	4,496,373
	San Bernardino	143,644	145,002	430,133	427,621
	San Diego	1,037,256	936,192	3,065,848	2,862,198
	San Francisco	5,503,348	4,699,665	16,603,946	14,642,581
	San Jose	433,122	391,975	1,259,810	1,195,844
	Santa Barbara	116,278	90,040	340,393	275,658
	Santa Rosa	66,689	58,634	200,342	176,610
	Stockton	157,716	137,116	445,126	411,487
Idaho:	Boise	165,264	141,577	444,944	401,888
Nevada:	Reno	142,171	125,802	403,249	368,419
Oregon:	Eugene	101,975	93,027	283,331	280,730
	Portland	1,256,620	1,274,199	3,575,775	3,730,793
	Salem	161,040	140,601	473,199	389,399
Utah:	Ogden	97,128	91,018	282,086	277,831
	Salt Lake City	581,522	522,310	1,666,692	1,617,205
Washington:	Bellingham	40,905	40,553	119,773	121,401
	Everett	68,291	66,636	190,693	190,291
	Seattle	1,689,515	1,610,298	4,840,742	4,842,126
	Spokane	307,216	278,302	863,970	845,545
	Tacoma	264,793	245,258	717,763	690,000
	Walla Walla	36,081	35,392	102,951	103,166
	Yakima	74,908	72,503	217,193	213,718

r/ Revised figures: Modesto, California: January 1961, 109,510; February 1961, 86,836; March 1961, 98,123.

FEDERAL RESERVE
statistical release

G.6

For immediate release
January 16, 1962

BANK DEBITS

Bank debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U. S. Government accounts, as reported by banks in 344 leading centers for the month of December aggregated $286 billion. During the past three months debits amounted to $834 billion or 15.0 per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 22.7 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago; at 6 other centers the increase was 12.6 per cent; and at 337 other centers it was 8.8 per cent.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In millions of dollars)

Federal Reserve District	December 1961	December 1960	Three months ended December 1961	Three months ended December 1960
Boston	10,405	9,708	31,114	28,346
New York	126,943	107,781	366,385	300,625
Philadelphia	12,154	10,148	35,235	28,955
Cleveland	16,992	16,276	49,775	45,400
Richmond	10,038	9,407	30,127	27,648
Atlanta	11,405	10,907	33,266	31,186
Chicago	38,481	36,599	111,930	103,613
St. Louis	6,873	6,611	20,620	19,222
Minneapolis	4,561	4,346	14,019	12,919
Kansas City	10,367	9,608	30,037	27,469
Dallas	11,340	10,862	32,201	29,474
San Francisco	26,697	24,652	78,856	70,280
Total, 344 reporting centers	286,258	256,905	833,565	725,136
New York City	120,303	101,551	346,502	282,476
6 other centers*	57,504	52,313	165,980	147,457
337 other centers	108,452	103,041	321,084	295,203

	Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	December 1961	November 1961	December 1960
New York City	107,245	119,172	88,381
6 other centers*	p/ 53,898	54,537	47,871
337 other centers	p/ 102,081	105,345	94,687

ANNUAL RATE OF TURNOVER OF DEMAND DEPOSITS
EXCEPT INTERBANK AND U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS

	Without seasonal adjustment			Adjusted for seasonal variation		
	Dec. 1961	Nov. 1961	Dec. 1960	Dec. 1961	Nov. 1961	Dec. 1960
New York City	77.4	75.0	64.4	69.5	77.7	57.8
6 other centers*	p/ 39.0	37.9	36.5	p/ 36.7	39.0	34.3
337 other centers	p/ 27.4	27.2	26.6	p/ 25.9	27.1	25.1

* Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. p/ Preliminary.

		December 1961	December 1960	Three months ended December 1961	Three months ended December 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 1 - BOSTON			
Connecticut:	Hartford	1,525,406	1,347,697	4,427,150	3,857,714
	New Haven	472,936	448,256	1,453,903	1,321,963
	New London	89,400	91,319	282,866	267,616
	Waterbury	151,336	137,282	451,716	422,277
Maine:	Bangor	84,553	90,703	260,125	259,696
	Lewiston-Auburn	51,684	53,578	152,706	159,886
	Portland	190,758	181,425	591,328	538,278
Massachusetts:	Boston	5,590,715	5,167,134	16,673,554	15,160,518
	Brockton	114,536	92,358	343,959	290,968
	Fall River	78,824	73,827	247,558	228,262
	Holyoke	64,861	62,340	207,956	190,019
	Lawrence	76,417	74,991	239,080	231,082
	Lowell	78,332	93,821	244,565	250,929
	Lynn	82,464	75,107	272,769	247,410
	New Bedford	88,312	83,314	268,282	252,914
	Pittsfield	63,520	64,402	208,765	197,842
	Springfield	361,844	341,709	1,076,072	1,012,138
	Worcester	323,185	303,549	950,793	867,095
New Hampshire:	Concord	42,754	42,159	123,454	116,843
	Manchester	119,990	114,864	330,670	312,780
Rhode Island:	Providence	697,787	713,223	2,117,103	1,989,057
Vermont:	Burlington	55,853	55,425	189,266	170,727
		DISTRICT NO. 2 - NEW YORK			
Connecticut:	Bridgeport	329,535	296,709	962,451	866,057
	Stamford	170,783	153,778	506,725	448,313
New Jersey:	Elizabeth	268,870	220,811	822,852	697,613
	Jersey City	670,521	678,047	1,902,715	1,822,940
	Montclair	69,234	63,096	208,929	187,863
	Newark	1,799,900	1,580,768	5,330,038	4,482,423
	Paterson-Passaic	516,992	500,716	1,581,964	1,511,067
New York:	Binghamton	95,268	99,998	290,638	293,957
	Buffalo	969,146	982,964	2,887,143	2,967,068
	Elmira	72,081	72,040	215,990	207,872
	Jamestown	52,315	49,692	163,588	145,832
	New York	120,303,154	101,551,242	346,501,683	282,476,300
	Poughkeepsie	106,201	96,582	324,239	292,280
	Rochester	790,564	750,392	2,405,239	2,193,386
	Schenectady	110,304	106,165	334,223	313,475
	Syracuse	459,890	421,086	1,456,739	1,263,107
	Utica	158,623	157,277	490,013	455,570

BANK DEBITS - December 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		December 1961	December 1960	Three months ended December 1961	Three months ended December 1960
DISTRICT NO. 3 - PHILADELPHIA					
Delaware:	Wilmington	1,635,969	1,058,287	4,159,480	2,724,735
New Jersey:	Atlantic City	129,852	98,767	386,232	298,923
	Camden	352,448	340,149	1,097,532	1,011,551
	Trenton	484,672	428,203	1,417,068	1,210,682
Pennsylvania:	Allentown	170,971	150,790	526,461	451,854
	Altoona	52,069	48,745	158,561	145,474
	Bethlehem	73,596	115,970	221,565	241,405
	Chester	105,280	98,281	319,237	297,646
	Harrisburg	220,116	224,111	701,104	669,422
	Hazleton	34,710	37,232	109,658	108,723
	Johnstown	72,374	69,663	229,615	214,457
	Lancaster	129,868	118,864	391,290	362,972
	Lebanon	37,423	34,830	112,568	103,784
	Norristown	80,865	84,157	247,083	253,498
	Philadelphia	7,919,160	6,632,228	23,144,444	19,081,392
	Reading	218,149	179,969	681,891	536,850
	Scranton	132,577	139,650	408,903	409,136
	Wilkes-Barre	119,812	120,005	360,686	340,748
	Williamsport	46,111	45,628	138,699	131,766
	York	137,566	122,015	423,395	360,308
DISTRICT NO. 4 - CLEVELAND					
Kentucky:	Covington-Newport	73,406	77,527	230,239	224,207
	Lexington	253,800	241,769	611,172	543,304
Ohio:	Akron	602,062	579,793	1,872,604	1,756,642
	Canton	201,875	191,849	609,721	590,703
	Cincinnati	1,919,833	1,867,116	5,800,528	5,335,141
	Cleveland	4,280,488	3,938,160	12,665,524	11,445,905
	Columbus	1,234,708	1,165,403	3,612,245	3,368,649
	Dayton	567,991	532,715	1,712,628	1,586,749
	Hamilton	79,924	80,910	239,009	235,383
	Lima	81,194	75,400	236,744	219,952
	Lorain	51,160	53,151	149,165	153,001
	Mansfield	89,469	81,944	284,057	258,413
	Middletown	73,674	66,023	210,395	193,672
	Portsmouth	34,143	33,291	101,149	96,888
	Springfield	85,578	85,426	250,957	243,817
	Steubenville	42,574	41,500	126,327	116,823
	Toledo	864,359	757,876	2,535,508	2,249,490
	Warren	90,817	87,071	275,136	257,901
	Youngstown	257,297	265,441	780,819	773,642
	Zanesville	42,853	41,555	128,555	119,746
Pennsylvania:	Butler	57,456	57,038	175,345	174,253
	Erie	160,706	156,675	490,418	463,073
	Franklin	10,847	9,789	34,395	32,506
	Greensburg	34,248	38,506	109,859	113,089
	Oil City	29,983	29,769	89,848	85,772
	Pittsburgh	5,633,940	5,587,941	16,025,542	14,364,823
	Sharon	49,395	46,039	151,214	135,765
West Virginia:	Wheeling	88,539	86,487	266,305	260,838

		December 1961	December 1960	Three months ended December 1961	Three months ended December 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 5 - RICHMOND			
District of Columbia:	Washington	2,341,792	2,116,989	6,810,080	6,009,862
Maryland:	Baltimore	2,203,136	2,109,836	6,593,254	6,207,715
	Cumberland	40,156	35,441	120,671	105,479
	Frederick	37,530	36,696	112,125	105,102
	Hagerstown	53,867	50,025	159,492	147,703
North Carolina:	Asheville	108,735	103,309	319,890	296,449
	Charlotte	652,814	596,707	1,949,090	1,795,084
	Durham	114,484	115,070	389,051	379,234
	Greensboro	321,535	279,921	926,585	801,676
	Kinston	32,380	29,854	116,554	116,983
	Raleigh	392,282	364,857	1,355,672	1,124,395
	Wilmington	54,876	51,831	175,627	161,292
	Wilson	33,918	35,553	149,762	147,694
	Winston-Salem	447,427	322,052	1,219,047	879,873
South Carolina:	Charleston	136,794	135,764	418,296	394,610
	Columbia	267,365	269,494	851,938	792,821
	Greenville	213,520	208,870	650,825	623,628
	Spartanburg	98,644	101,365	309,247	293,376
Virginia:	Charlottesville	60,663	53,307	187,477	158,616
	Danville	55,584	57,749	225,958	230,153
	Lynchburg	87,169	80,431	256,046	230,967
	Newport News	90,944	86,959	270,903	249,709
	Norfolk	425,036	401,853	1,255,202	1,203,391
	Portsmouth	53,957	51,192	157,108	150,420
	Richmond	1,031,876	1,038,015	3,100,854	3,095,592
	Roanoke	224,013	210,694	657,606	604,774
West Virginia:	Bluefield	50,716	49,244	139,648	137,101
	Charleston	217,180	210,681	681,017	625,270
	Clarksburg	42,398	55,526	130,277	140,963
	Huntington	103,306	103,916	303,718	307,899
	Parkersburg	44,288	44,173	133,996	129,913
		DISTRICT NO. 6 - ATLANTA			
Alabama:	Anniston	45,031	45,384	135,028	129,364
	Birmingham	863,575	853,713	2,688,582	2,519,670
	Dothan	40,401	38,668	123,468	113,297
	Gadsden	37,185	37,322	113,271	111,323
	Mobile	301,911	326,232	909,303	925,015
	Montgomery	176,957	175,772	549,493	526,021
Florida:	Jacksonville	858,214	893,634	2,514,643	2,463,285
	Miami	1,008,127	996,526	2,802,446	2,695,073
	Orlando	276,126	259,115	776,990	722,518
	Pensacola	88,692	93,805	256,169	262,615
	St. Petersburg	238,456	218,201	670,740	624,697
	Tampa	478,845	458,598	1,355,661	1,276,687
Georgia:	Albany	62,572	58,660	184,372	165,387
	Atlanta	2,497,342	2,184,438	7,229,514	6,406,814
	Augusta	122,398	120,743	369,274	344,833
	Brunswick	31,003	27,875	89,511	76,092
	Columbus	120,642	115,392	357,652	329,296
	Elberton	10,064	9,623	29,102	29,713
	Macon	144,437	124,858	419,590	367,221
	Newnan	27,051	26,913	71,209	64,362
	Savannah	185,824	194,060	539,299	557,181
	Valdosta	35,337	34,968	107,195	105,015
Louisiana:	Baton Rouge	267,925	276,174	810,589	785,588
	Lake Charles	83,709	83,709	248,330	234,648
	New Orleans	1,474,329	1,453,053	4,133,510	4,076,514
Mississippi:	Hattiesburg	38,813	39,688	114,938	113,217
	Jackson	347,973	329,916	1,078,478	994,829
	Meridian	44,491	44,590	141,440	136,804
	Vicksburg	23,247	22,051	70,298	66,230
Tennessee:	Chattanooga	355,821	337,025	1,055,846	968,665
	Knoxville	281,073	279,810	806,444	763,132
	Nashville	837,428	746,225	2,513,546	2,230,732

BANK DEBITS - December 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		December 1961	December 1960	Three months ended December 1961	Three months ended December 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 7 - CHICAGO			
Illinois:	Aurora	83,363	87,711	244,743	254,865
	Bloomington	86,466	76,951	276,484	242,929
	Champaign-Urbana	90,260	83,408	288,992	272,588
	Chicago	20,766,695	19,497,803	60,296,758	54,520,825
	Danville	52,748	53,229	171,614	160,726
	Decatur	127,492	123,163	405,508	386,901
	Elgin	53,520	57,568	167,163	161,281
	Joliet r/	95,776	94,093	290,297	274,478
	Moline-East Moline-Rock Island	126,621	133,573	371,059	383,645
	Peoria	264,009	235,277	785,760	689,008
	Rockford	217,605	218,351	635,869	630,912
	Springfield	136,720	134,674	432,511	410,574
Indiana:	Fort Wayne	317,108	290,707	984,188	887,568
	Gary	153,098	150,731	482,985	462,156
	Hammond	95,882	91,459	291,234	272,908
	Indianapolis	1,376,371	1,314,034	4,281,074	3,938,755
	Lafayette	92,624	92,493	294,712	288,852
	Muncie	97,699	95,577	304,062	289,024
	South Bend	251,923	237,925	718,091	672,648
	Terre Haute	110,127	98,953	304,897	287,660
Iowa:	Burlington	45,230	43,655	131,617	124,243
	Cedar Rapids	159,382	163,139	493,204	472,324
	Clinton	29,033	32,849	87,017	92,390
	Davenport	144,907	132,568	429,587	393,872
	Des Moines	569,406	577,869	1,803,343	1,724,061
	Dubuque	84,059	84,050	243,808	240,504
	Mason City	51,868	54,640	158,136	161,164
	Muscatine	21,613	20,324	63,566	59,498
	Ottumwa	40,404	43,297	122,509	126,215
	Sioux City	212,634	215,287	680,257	631,442
	Waterloo	107,472	113,712	331,067	339,972
Michigan:	Adrian	28,383	30,053	82,740	88,410
	Battle Creek	87,014	87,180	247,812	248,475
	Bay City	63,376	66,645	186,980	196,251
	Detroit	7,897,842	7,490,362	22,271,841	21,343,135
	Flint	236,322	219,417	651,401	624,169
	Grand Rapids	408,560	388,487	1,235,984	1,154,886
	Jackson	106,060	103,338	317,555	312,653
	Kalamazoo	194,684	186,555	552,694	532,781
	Lansing	197,699	191,532	577,652	530,014
	Muskegon	95,908	103,426	285,466	304,873
	Port Huron	50,325	50,728	153,158	147,255
	Saginaw	151,585	154,368	449,400	442,722
Wisconsin:	Green Bay	100,436	101,042	302,536	295,735
	Kenosha	74,368	77,157	215,954	220,381
	Madison	230,306	225,405	697,516	638,352
	Manitowoc	39,835	38,298	113,609	109,224
	Milwaukee	2,214,021	2,193,704	6,314,391	5,883,982
	Oshkosh	42,921	43,972	129,906	126,470
	Racine	116,073	115,498	326,563	325,886
	Sheboygan	83,562	82,388	244,313	233,836

r/Revised figure: Joliet, Illinois: November 1961, 95,225.

BANK DEBITS - December 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		December 1961	December 1960	Three months ended December 1961	Three months ended December 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 8 - ST. LOUIS			
Arkansas:	El Dorado	36,014	35,016	102,769	97,196
	Fort Smith	75,109	65,769	221,830	197,872
	Helena	18,806	20,114	65,931	48,456
	Little Rock	262,844	248,072	830,589	762,074
	Pine Bluff	72,216	73,911	263,212	243,867
	Texarkana (Also see Texas, p. 8)	29,842	27,965	93,150	87,629
Illinois:	Alton	44,774	46,682	139,811	134,002
	E. St. Louis & Nat'l. Stock Yards	138,806	156,554	424,835	443,426
	Quincy	59,076	52,071	182,199	159,200
Indiana:	Evansville	183,621	191,138	581,743	564,641
Kentucky:	Louisville	1,070,835	1,064,856	3,107,665	2,905,392
	Owensboro	69,415	68,620	196,666	182,644
	Paducah	44,352	44,252	127,807	123,774
Mississippi:	Greenville	41,219	39,458	141,063	131,619
Missouri:	Cape Girardeau	22,563	23,543	66,147	68,885
	Hannibal	14,178	14,965	44,140	42,839
	Jefferson City	174,018	109,727	538,840	374,996
	St. Louis	3,148,208	3,038,845	9,162,558	8,603,286
	Sedalia	23,216	22,669	67,040	62,720
	Springfield	125,582	115,449	387,994	353,872
Tennessee:	Jackson	38,933	36,043	118,112	122,115
	Memphis	1,179,795	1,115,243	3,755,989	3,511,069
		DISTRICT NO. 9 - MINNEAPOLIS			
Minnesota:	Duluth	152,920	154,396	504,833	506,791
	Mankato	40,907	42,495	125,822	126,923
	Minneapolis	2,364,101	2,244,313	7,228,610	6,530,496
	Red Wing	9,210	8,681	27,906	27,977
	Rochester	68,906	68,033	200,833	188,518
	St. Cloud	34,023	32,370	102,619	95,747
	St. Paul	946,728	862,852	2,883,426	2,591,646
	South St. Paul	95,439	97,110	306,877	295,468
	Winona	26,735	25,615	81,391	74,240
Montana:	Billings	99,309	101,448	313,182	312,223
	Butte	53,756	60,561	165,235	176,308
	Great Falls	90,166	85,640	281,584	259,953
	Helena	52,359	48,697	154,026	160,832
North Dakota:	Bismarck	32,444	33,082	99,288	99,086
	Dickinson	13,677	14,769	44,222	43,488
	Fargo	98,032	90,219	310,346	288,978
	Grand Forks	35,420	34,535	117,306	108,911
	Jamestown	11,586	11,843	35,627	37,224
	Minot	34,253	35,807	112,552	117,412
South Dakota:	Aberdeen	25,664	26,305	88,659	85,046
	Sioux Falls	130,781	125,610	402,462	372,526
Wisconsin:	Eau Claire	59,915	58,804	178,180	164,244
	La Crosse	63,148	61,348	188,007	189,442
	Superior	21,929	21,769	65,809	65,196

BANK DEBITS - December 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		December 1961	December 1960	Three months ended December 1961	Three months ended December 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 10 - KANSAS CITY			
Colorado:	Colorado Springs	113,692	102,031	355,410	307,406
	Denver	1,878,873	1,576,951	5,251,194	4,602,405
	Grand Junction	42,326	40,376	127,945	116,444
	Greeley	62,353	64,615	203,824	189,872
	Pueblo	89,669	86,887	270,770	250,085
Kansas:	Atchison	18,209	16,825	53,409	48,220
	Dodge City	23,221	23,668	75,714	68,830
	Emporia	21,625	21,479	73,792	65,196
	Hutchinson	65,766	64,517	186,681	171,761
	Independence	14,601	13,421	42,243	37,449
	Kansas City	152,314	139,887	441,461	400,104
	Lawrence	24,435	24,082	74,269	71,462
	Manhattan	21,551	20,685	65,101	58,590
	Parsons	11,382	11,993	35,431	35,490
	Pittsburg	19,310	22,269	61,382	62,561
	Salina	75,504	64,502	214,113	187,783
	Topeka	225,394	230,814	684,341	642,510
	Wichita	475,644	467,085	1,431,075	1,319,173
Missouri:	Independence	29,673	24,624	91,252	72,153
	Joplin	46,694	45,679	143,203	132,803
	Kansas City	2,277,604	2,128,951	6,565,962	5,983,947
	St. Joseph	137,625	137,596	420,422	409,325
Nebraska:	Fremont	35,344	31,417	102,479	89,517
	Grand Island	39,132	38,049	116,725	111,795
	Hastings	28,640	27,968	83,186	77,718
	Lincoln	234,204	219,193	628,566	620,333
	Omaha	990,012	962,292	2,895,514	2,720,450
New Mexico:	Albuquerque	282,239	280,293	875,235	830,504
	Santa Fe	69,755	60,399	206,485	170,332
Oklahoma:	Bartlesville	339,004	341,806	1,031,142	1,007,937
	Enid	67,240	62,748	194,334	172,484
	Guthrie	6,135	6,419	17,333	18,394
	Lawton	40,232	36,679	110,434	101,147
	Muskogee	46,631	53,303	139,955	138,274
	Norman	21,649	20,177	65,472	57,772
	Oklahoma City	935,428	826,946	2,682,499	2,228,526
	Okmulgee	10,038	10,259	31,048	30,277
	Ponca City	36,110	31,928	102,550	87,108
	Tulsa	1,215,165	1,121,770	3,414,387	3,346,946
Wyoming:	Casper	80,873	83,988	246,825	233,510
	Cheyenne	61,717	63,003	223,554	192,210

BANK DEBITS - December 1961
(In thousands of dollars)

		December 1961	December 1960	Three months ended December 1961	Three months ended December 1960
		DISTRICT NO. 11 - DALLAS			
Arizona:	Tucson	343,754	241,783	943,751	679,118
Louisiana:	Monroe	90,579	80,067	276,573	246,163
	Shreveport	326,732	348,048	983,860	1,000,112
New Mexico:	Roswell	53,526	43,639	160,449	132,590
Texas:	Abilene	108,862	105,664	327,776	311,751
	Amarillo	232,979	219,863	717,598	671,019
	Austin	250,840	203,982	735,414	616,146
	Beaumont	184,400	170,447	537,523	491,093
	Corpus Christi	212,308	195,305	618,698	564,060
	Corsicana	18,399	18,063	57,391	53,514
	Dallas	3,523,772	3,554,175	9,829,145	9,116,293
	El Paso	398,804	381,520	1,131,430	1,070,438
	Fort Worth	852,798	841,044	2,482,406	2,333,618
	Galveston	104,595	94,760	285,200	275,580
	Houston	3,163,989	2,941,059	8,873,262	7,947,356
	Laredo	30,784	30,167	84,945	82,763
	Lubbock	307,002	306,169	798,224	757,674
	Port Arthur	64,511	66,473	194,669	194,527
	San Angelo	53,842	53,278	167,348	160,034
	San Antonio	663,912	623,852	1,951,603	1,776,619
	Texarkana (Also see Arkansas, p. 6)	25,123	23,083	72,569	69,457
	Tyler	89,747	82,524	275,207	248,986
	Waco	119,702	110,730	338,876	322,965
	Wichita Falls	118,760	126,263	357,037	351,682
		DISTRICT NO. 12 - SAN FRANCISCO			
Arizona:	Phoenix	859,070	825,845	2,662,514	2,322,159
California:	Bakersfield r/	256,370	232,503	763,899	635,717
	Berkeley	162,799	165,940	493,343	476,081
	Fresno	341,196	384,024	1,052,788	1,109,513
	Long Beach	317,524	344,097	977,893	1,014,867
	Los Angeles	9,074,066	8,099,846	25,511,219	21,954,331
	Modesto	111,302	105,945	348,404	323,874
	Oakland	872,134	829,593	2,524,376	2,346,274
	Pasadena	263,925	254,301	795,360	722,350
	Riverside	129,979	129,638	396,047	364,818
	Sacramento	1,046,024	1,229,911	3,815,129	4,092,261
	San Bernardino	159,820	148,559	439,335	421,302
	San Diego	1,084,878	943,767	3,253,557	2,781,561
	San Francisco	6,255,214	5,425,276	18,081,852	15,396,387
	San Jose	495,670	431,628	1,465,775	1,239,942
	Santa Barbara	104,755	89,444	325,997	269,688
	Santa Rosa	70,258	63,436	214,995	181,569
	Stockton	163,095	155,931	511,993	468,603
Idaho:	Boise	143,151	145,112	434,561	420,130
Nevada:	Reno	138,761	132,736	393,845	377,103
Oregon:	Eugene	103,455	98,160	332,783	313,334
	Portland	1,121,528	1,252,430	3,563,255	3,649,594
	Salem	142,992	150,626	474,727	417,869
Utah:	Ogden	105,613	106,400	313,767	314,320
	Salt Lake City	624,200	620,631	1,871,359	1,748,892
Washington:	Bellingham	38,132	43,434	118,511	129,582
	Everett	62,893	63,429	193,968	183,428
	Seattle	1,811,618	1,568,360	5,511,372	4,708,336
	Spokane	275,300	283,049	903,281	890,704
	Tacoma	253,768	223,472	759,706	682,990
	Walla Walla	34,037	34,407	110,597	104,715
	Yakima	73,786	69,693	240,244	217,536

r/Revised figure: Bakersfield, California: November 1961, 296,891.

MF - Reading File
ret. M.A

DEMOCRATIC FORUM

Drawer 1865 ATLANTA 1, GEORGIA

ADVISORY COUNCIL
CHARLES L. WELTNER, CHAIRMAN
IVAN ALLEN, SR., VICE CHAIRMAN
DR. CARSBIE C. ADAMS
SOL P. BENAMY
EUGENE T. BRANCH
OBY T. BREWER, JR.
P. D. CHRISTIAN, JR.
DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT
MRS. CLAUDIA N. DUFFELL
W. O. DUVALL
ROBERT L. FOREMAN, SR.
MRS. JENNIE GARDNER
MRS. GEORGE E. GOODWIN
DR. LYNWOOD M. HOLLAND
G. NEILL LEACH
ROBERT L. MACDOUGALL
J. HOWARD MONROE
DR. JACK C. NORRIS
MRS. FEASTER A. NORWOOD
CHARLES F. PALMER
H. L. RHORER
WALTER S. RICHARDSON
MRS. TILLMAN SANDISON
MRS. JAMES J. SELVAGE
MRS. HENRY J. TOOMBS
WOODROW W. TUCKER
DONALD K. VANNEMAN
J. H. VICKERS, JR.

August 2, 1960

Dear Mrs. Albright;

Thank you very much for the cards. I am enclosing ten more, and hope that they can be completed.

Your letter asks for details of the Forum's plans and purposes. As yet our literature has not been printed. However, our purposes are set out in the attached copy of the by-laws, and in a statement of position.

We have been designated by the Fulton County Democratic Executive Committee to co-ordinate the Dollars for Democrats drive in September, and are making plans now for its organization. We also hope to gather a large number of Sustaining Members for the National Democratic Party. A person joins the National Party by sending $10, which entotles him to a membership card and a year of the Democratic Digest. The Forum retains half of this amount for all members it enlists. Membership in Democratic Forum alone is $2.

All funds we collect will be used to help elect a Democratic president. We hope to staff a headquarters in Atlanta during the campaign.

I trust that this answers your questions. Again, thanks for your fine help.

Cordially yours,

Charles L. Weltner
Chairman

FACT SHEET

FOR

DEMOCRATIC FORUM

Meetings began in February, 1960, for an organization which eventually became known as the Democratic Forum.

The organization came about as the result of 2 expressed needs. One; the Democrats in Georgia felt the need for some organization of Democrats so that Democrats in Georgia could make themselves heard. A second need which the Democratic Forum will answer will be a continuing organization so that it will not be necessary to form a new organization each time there is an election. It will also function as a group which will encourage participation in the Democratic party throughout the term of office.

The purpose of the organization is: to encourage membership in the National Democratic Party; to solicit funds for the National Democratic Party; to actively support the nominees of the National Democratic Party; and to foster good government in accordance with Democratic principles.

Membership is open to any person subscribing to these principles. Any group or individual in any town in Georgia who subscribes to the purpose of the organization may become a member either as an individual or by forming a group in his locality.

Statement of policy or news story should come from Charles Weltner (JA 4-4353) Chairman, or Mrs. Frances G. Satterfield, Vice Chairman (CE 7-6381).

BY-LAWS OF

DEMOCRATIC FORUM

1.

The name of the organization shall be Democratic Forum.

2.

The purpose of the organization shall be: to encourage membership in the National Democratic Party; to solicit funds for the National Democratic Party; to actively support the nominees of the National Democratic Party; and to foster good government (DELETED) ~~in the Metropolitan Atlanta area~~ in accordance with Democratic principles.

3.

Any person subscribing to the principles set forth above shall be eligible for membership in the organization and shall be enrolled upon application and payment of membership dues.

4.

The affairs of the organization shall be governed by the membership through a Steering Committee consisting of six persons and a chairman elected at an annual meeting, and the chairmen of any standing committees specified by the Steering Committee.

The annual meeting and meetings of the Steering Committee shall be conducted in accordance with Robert's Rules of Order, Revised, when not in conflict with the By-Laws.

5.

The Steering Committee shall select a Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, and shall appoint such committees, within or without the membership of the organization, and such other officers as it sees fit. The Committee shall fill vacancies, set time and place for the Annual Meeting, and perform all other acts necessary or incidental in order to accomplish the purpose of the organization.

6.

These By-Laws may be amended by the membership at the annual meeting. The Steering Committee may amend the By-Laws between annual meetings, provided it shall have no power to amend this paragraph.

Yes, add my name to Democratic Forum's Committee of 1000.

William S. Fillmore, Jr

946 Ashbg Grove, S.W - Atlanta

(Address)

The Fund Appeal has started; the new Democratic headquarters is at 477 P'tree, across from the Doctors' Bldg. If you feel inclined to help with expenses of mailing, radio and TV publicity and the like for the Democratic candidate, send money to Dollars for Democrats, 477 P'tree St. N.W.

MA

July 15, 1960

Mr. Harold H. Greene
Chief, Appeals and Research Section
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Greene:

We have your letter of July 13 in which you inquire whether we have a larger version of the map used in our pamphlet, School Desegregation: the first six years, available for distribution. We do not. Our printer advises me that he still has the negative and plates and that he could run the map in most any size you would wish. On the other hand, if you prefer, though I should think it would be more costly, we would be glad to give you the art-work and you could reproduce it yourself.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

July 25, 1960

Mr. Harold H. Greene
Chief, Appeals and Research Section
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Greene:

On receipt of your letter of July 21, we called our printer and requested quotations from him for the reproduction of the map in the two sizes which you mentioned. As you did not indicate quantities, we asked him to quote for orders of 2,000, 5,000 and 10,000, thinking that this would suggest to you a range of prices which would give you at least approximate idea of the cost for whatever quantity you may have in mind. The quotations are as follows:

Quantity	34 x 44	38 x 50
2,000	$522.50	$592.00
5,000	873.00	1025.00
10,000	1375.00	1642.00

If you wish to order, you might prefer to deal directly with the printer:

Higgins-McArthur Printing Co.
302 Hayden Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia
(Attention John McKenzie)

Higgins-McArthur's telephone number is JAckson 2-3306. We have the highest regard for the quality of work and service which this firm provides.

We are glad that you found the map to be useful and we trust that you will be able to make satisfactory arrangements for its reproduction.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a
CC: John McKenzie

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Director of Research

LWD:a
CC: John McKenzie

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number
HRT,JR:ILB:cm

JUL 21 1960

34x44
2000 - 522.50
5000 - 873.00
10000 - 1375.00

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

38x50
-592
1025
1642

22-34

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you for your letter of July 15, 1960, in which you state that your printer could prepare us a large-sized copy of the map appearing in your recent School Desegregation pamphlet. We feel this is preferable to your alternative suggestion and should like to avail ourselves of your offer. Will you be so kind as to advise us of the cost of a 34 inch by 44 inch map and of a 38 inch by 50 inch. We shall then be able to place our order, through the proper administrative channels.

Sincerely,

HAROLD R. TYLER, JR.
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Harold H. Greene (HHG)

By:

HAROLD H. GREENE
Chief, Appeals and
Research Section

Dar 2-3306

HRT,JR:ILB:cm

JUL 21 1960

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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HAROLD R. TYLER, JR.
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

By:

HAROLD H. GREENE
Chief, Appeals and
Research Section

July 15, 1960

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Chief, Appeals and Research Section
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Greene:

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Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

JMFR,Jr:ILB:gmm

JUL 13 1960

reg + file

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We have your very useful pamphlet of May 1960 on School Desegregation, and the attached map.

Have you a larger version of this map available for distribution? If not, will you please advise us where we may be able to obtain it.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH M. F. RYAN, JR.
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

By: Harold H. Greene (per HHG)
HAROLD H. GREENE
Chief, Appeals and
Research Section

FROM THE DESK OF **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

Memo

green

Quantity	34X44	38X50
2000	$522.50	$592.00
5000	873.00	1025.00
10000	1395.00	1642.00

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number
HRT,Jr:JJL:krt

OCT 25 1960

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We would greatly appreciate your sending us any material that you might have relative to the legislative history surrounding the passage in 1955 of an amendment to Section 244 of the Constitution of Mississippi.

Sincerely,

HAROLD R. TYLER, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Jay J. Levit

By:
JAY J. LEVIT
Attorney

October 28, 1960

Mr. Jay J. Levit
HRT,Jr: JJL:krt
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Levit:

As requested by your letter of October 25, we are enclosing such materials as we find in our files relating to the passage of the 1955 amendment to Sec. 244 of the Mississippi Constitution; included are a few items more recent than 1955 which seem to reflect the intention of the legislators and people. You will notice that all of the items are newspaper reports; we seem to have nothing else.

There are two background analyses which you might not find among the standard sources. One is an M. A. thesis at the University of Mississippi, titled Negro Voting in Mississippi, and written in 1955 by James Franklin Barnes; the registration statistics used by Commission on Civil Rights in its Report were drawn primarily from this source. The other is William Buchanan, The Mississippi Electorate, Interdisciplinary Series #1 of the Social Science Research Center of Mississippi State College, January, 1953; it is at least conceivable that Buchanan's conclusions, at page 39, could be part of the legislative history of the 1955 amendment:

> Considering either rates or percentages, a total of 40,000 to 50,000 registered Negroes in the next gubernatorial primary and 50,000 to 60,000 for the next presidential election is a conservative estimate for Mississippi.

I do not, of course, need to tell you that evidence apparently similar to that enclosed here was spurned by the three-judge court in Darby v. Daniel, 3 RRLR 1177, in 1958. The plaintiff's

attorneys seemingly had no evidence to prove intent other than newspaper accounts, but it might still be worthwhile checking on this with the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a
Enclosures: thermafax copies, newsclips

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number
HRT, Jr:JJL:krt

file

NOV 1 1960

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Attention: Mr. Dunbar

Gentlemen:

We certainly are thankful for the trouble and care you have gone to in order to comply with our request to you by letter dated October 25, 1960.

The material and information that you have sent to us so promptly is appreciatively received.

Sincerely,

HAROLD R. TYLER, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Jay J. Levit

By:
JAY J. LEVIT
Attorney

January 10, 1961

Mr. Arnold S. Trebach
Chief, Administration of Justice Section
Commission on Civil Rights
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Trebach:

We copied your letter of December 28 and forwarded it to Mr. McMillan. He wrote to you direct on January 4 and since then has written to us on January 9. This correspondence is enclosed and is, I think, self-explanatory.

We do not have in our files any other data on his investigations. This was an assignment which we commissioned and the author kept all of his own material. We do have extensive files on law enforcement questions, but I think these have already been consulted by Mr. Mottolese and others on the Commission's staff. Please let us know, however, if we can be of any other help to you.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

file

January 31, 1961

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear Mr. McMillan:

Your correspondence with Leslie Dunbar has been sent to me by Mr. Dunbar. He included a copy of your letter to me here. I can't understand why it didn't get to me originally. In the event that we have any specific questions I will send them to you.

Thank you for your communication.

Sincerely yours,

Arnold S. Trebach
Chief, Administration
of Justice Section

February 1, 1961

Mr. Jay J. Levit
Attorney
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Levit:

I find that we have nothing very illuminating about the November amendment to the Constitution of Mississippi which requires voters to be of good moral character. For your possible interest I am sending you, enclosed, a few news clips.

Incidentally, I know that the Commission on Civil Rights has been gathering data on voting in Mississippi. Perhaps it would have information of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a
Enclosure: thermafax new clips

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number
JD:JJL:ash
72-0-2

JAN 25 1961

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
Five Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Attention: Mr. Dunbar

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to your letter dated October 28, 1960, containing enclosures at our request concerning Section 244 of the Constitution of Mississippi.

In November of 1960, the Constitution of Mississippi was further amended so as to require voters to be of good moral character in addition to meeting other requirements. If you have any information or material of any kind concerning this recent amendment, we most certainly would appreciate it also.

Sincerely,

JOHN DOAR
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Jay J. Levit

By:
JAY J. LEVIT
Attorney

March 22, 1961

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Civil Rights Division

Dear Mr. Marshall:

For your information, I am enclosing two documents which reveal contrasting sides of the southern scene.

The notes regarding work now being done to prepare Atlanta for orderly school desegregation will, I think, be information which you welcome. These preparations do not, of course, obviate the real possibility of organized attempts next Fall to obstruct desegregation.

The News-Letter of the Montgomery Improvement Association gives, on the basis of all we know of the situation, a substantially accurate picture of the racial climate in that city. There are no easy answers to the question of what can be done to alleviate it, but I know that it is a matter of concern to you, as much for its potential as for its present challenge to civil rights.

We receive a great lot of material such as this, and we may occasionally send on an item which we think may be of interest to you; consequently there is no need to acknowledge.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a
Enclosures

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice
Washington

file

April 18, 1961

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Despite your comment that no acknowledgment is necessary, I should like to express my appreciation for the material on Atlanta which was enclosed with your letter of March 22. I have no idea what happened to the material between March 22 and today, when I received it, but shall find out.

I congratulate you on your most important job. We are glad to have you to replace Harold Flemming, and glad to have him up here.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

May 1, 1961

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

For your information, I am enclosing copies of the application for transfer used in Atlanta and the administrative regulations governing assignment and transfer. As you know, transfer applications will be received only during the period May 1 to May 15. The applications can be picked up only at the Superintendent's office in the City Hall. Receipt must be signed for each one.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:A
Enclosures: verifax copies

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.7.2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 8, 1959.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
FEBRUARY 1959

Seasonally adjusted department store sales in February advanced slightly from the January level. The index for February is estimated at 139 per cent of the 1947-49 average compared with 138 in January and 124 in February a year ago.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1959		1958	1959		1958
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
Boston	120	119	111	90	94	84
New York	127	129	115	100	104	91
Philadelphia	133	134	114	101	101	86
Cleveland	133	123	r118	103	96	r 91
Richmond	p159	160	134	p114	113	96
Atlanta	p167	173	r149	p137	135	r122
Chicago	129	124	115	97	94	86
St. Louis	141	138	125	109	105	96
Minneapolis	132	127	121	99	93	90
Kansas City	p154	150	135	p112	112	99
Dallas	162	168	143	126	133	112
San Francisco	154	150	135	118	119	104
United States	p139	138	124	p106	106	95

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description and monthly indexes for the period from January 1947 to October 1957 see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1352. Data prior to 1947 may be obtained from the Board's Division of Research and Statistics. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Feb. 1959	Jan. 1959	2 mos. 1959
UNITED STATES		p+13	+ 6	+ 9
BOSTON DISTRICT		+ 7	+ 3	+ 5
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	- 2	+ 5	+ 2
Boston	Mass.	+ 8	+ 3	+ 5
Downtown Boston*	"	+ 1	- 6	- 3
Suburban Boston	"	+21	+22	+22
Cambridge	"	+ 9	+12	+10
Quincy	"	+27	+20	+23
Lowell	"	- 2	+ 1	0
Springfield-Holyoke	"	+13	+11	+12
Springfield	"	+13	+12	+13
Worcester *	"	-16	-18	-17
NEW YORK DISTRICT		+10	+ 3	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N. Y.	+10	+ 4	+ 7
Schenectady	"	+ 9	+ 5	+ 7
Binghamton	"	+10	+ 1	+ 5
Buffalo	"	+12	0	+ 5
Buffalo *	"	+10	- 1	+ 4
Niagara Falls	"	+14	+ 5	+ 9
New York-N.E.New Jersey		+10	+ 3	+ 6
Newark *	N. J.	+13	+ 4	+ 8
New York City *	N. Y.	+ 5	- 1	+ 2
Rochester *	"	+16	+ 7	+11
Syracuse *	"	+12	- 3	+ 4
Utica-Rome	"	+ 5	- 2	+ 1
Utica	"	+ 4	- 1	+ 1
Cities				
Bridgeport *	Conn.	+ 6	- 1	+ 2
Poughkeepsie	N. Y.	+12	+ 2	+ 6
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		+17	+ 6	+11
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	+20	+12	+16
Trenton *	N. J.	+15	+ 1	+ 7
Lancaster *	Pa.	+46	+29	+36
Philadelphia *	"	+16	+ 6	+10
Reading *	"	+28	+ 7	+16
Scranton	"	+25	+ 8	+16
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton *	"	+10	- 2	+ 4
City				
York *	Pa.	+15	+ 5	+10

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Feb. 1959	Jan. 1959	2 mos. 1959
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		+13	- 1	+ 5
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	+15	+13	+14
Canton *	Ohio	+ 7	+ 5	+ 6
Cincinnati *	"	+ 8	+ 2	+ 5
Cleveland *	"	+13	- 3	+ 4
Columbus *	"	+23	+ 1	+11
Springfield *	"	+14	+ 7	+10
Youngstown *	"	+ 9	- 7	+ 1
Erie *	Pa.	+13	+ 8	+10
Pittsburgh *	"	+15	- 2	+ 6
Wheeling-Steubenville*	W.Va-Ohio	+22	+ 5	+12
City				
Portsmouth *	Ohio	+36	-10	+11
RICHMOND DISTRICT		p+18	+ 9	+14
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington *	D. C.	+19	+10	+14
Downtown Wash.	"	+10	+ 5	+ 7
Baltimore *	Md.	+19	+ 7	+13
Downtown Balto.	"	+10	+ 2	+ 6
Asheville *	N. C.	+30	+26	+28
Raleigh *	"	+23	+22	+22
Winston-Salem *	"	p+24	+16	+20
Charleston *	S. C.	+15	+17	+ 9
Columbia *	"	+20	+15	+17
Greenville *	"	+14	+16	+15
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	Va.	+ 9	+10	+ 9
Richmond *	"	+10	r+ 4	+ 7
Roanoke *	"	+38	+ 8	+21
Charleston *	W.Va.	+23	+ 3	+12
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown	Md.	+13	-12	- 1
Spartanburg	S. C.	+26	+20	+23
Lynchburg *	Va.	+42	+19	+29
Newport News	"	+28	+ 3	+15
Fairmont-Morgantown	W. Va.	+27	-12	+ 6
Huntington *	"	+31	- 6	+10
Parkersburg	"	+17	- 4	+ 6

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Feb. 1959	Jan. 1959	2 mos. 1959
ATLANTA DISTRICT		p+12	+ 9	+11
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	+14	+10	+12
Mobile	"	+12	+11	+12
Montgomery	"	+ 6	+ 6	+ 6
Jacksonville*	Fla.	+21	+12	+16
Miami	"	p+ 9	+ 2	+ 6
Downtown Miami	"	p+ 4	- 1	+ 1
Orlando	"	+27	r+22	+24
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	p+16	+ 8	+12
Atlanta*	Ga.	+ 9	+ 8	+ 9
Augusta	"	+33	+ 7	+20
Columbus	"	p+ 5	+ 6	+ 5
Macon*	"	+13	+16	+14
Savannah	"	p+ 5	+ 9	+ 7
Baton Rouge*	La.	p+ 3	+ 7	+ 5
New Orlenas*	"	p+ 3	+10	+ 7
Jackson*	Miss.	p+16	+13	+15
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	+20	+10	+15
Knoxville*	"	+20	+10	+14
Cities				
Daytona Beach	Fla.	p+19	+14	+17
Rome	Ga.	+26	r+26	+26
Meridian	Miss.	+13	r+11	+12
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	p+21	+ 2	+11
Bristol	"	p+20	+ 3	+10
CHICAGO DISTRICT		+12	+ 3	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	+ 7	0	+ 3
Aurora	"	+27	+41	+34
Joliet*	"	+13	+ 3	+ 8
Gary	Ind.	+50	+33	+41
Decatur*	Ill.	+37	+ 8	+21
Peoria*	"	+24	+ 8	+16
Rockford	"	+ 4	+ 7	+ 5
Springfield	"	+12	- 4	+ 3
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	+17	+18	+18
Indianapolis*	"	+17	+ 2	+ 9
Muncie	"	+15	+12	+14
South Bend*	"	+20	- 1	+ 8
Terre Haute*	"	+14	+ 5	+ 9
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	- 2	- 4	- 3
Des Moines	"	+11	+ 2	+ 7
Dubuque	"	+12	+ 7	+ 9
Sioux City	"	+12	+14	+13
Waterloo	"	+11	+ 6	+ 8
Detroit*	Mich.	+19	r+ 5	+11
Flint*	"	+31	+17	+24
Grand Rapids*	"	+13	- 3	+ 5
Jackson*	"	+ 8	+ 3	+ 5
Kalamazoo	"	+10	- 7	+ 1
Lansing*	"	+10	+ 6	+ 8
Saginaw	"	+28	+17	+22
Green Bay	Wis.	+ 8	+ 6	+ 7
Madison	"	+13	- 2	+ 5
Milwaukee*	"	+ 9	0	+ 4

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Feb. 1959	Jan. 1959	2 mos. 1959
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	+18	+10	+14
Battle Creek	Mich.	+ 6	-11	- 3
Muskegon	"	+12	0	+ 6
Port Huron	"	+ 1	- 4	- 2
Appleton	Wis.	+11	+19	+16
Sheboygan	"	+ 2	+12	+ 7
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		+13	+ 4	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	+12	+ 9	+10
Little Rock*	"	+12	+ 8	+10
Evansville*	Ind.	+ 7	+ 4	+ 5
Louisville*	Ky.	+13	+ 4	+ 8
Louisville City	"	+11	+ 2	+ 6
Springfield	Mo.	+26	+11	+18
St. Louis*	"	+12	+ 2	+ 7
Memphis*	Tenn.	+21	+10	+16
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	+13	- 9	+ 2
Paducah	Ky.	+34	+23	+28
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		+ 9	+ 1	+ 5
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.-St. Paul*	Minn.	+10	0	+ 5
Minneapolis*	"	+10	- 2	+ 4
St. Paul*	"	+ 9	+ 6	+ 7
Sioux Falls	S. D.	+ 5	+ 2	+ 5
Cities				
Mankato	Minn.	+10	+ 8	+ 9
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis	+10	r+ 4	+ 7
Great Falls	Mont.	+ 9	+ 3	+ 6
Grand Forks	N. D.	+ 9	+ 4	+ 7
La Crosse	Wis.	+ 9	- 9	- 1
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p+13	+ 9	+11
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	+13	+ 9	+11
Topeka	Kans.	+ 6	+ 3	+ 5
Wichita	"	+11	+ 4	+ 7
Kansas City	Mo.	+15	+10	+13
St. Joseph	"	+13	+ 3	+ 8
Lincoln	Nebr.	+16	+11	+13
Omaha	"	+ 9	+ 6	+ 7
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	+13	+19	+16
Oklahoma City	Okla.	+18	+12	+15
Tulsa	"	+15	+ 6	+10
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+ 4	+18	+11
Hutchinson	Kans.	+24	+ 5	+14
Joplin	Mo.	+ 7	r+ 4	+ 5
Enid	Okla.	+ 9	+11	+10

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Feb. 1959	Jan. 1959	2 mos. 1959
DALLAS DISTRICT		+13	+ 8	+10
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	+12	+ 8	+10
Corpus Christi	Tex.	+ 8	+ 7	+ 7
Dallas *	"	+ 9	+ 6	+ 8
El Paso	"	+14	+ 9	+11
Fort Worth	"	+16	+ 6	+11
Houston *	"	+14	+ 9	+11
San Antonio	"	+15	+11	+12
Waco	"	+18	+ 7	+12
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		+14	+14	+14
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix *	Ariz.	+20	+10	+15
Fresno *	Calif.	+25	+20	+23
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	+15	+15	+15
Downtown L.A.*	"	+ 2	r+ 6	+ 4
Westside L.A.*	"	+ 8	+13	+11
Long Beach *	"	+ 9	+10	+ 9
Pasadena	"	+14	+15	+14
San Fernando Valley	"	+15	+20	+18
Riverside and San Bernardino	"	+13	+14	+13
Sacramento*	"	+30	+23	+26
San Diego *	"	+17	+11	+14
San Fran-Oakland *	"	+10	+ 9	+10
East Bay	"	+11	+ 8	+ 9
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	+ 4	+ 1	+ 2
Downtown Oakland*	"	+ 1	- 3	- 1
San Francisco *	"	+10	+10	+10
Vallejo	"	+19	+ 8	+13
San Jose *	"	+27	+24	+25
Stockton *	"	+16	+24	+20
Portland *	Ore.	+13	+14	+13
Salt Lake City *	Utah	+15	+12	+13
Seattle *	Wash.	+10	+13	+11
Spokane *	"	+ 2	r 0	+ 1
Tacoma *	"	+ 9	r+13	+11
Cities				
Tucson	Ariz.	+22	+11	+16
Bakersfield *	Calif.	+11	+ 7	+ 9
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	+ 4	+18	+11
Idaho Falls	"	+ 6	+ 9	+ 7
Twin Falls	"	+ 3	+ 9	+ 6
Eugene	Ore.	+26	+28	+27
Salem	"	+21	+17	+19
Bellingham	Wash.	+ 5	+ 3	+ 3
Everett *	"	+17	+ 7	+12
Walla Walla *	"	- 6	+ 2	- 2
Yakima *	"	- 2	+12	+ 5

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.7.2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
May 6, 1959.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
MARCH 1959

Seasonally adjusted department store sales declined in March and the index is estimated at 139 per cent of the 1947-49 average, compared with 140 in February and 131 in March 1958.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1959		1958	1959		1958
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Boston	116	120	114	103	90	100
New York	123	127	127	112	100	113
Philadelphia	129	r134	126	124	r102	118
Cleveland	128	133	119	117	103	108
Richmond	146	159	138	138	114	126
Atlanta	p165	168	r160	p165	138	r152
Chicago	130	129	r123	114	r 96	107
St. Louis	p144	141	134	p128	109	117
Minneapolis	141	r133	132	118	99	109
Kansas City	p155	154	144	p133	112	121
Dallas	166	162	r154	151	126	137
San Francisco	155	r155	137	131	r119	115
United States	p139	140	131	p125	107	116

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description and monthly indexes for the period from January 1947 to October 1957 see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1352. Data prior to 1947 may be obtained from the Board's Division of Research and Statistics. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Mar. 1959	Feb. 1959	3 mos. 1959
UNITED STATES		p+ 7	+13	+ 8
BOSTON DISTRICT		+ 3	+ 7	+ 4
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	+ 3	- 2	+ 2
Boston	Mass.	+ 1	+ 8	+ 4
Downtown Boston*	"	- 5	+ 1	- 4
Suburban Boston	"	+14	+21	+19
Cambridge	"	+ 2	+ 9	+ 7
Quincy	"	+13	+27	+19
Lowell	"	- 2	- 2	- 1
Springfield-Holyoke	"	+10	+13	+11
Springfield	"	+10	+13	+12
Worcester *	"	- 9	-16	-14
NEW YORK DISTRICT		- 1	+10	+ 4
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N. Y.	+ 2	+10	+ 5
Schenectady	"	+ 2	+ 9	+ 5
Binghamton	"	+ 1	+10	+ 3
Buffalo	"	- 1	+12	+ 3
Buffalo *	"	- 4	+10	+ 1
Niagara Falls	"	+ 6	+14	+ 8
New York-N.E.New Jersey		- 1	+10	+ 3
Newark *	N. J.	- 5	+13	+ 3
New York City *	N. Y.	- 5	+ 5	- 1
Rochester *	"	+ 6	+16	+ 9
Syracuse *	"	- 2	+12	+ 1
Utica-Rome	"	+ 2	+ 5	+ 1
Utica	"	+ 1	+ 4	+ 1
Cities				
Bridgeport *	Conn.	- 1	+ 6	+ 1
Poughkeepsie	N. Y.	+12	+12	+ 8
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		+ 5	r+18	+ 9
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	+ 8	+20	+13
Trenton *	N. J.	+ 6	+15	+ 7
Lancaster *	Pa.	+11	+46	+26
Philadelphia *	"	+ 5	+16	+ 8
Reading *	"	+10	+28	+13
Scranton	"	+ 2	r+24	+10
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton *	"	- 2	+10	+ 1
City				
York *	Pa.	+13	+15	+11

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Mar. 1959	Feb. 1959	3 mos. 1959
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		+ 8	+13	+ 6
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	+ 8	+15	+11
Canton *	Ohio	+ 9	+ 7	+ 7
Cincinnati *	"	+11	+ 8	+ 7
Cleveland *	"	+ 8	+13	+ 6
Columbus *	"	+ 7	+23	+ 9
Springfield *	"	+12	+14	+11
Youngstown *	"	+12	+ 9	+ 5
Erie *	Pa.	+ 4	+13	+ 8
Pittsburgh *	"	+ 7	+15	+ 6
Wheeling-Steubenville*	W.Va-Ohio	+ 8	+22	+11
City				
Portsmouth	Ohio	+28	+36	+18
RICHMOND DISTRICT		+10	+18	+12
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington *	D. C.	+12	+19	+13
Downtown Wash.	"	+ 4	+10	+ 6
Baltimore*	Md.	+ 6	+19	+10
Downtown Balto.	"	- 5	+10	+ 1
Asheville *	N. C.	+13	+30	+21
Raleigh *	"	+12	+23	+18
Winston-Salem *	"	+15	+23	+18
Charleston *	S. C.	+ 4	+15	+13
Columbia *	"	+19	+20	+18
Greenville *	"	+13	+14	+14
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	Va.	+10	+ 9	+10
Richmond *	"	+ 6	+10	+ 6
Roanoke *	"	+14	+38	+18
Charleston *	W.Va.	+ 8	+23	+10
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown	Md.	+ 3	+13	0
Spartanburg	S. C.	+21	+26	+22
Lynchburg *	Va.	+22	+42	+26
Newport News	"	+23	+28	+18
Fairmont-Morgantown	W. Va.	+ 7	+27	+ 6
Huntington *	"	+16	r+24	+11
Parkersburg	"	+ 3	+17	+ 5

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Mar. 1959	Feb. 1959	3 mos. 1959
ATLANTA DISTRICT		p+ 8	+13	+10
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	0	+14	+ 7
Mobile	"	+ 5	+12	+ 9
Montgomery	"	+ 6	+ 6	+ 6
Jacksonville*	Fla.	+19	+21	+17
Miami	"	+12	+11	+ 8
Downtown Miami	"	+ 9	+ 5	+ 4
Orlando	"	+ 4	+27	+16
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	p+ 7	+17	+10
Atlanta*	Ga.	+ 6	+ 9	+ 8
Augusta	"	+21	+33	+20
Columbus	"	p+ 5	+ 8	+ 7
Macon*	"	+ 8	+13	+12
Savannah	"	0	+ 5	+ 4
Baton Rouge*	La.	p+ 4	+ 5	+ 5
New Orleans*	"	p+ 7	+ 3	+ 7
Jackson*	Miss.	p+14	+17	+15
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	+11	+20	+13
Knoxville*	"	+ 9	+20	+12
Cities				
Daytona Beach	Fla.	p+13	+20	+16
Rome	Ga.	+21	r+25	+24
Meridian	Miss.	+12	+13	+12
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	p+10	+22	+11
Bristol	"	p+ 7	+21	+10
CHICAGO DISTRICT		+ 6	+12	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	- 1	+ 7	+ 2
Aurora	"	+ 8	+27	+22
Joliet*	"	+ 9	+13	+ 8
Gary	Ind.	+43	+50	+42
Decatur*	Ill.	+12	+37	+17
Peoria*	"	+14	+24	+15
Rockford	"	+ 5	+ 4	+ 5
Springfield	"	+10	+12	+ 6
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	+13	+17	+16
Indianapolis*	"	+11	+17	+10
Muncie	"	+12	+15	+13
South Bend*	"	+11	+20	+ 9
Terre Haute*	"	+ 6	+14	+ 8
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	- 3	- 2	- 3
Des Moines	"	+ 1	+11	+ 5
Dubuque	"	+ 2	+12	+ 6
Sioux City	"	+ 4	+12	+10
Waterloo	"	- 1	+11	+ 4
Detroit*	Mich.	+14	+19	+12
Flint*	"	+18	+31	+21
Grand Rapids*	"	+ 9	+13	+ 6
Jackson*	"	+ 8	+ 8	+ 6
Kalamazoo	"	+ 7	+10	+ 3
Lansing*	"	+ 5	+10	+ 7
Saginaw	"	+13	+28	+18
Green Bay	Wis.	+10	+ 8	+10
Madison	"	- 1	+13	+ 2
Milwaukee*	"	+ 5	+ 9	+ 5

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Mar. 1959	Feb. 1959	3 mos. 1959
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	+17	+18	+15
Battle Creek	Mich.	+ 5	+ 6	0
Muskegon	"	+ 8	+12	+ 7
Port Huron	"	+ 8	+ 1	+ 2
Appleton	Wis.	+12	+11	+14
Sheboygan	"	+13	+ 2	+ 9
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		p+10	+13	+ 9
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	+13	+12	+11
Little Rock*	"	+13	+12	+11
Evansville*	Ind.	p+ 4	+ 7	+ 5
Louisville*	Ky.	+12	+13	+10
Louisville City	"	+ 8	+11	+ 7
Springfield	Mo.	+18	+26	+18
St. Louis*	"	+10	+12	+ 8
Memphis*	Tenn.	p+12	+21	+14
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	p+ 1	+13	+ 1
Paducah	Ky.	p+25	+34	+27
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		+ 8	r+10	+ 6
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.-St. Paul*	Minn.	+ 6	+10	+ 5
Minneapolis*	"	+ 4	+10	+ 4
St. Paul*	"	+ 9	+ 9	+ 8
Sioux Falls	S. D.	+ 2	+ 5	+ 4
Cities				
Mankato	Minn.	+ 6	+10	+ 8
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis	+10	+10	+ 8
Great Falls	Mont.	+31	+ 9	+15
Grand Forks	N. D.	+16	+ 9	+11
La Crosse	Wis.	- 2	+ 9	- 1
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p+10	+13	+11
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	+14	+13	+12
Topeka	Kans.	+10	+ 6	+ 7
Wichita	"	+ 7	+11	+ 7
Kansas City	Mo.	+14	+15	+13
St. Joseph	"	+ 8	+13	+ 8
Lincoln	Nebr.	+ 3	+16	+ 9
Omaha	"	+ 6	+ 9	+ 7
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	+17	+13	+16
Oklahoma City	Okla.	+ 8	+18	+12
Tulsa	"	+ 7	+15	+ 9
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+ 5	+ 4	+ 9
Hutchinson	Kans.	+21	+24	+17
Joplin	Mo.	+ 3	+ 7	+ 5
Enid	Okla.	+ 9	+ 9	+10

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Mar. 1959	Feb. 1959	3 mos. 1959
DALLAS DISTRICT		+10	+13	+10
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	+11	+12	+10
Corpus Christi	Tex.	+ 7	+ 8	+ 7
Dallas	"	+17	+ 9	+11
El Paso	"	+ 8	+14	+10
Fort Worth	"	+17	+16	+13
Houston	"	+ 5	+14	+ 9
San Antonio	"	+ 6	+15	+10
Waco	"	+14	+18	+13
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		+14	+14	+14
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix *	Ariz.	+14	+20	+14
Fresno *	Calif.	+17	+25	+19
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	+17	+15	+15
Downtown L.A.*	"	+ 6	+ 2	+ 5
Westside L.A.*	"	+10	+ 8	+11
Long Beach *	"	+10	+ 9	+10
Pasadena	"	+15	+14	+15
San Fernando Valley	"	+15	+15	+17
Riverside and San Bernardino	"	+15	+13	+14
Sacramento*	"	+26	+30	+26
San Diego *	"	+19	+17	+16
San Fran-Oakland *	"	+10	+10	+10
Alameda & Contra Costa	Cos.	+10	+11	+ 9
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	+ 1	+ 4	+ 1
Downtown Oakland*	"	+ 4	+ 1	+ 1
San Francisco *	"	+ 9	+10	+10
Vallejo	"	+14	+19	+14
San Jose *	"	+24	+27	+25
Stockton *	"	+33	+16	+26
Portland *	Ore.	+12	+13	+13
Salt Lake City *	Utah	+12	+15	+13
Seattle *	Wash.	+10	+10	+11
Spokane *	"	+ 9	+ 2	+ 4
Tacoma *	"	+11	+ 9	+11
Cities				
Tucson	Ariz.	+ 8	+22	+13
Bakersfield *	Calif.	+12	+11	+10
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	+ 6	+ 4	+ 9
Idaho Falls	"	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7
Twin Falls	"	+ 3	+ 3	+ 5
Eugene	Ore.	+21	+26	+25
Salem	"	+20	+21	+20
Bellingham	Wash.	+ 4	+ 5	+ 4
Everett *	"	+ 3	+17	+ 9
Walla Walla *	"	+ 4	- 6	+ 2
Yakima *	"	+ 6	- 2	+ 6

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.7.2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
May 27, 1959.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
APRIL 1959

Seasonally adjusted department store sales in April advanced 1 per cent from March. The index for April is estimated at 140 per cent of the 1947-49 average compared with 138 in March and 130 in April a year ago.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1959		1958	1959		1958
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
Boston	120	116	114	114	103	109
New York	126	123	121	116	112	114
Philadelphia	142	129	135	128	124	125
Cleveland	132	128	121	123	117	113
Richmond	p156	146	147	p139	138	136
Atlanta	p175	167	r157	p165	167	r156
Chicago	130	r129	118	122	114	112
St. Louis	138	144	130	129	128	123
Minneapolis	127	141	120	122	r119	117
Kansas City	p149	155	136	p140	133	131
Dallas	169	166	r150	157	151	143
San Francisco	p153	155	142	p138	r132	130
United States	p140	138	130	p130	125	123

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description and monthly indexes for the period from January 1947 to October 1957 see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1352. Data prior to 1947 may be obtained from the Board's Division of Research and Statistics. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Apr. 1959	Mar. 1959	4 mos. 1959
UNITED STATES		p+ 6	+ 8	+ 8
BOSTON DISTRICT		+ 4	+ 3	+ 4
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	+ 5	+ 3	+ 3
Boston	Mass.	+ 6	+ 1	+ 4
Downtown Boston*	"	+ 2	- 5	- 2
Suburban Boston	"	+14	+14	+18
Cambridge	"	+ 6	+ 2	+ 7
Quincy	"	+21	+13	+20
Lowell	"	- 7	- 2	- 3
Springfield-Holyoke	"	- 1	+10	+ 7
Springfield	"	- 1	+10	+ 7
Worcester *	"	+ 4	- 9	- 9
NEW YORK DISTRICT		+ 2	- 1	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N. Y.	+ 5	+ 2	+ 5
Schenectady	"	+ 3	+ 2	+ 5
Binghamton	"	- 4	+ 1	+ 1
Buffalo	"	+ 3	- 1	+ 3
Buffalo *	"	+ 3	- 4	+ 1
Niagara Falls	"	+ 3	+ 6	+ 7
New York-N.E.New Jersey		+ 1	- 1	+ 3
Newark *	N. J.	- 1	- 5	+ 2
New York City *	N. Y.	- 1	- 5	- 1
Rochester *	"	+ 3	+ 6	+ 7
Syracuse *	"	+ 4	- 2	+ 2
Utica-Rome	"	- 2	+ 2	0
Utica	"	- 4	+ 1	- 1
Cities				
Bridgeport *	Conn.	- 1	- 1	0
Poughkeepsie	N. Y.	+ 2	+12	+ 6
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		+ 2	+ 5	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	+ 4	+ 8	+10
Trenton *	N. J.	+ 4	+ 6	+ 6
Lancaster *	Pa.	+26	+11	+26
Philadelphia *	"	0	+ 5	+ 6
Reading *	"	+12	+10	+13
Scranton	"	+ 3	+ 2	+ 8
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton *	"	+ 2	- 2	+ 2
City				
York *	Pa.	0	+13	+ 8

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Apr. 1959	Mar. 1959	4 mos. 1959
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		+ 9	+ 8	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	+ 4	+ 8	+ 9
Canton *	Ohio	+ 5	+ 9	+ 7
Cincinnati *	"	+ 1	+11	+ 5
Cleveland *	"	+10	+ 8	+ 7
Columbus *	"	+ 9	+ 7	+ 9
Springfield *	"	+ 5	+12	+ 7
Youngstown *	"	+14	+12	+ 7
Erie *	Pa.	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6
Pittsburgh *	"	+11	+ 7	+ 8
Wheeling-Steubenville*	W.Va-Ohio	+ 7	+ 8	+10
City				
Portsmouth *	Ohio	+10	+28	+15
RICHMOND DISTRICT		p+ 2	+10	+ 9
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington *	D. C.	+ 2	+12	+10
Downtown Wash.	"	- 4	+ 4	+ 3
Baltimore *	Md.	0	+ 6	+ 7
Downtown Balto.	"	- 6	- 5	- 1
Asheville *	N. C.	+ 1	+13	+15
Raleigh *	"	- 8	+12	+ 9
Winston-Salem *	"	+ 9	+15	+15
Charleston *	S. C.	p+10	+ 4	+13
Columbia *	"	+ 8	+19	+15
Greenville *	"	+ 3	+13	+11
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	Va.	- 3	+10	+ 6
Richmond *	"	- 5	+ 6	+ 3
Roanoke *	"	+ 9	+14	+15
Charleston *	W.Va.	+ 1	+ 8	+ 7
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown	Md.	- 1	+ 3	0
Spartanburg	S. C.	+16	+21	+21
Lynchburg *	Va.	+11	+22	+21
Newport News	"	+ 4	+23	+14
Fairmont-Morgantown	W. Va.	- 2	+ 7	+ 3
Huntington *	"	+ 8	+16	+10
Parkersburg	"	- 1	+ 3	+ 3

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Apr. 1959	Mar. 1959	4 mos. 1959
ATLANTA DISTRICT		p+ 6	+10	+ 9
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	+ 5	0	+ 6
Mobile	"	+ 1	+ 5	+ 7
Montgomery	"	+ 4	+ 6	+ 5
Jacksonville*	Fla.	+13	+19	+16
Miami	"	+ 5	+12	+ 8
Downtown Miami	"	+ 3	+ 9	+ 4
Orlando	"	+14	+ 4	+16
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	p+22	+24	+18
Atlanta*	Ga.	+ 3	+ 6	+ 7
Augusta	"	+ 6	+21	+16
Columbus	"	p- 4	+ 4	+ 3
Macon*	"	- 1	+ 8	+ 8
Savannah	"	- 6	0	+ 1
Baton Rouge*	La.	p+ 8	+ 4	+ 6
New Orleans*	"	p+ 2	+ 7	+ 6
Jackson*	Miss.	+ 5	+14	+12
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	+ 3	+11	+10
Knoxville*	"	+ 4	+ 9	+10
Cities				
Daytona Beach	Fla.	p+ 1	+11	+11
Rome	Ga.	p+17	+21	+22
Meridian	Miss.	+ 1	+12	+ 9
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	p- 6	+10	+ 6
Bristol	"	p-14	+ 8	+ 3
CHICAGO DISTRICT		+ 9	+ 6	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	+ 6	- 1	+ 3
Aurora	"	+ 2	+ 8	+15
Joliet*	"	+ 4	+ 9	+ 7
Gary	Ind.	+56	+43	+46
Decatur*	Ill.	+ 7	+12	+14
Peoria*	"	+13	+14	+14
Rockford	"	+ 6	+ 5	+ 6
Springfield	"	- 2	+10	+ 3
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	+ 9	+13	+14
Indianapolis*	"	+ 8	+11	+ 9
Muncie	"	0	+12	+ 9
South Bend*	"	+13	+11	+10
Terre Haute*	"	0	+ 6	+ 6
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	+ 7	- 3	0
Des Moines	"	+11	+ 1	+ 6
Dubuque	"	+ 9	+ 2	+ 7
Sioux City	"	+ 5	+ 4	+ 8
Waterloo	"	+15	- 1	+ 7
Detroit*	Mich.	+15	+14	+13
Flint*	"	+16	+18	+20
Grand Rapids*	"	+ 7	+ 9	+ 6
Jackson*	"	+ 9	+ 8	+ 7
Kalamazoo	"	0	+ 7	+ 2
Lansing*	"	+ 9	+ 5	+ 7
Saginaw	"	+21	+13	+19
Green Bay	Wis.	+ 8	+10	+ 9
Madison	"	+ 7	- 1	+ 4
Milwaukee*	"	+ 9	+ 5	+ 6

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Apr. 1959	Mar. 1959	4 mos. 1959
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	+ 3	+17	+11
Battle Creek	Mich.	- 3	+ 5	- 1
Muskegon	"	+10	+ 8	+ 8
Port Huron	"	- 2	+ 8	+ 1
Appleton	Wis.	+ 7	+12	+12
Sheboygan	"	+ 6	+13	+ 8
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		+ 4	+10	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	+ 3	+13	+ 9
Little Rock*	"	0	+13	+ 8
Evansville*	Ind.	+ 1	+ 5	+ 4
Louisville*	Ky.	+ 4	+12	+ 8
Louisville City	"	+ 2	+ 8	+ 6
Springfield	Mo.	+ 7	+18	+15
St. Louis*	"	+ 4	+10	+ 7
Memphis*	Tenn.	+12	+12	+14
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	- 7	+ 2	- 1
Paducah	Ky.	+ 7	+22	+19
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		+ 4	r+ 9	+ 6
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.-St. Paul*	Minn.	+ 3	+ 6	+ 5
Minneapolis*	"	+ 1	+ 4	+ 3
St. Paul*	"	+ 9	+ 9	+ 8
Sioux Falls	S. D.	- 4	+ 2	+ 2
Cities				
Mankato	Minn.	+ 7	+ 6	+ 7
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis	0	+10	+ 5
Great Falls	Mont.	+ 6	+31	+14
Grand Forks	N. D.	- 4	+16	+ 6
La Crosse	Wis.	+ 5	- 2	0
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p+ 8	+10	+10
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	+10	+14	+11
Topeka	Kans.	+ 1	+10	+ 5
Wichita	"	- 1	+ 7	+ 5
Kansas City	Mo.	+ 9	+14	+12
St. Joseph	"	- 2	+ 8	+ 5
Lincoln	Nebr.	+ 7	+ 3	+ 9
Omaha	"	+ 6	+ 6	+ 6
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	+13	+17	+15
Oklahoma City	Okla.	+13	+ 8	+12
Tulsa	"	+16	+ 7	+11
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+ 3	+ 5	+ 7
Hutchinson	Kans.	+ 3	+21	+12
Joplin	Mo.	- 6	+ 3	+ 1
Enid	Okla.	+10	+ 9	+10

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Apr. 1959	Mar. 1959	4 mos. 1959
DALLAS DISTRICT		+10	r+11	+10
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	+ 6	+11	+ 9
Corpus Christi	Tex.	- 4	+ 7	+ 4
Dallas	"	+17	+17	+13
El Paso	"	+ 4	+ 8	+ 8
Fort Worth	"	+ 6	+17	+11
Houston	"	+16	+ 5	+11
San Antonio	"	+ 3	+ 6	+ 8
Waco	"	+ 8	+14	+11
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		p+ 6	+14	+12
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix *	Ariz.	+13	+14	+14
Fresno *	Calif.	+11	+17	+17
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	p+ 5	+17	+12
Downtown L.A.*	"	- 6	+ 6	+ 2
Westside L.A.*	"	p- 1	+10	+ 7
Long Beach *	"	- 5	+10	+ 5
Pasadena	"	0	+15	+10
San Fernando Valley	"	+ 6	+15	+14
Riverside and San Bernardino	"	+ 5	+15	+12
Sacramento*	"	+16	+26	+23
San Diego *	"	+ 9	+19	+14
San Fran-Oakland *	"	+ 1	+10	+ 7
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.		0	+10	+ 6
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	- 7	+ 1	- 1
Downtown Oakland*	"	- 7	+ 4	- 2
San Francisco *	"	+ 1	+ 9	+ 7
Vallejo	"	- 3	+14	+ 8
San Jose *	"	+18	+24	+23
Stockton *	"	+27	+33	+27
Portland *	Ore.	+ 7	+12	+11
Salt Lake City *	Utah	p+ 9	+12	+12
Seattle *	Wash.	+ 1	+10	+ 8
Spokane *	"	+ 2	+ 9	+ 3
Tacoma *	"	+ 7	+11	+10
Cities				
Tucson	Ariz.	p+ 8	+ 8	+12
Bakersfield *	Calif.	+11	+12	+10
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	+ 8	+ 6	+ 9
Idaho Falls	"	+ 2	+ 5	+ 5
Twin Falls	"	- 1	+ 3	+ 3
Eugene	Ore.	+18	+21	+23
Salem	"	+ 6	+20	+15
Bellingham	Wash.	- 3	+ 4	+ 2
Everett *	"	+ 6	+ 3	+ 8
Walla Walla *	"	+ 1	+ 4	+ 2
Yakima *	"	- 3	+ 6	+ 3

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.7.2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 30, 1959.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
MAY 1959

Department store sales in May increased 2 per cent from April and were 7 per cent above May a year ago after seasonal adjustment. The index for May is estimated at 144 per cent of the 1947-49 average compared with 141 in April and 134 in May 1958.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1959		1958	1959		1958
	May	April	May	May	April	May
Boston	124	120	117	124	114	117
New York	130	126	124	126	116	120
Philadelphia	139	142	129	138	128	128
Cleveland	136	132	124	132	123	120
Richmond	158	156	146	156	139	144
Atlanta	p182	175	r168	p175	165	r161
Chicago	p135	130	r123	p134	r123	122
St. Louis	p148	138	136	p149	129	137
Minneapolis	125	127	126	126	122	121
Kansas City	p157	149	148	p154	140	145
Dallas	173	169	161	172	157	159
San Francisco	154	153	142	146	138	135
United States	p144	141	134	p141	130	r131

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description and monthly indexes for the period from January 1947 to October 1957 see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1352. Data prior to 1947 may be obtained from the Board's Division of Research and Statistics. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

May this year had one less trading day than last.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		May 1959	Apr. 1959	5 mos. 1959
UNITED STATES		p+ 4	+ 6	+ 7
BOSTON DISTRICT		+ 2	+ 4	+ 4
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	- 1	+ 5	+ 2
Boston	Mass.	+ 2	+ 6	+ 4
Downtown Boston*	"	- 4	+ 2	- 3
Suburban Boston	"	+12	+14	+16
Cambridge	"	+ 2	+ 6	+ 6
Quincy	"	+ 9	+21	+17
Lowell	"	- 6	- 7	- 4
Springfield-Holyoke	"	+ 7	- 1	+ 7
Springfield	"	+ 9	- 1	+ 8
Worcester *	"	- 8	+ 4	- 9
NEW YORK DISTRICT		+ 1	+ 2	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N. Y.	+ 1	+ 5	+ 4
Schenectady	"	0	+ 3	+ 3
Binghamton	"	- 2	- 4	0
Buffalo	"	- 2	+ 3	+ 2
Buffalo *	"	- 5	+ 3	0
Niagara Falls	"	0	+ 3	+ 5
New York-N.E.New Jersey		+ 1	+ 1	+ 2
Newark *	N. J.	- 1	- 1	+ 1
New York City *	N. Y.	- 3	- 1	- 1
Rochester *	"	+ 3	+ 3	+ 6
Syracuse *	"	+ 6	+ 4	+ 3
Utica-Rome	"	- 1	- 2	0
Utica	"	- 5	- 4	- 2
Cities				
Bridgeport *	Conn.	0	- 1	0
Poughkeepsie	N. Y.	+ 2	+ 2	+ 5
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		+ 3	+ 2	+ 6
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	+ 7	+ 4	+ 9
Trenton *	N. J.	+ 4	+ 4	+ 5
Lancaster *	Pa.	+ 5	+26	+20
Philadelphia *	"	+ 3	0	+ 5
Reading *	"	+ 6	+12	+11
Scranton	"	0	+ 3	+ 6
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton *	"	0	+ 2	+ 1
City				
York *	Pa.	+ 4	0	+ 7

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		May 1959	Apr. 1959	5 mos. 1959
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		+ 6	+ 9	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	+ 7	+ 4	+ 9
Canton *	Ohio	+ 7	+ 5	+ 7
Cincinnati *	"	+11	+ 1	+ 6
Cleveland *	"	+ 8	+10	+ 7
Columbus *	"	+ 7	+ 9	+ 9
Springfield *	"	+ 7	+ 5	+ 7
Youngstown *	"	+10	+14	+ 8
Erie *	Pa.	+ 6	+ 2	+ 6
Pittsburgh *	"	+ 4	+11	+ 7
Wheeling-Steubenville*	W.Va-Ohio	+ 4	+ 7	+ 8
City				
Portsmouth *	Ohio	+15	+10	+15
RICHMOND DISTRICT		+ 4	+ 2	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington *	D. C.	+ 8	+ 2	+10
Downtown Wash.	"	+ 2	- 4	+ 3
Baltimore *	Md.	- 2	0	+ 5
Downtown Balto.	"	-11	- 6	- 3
Asheville *	N. C.	+ 5	+ 1	+12
Raleigh *	"	+ 5	- 8	+12
Winston-Salem*	"	+12	+ 9	+14
Charleston *	S. C.	+ 9	+ 7	+10
Columbia *	"	+ 9	+ 8	+13
Greenville *	"	+ 5	+ 3	+ 9
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	Va.	- 1	- 3	+ 4
Richmond *	"	0	- 5	+ 2
Roanoke *	"	+10	+ 9	+14
Charleston *	W.Va.	+ 6	+ 1	+ 7
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown	Md.	- 1	- 1	0
Spartanburg	S. C.	+16	+16	+20
Lynchburg *	Va.	+14	+11	+20
Newport News	"	- 3	+ 4	+10
Fairmont-Morgantown	W.Va.	+10	- 2	+ 5
Huntington *	"	+ 9	+ 8	+10
Parkersburg	"	+10	- 1	+ 5

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		May 1959	Apr. 1959	5 mos. 1959
ATLANTA DISTRICT		p+ 5	+ 6	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham *	Ala.	- 2	+ 5	+ 4
Mobile	"	+ 6	+ 1	+ 7
Montgomery	"	+ 4	+ 4	+ 5
Jacksonville *	Fla.	+ 7	+13	+14
Miami	"	+ 5	+ 5	+ 7
Downtown Miami	"	+ 3	+ 3	+ 4
Orlando	"	+ 9	+14	+14
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	+19	+22	+18
Atlanta *	Ga.	+ 1	+ 3	+ 5
Augusta	"	+12	+ 6	+15
Columbus	"	p-11	- 3	- 1
Macon *	"	0	- 1	+ 6
Savannah	"	- 8	- 6	- 1
Baton Rouge *	La.	p+ 5	+ 9	+ 6
New Orleans *	"	p+ 2	+ 2	+ 5
Jackson *	Miss.	p+ 9	+ 5	+11
Chattanooga *	Tenn.	p+ 9	+ 3	+10
Knoxville *	"	0	+ 4	+ 7
Cities				
Daytona Beach	Fla.	p+10	+ 2	+11
Rome	Ga.	+21	+17	+22
Meridian	Miss.	+ 6	+ 1	+ 8
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	p+ 6	- 7	+ 5
Bristol	"	p 0	-14	+ 2
CHICAGO DISTRICT		p+ 5	+ 9	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago *	Ill.	p+ 4	+ 6	+ 3
Aurora	"	+15	+ 2	+15
Joliet *	"	+ 9	+ 4	+ 7
Gary	Ind.	+39	+56	+44
Decatur *	Ill.	+12	+ 7	+14
Peoria *	"	+18	+13	+15
Rockford	"	- 2	+ 6	+ 4
Springfield	"	+ 8	- 2	+ 4
Fort Wayne *	Ind.	+11	+ 9	+13
Indianapolis *	"	+11	+ 8	+ 9
Muncie	"	+ 7	0	+ 9
South Bend *	"	+ 9	+13	+10
Terre Haute *	"	+ 5	0	+ 5
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	0	+ 7	0
Des Moines	"	+ 3	+11	+ 6
Dubuque	"	+ 8	+ 9	+ 7
Sioux City	"	+ 2	+ 5	+ 7
Waterloo	"	+ 8	+15	+ 7
Detroit *	Mich.	p+12	+15	+13
Flint *	"	+20	+16	+19
Grand Rapids *	"	p+11	+ 7	+ 8
Jackson *	"	+12	+ 9	+ 8
Kalamazoo	"	+ 5	0	+ 3
Lansing *	"	+ 9	+ 9	+ 8
Saginaw	"	+20	+21	+20
Green Bay	Wis.	+ 4	+ 8	+ 8
Madison	"	+ 4	+ 7	+ 4
Milwaukee *	"	+ 9	+ 9	+ 6

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		May 1959	Apr. 1959	5 mos. 1959
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	+ 7	+ 3	+10
Battle Creek	Mich.	- 1	- 3	- 1
Muskegon	"	+16	+10	+10
Port Huron	"	+ 4	- 2	+ 2
Appleton	Wis.	+ 5	+ 7	+10
Sheboygan	"	+ 7	+ 6	+ 8
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		p+ 9	+ 4	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	- 3	+ 3	+ 6
Little Rock *	"	+ 2	0	+ 6
Evansville *	Ind.	+ 7	+ 1	+ 5
Louisville *	Ky.	+ 4	+ 4	+ 7
Louisville City	"	0	+ 2	+ 4
Springfield	Mo.	+ 8	+ 7	+13
St. Louis *	"	p+ 3	+ 4	+ 6
Memphis *	Tenn.	p+21	+12	+15
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	0	- 7	- 1
Paducah	Ky.	+ 4	+ 7	+15
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		0	+ 4	+ 5
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.-St. Paul *	Minn.	- 1	+ 3	+ 3
Minneapolis *	"	- 2	+ 1	+ 2
St. Paul *	"	+ 2	+ 9	+ 7
Sioux Falls	S. D.	- 3	- 4	+ 1
Cities				
Mankato	Minn.	+ 4	+ 7	+ 7
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis	+ 4	0	+ 9
Great Falls	Mont.	- 3	+ 6	+ 9
Grand Forks	N. D.	0	- 4	+ 5
La Crosse	Wis.	+ 6	r+ 4	+ 2
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p+ 2	+ 7	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	+ 4	r+ 9	+ 9
Topeka	Kans.	0	+ 1	+ 4
Wichita	"	- 5	- 1	+ 2
Kansas City	Mo.-Kans.	+ 4	+ 9	+10
Downtown K. C.	Mo.	- 6	- 4	- 3
St. Joseph	"	- 1	- 2	+ 4
Lincoln	Nebr.	- 3	+ 7	+ 6
Omaha	"	+ 2	+ 6	+ 5
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	+ 9	+13	+14
Oklahoma City	Okla.	0	+13	+ 9
Tulsa	"	+ 5	+16	+ 9
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+ 8	+ 3	+ 7
Hutchinson	Kans.	+ 5	+ 3	+11
Joplin	Mo.	- 7	- 6	- 1
Enid	Okla.	+ 5	+10	+ 9

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		May 1959	Apr. 1959	5 mos. 1959
DALLAS DISTRICT		+ 4	+10	+ 9
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	+ 5	+ 6	+ 8
Corpus Christi	Tex.	- 1	- 4	+ 3
Dallas	"	+ 5	+17	+11
El Paso	"	0	+ 4	+ 6
Fort Worth	"	+ 3	+ 6	+ 9
Houston	"	+ 8	+16	+10
San Antonio	"	- 2	+ 3	+ 6
Waco	"	+ 5	+ 8	+10
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		+ 4	+ 6	+10
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix *	Ariz.	+ 2	+13	+11
Fresno *	Calif.	+11	+11	+15
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	+ 7	+ 5	+11
Downtown L.A.*	"	+ 1	- 6	+ 2
Westside L.A.*	"	0	0	+ 6
Long Beach *	"	+ 1	- 5	+ 4
Pasadena	"	+11	0	+10
San Fernando Valley	"	+ 3	+ 6	+11
Riverside and San Bernardino	"	- 1	+ 5	+ 9
Sacramento *	"	+ 8	+16	+20
San Diego *	"	+ 8	+ 9	+13
San Fran-Oakland *	"	0	+ 1	+ 6
Alameda & Contra. Costa Cos.		0	0	+ 5
Oakland-Berkeley *	"	- 7	- 7	- 3
Downtown Oakland*	"	- 7	- 7	- 3
San Francisco *	"	- 1	+ 1	+ 6
Vallejo	"	- 7	- 3	+ 5
San Jose *	"	+12	r+17	+20
Stockton *	"	+ 5	+27	+21
Portland *	Ore.	+10	+ 7	+11
Salt Lake City*	Utah	+ 3	+10	+10
Seattle *	Wash.	- 1	+ 1	+ 6
Spokane *	"	- 2	+ 2	+ 2
Tacoma *	"	+ 3	+ 7	+ 8
Cities				
Tucson	Ariz.	+ 2	+ 9	+10
Bakersfield	Calif.	+ 2	+11	+ 8
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	- 7	+ 8	+ 5
Idaho Falls	"	- 5	+ 2	+ 3
Twin Falls	"	- 5	- 1	+ 1
Eugene	Ore.	+22	+18	+22
Salem	"	+14	+ 6	+15
Bellingham	Wash.	- 4	- 3	0
Everett *	"	- 1	+ 6	+ 5
Walla Walla *	"	-12	+ 1	- 2
Yakima *	"	- 3	- 3	+ 2

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.7.2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July 30, 1959.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
JUNE 1959

Department store sales in June were unchanged from May, after allowance for seasonal variation. June this year is estimated at 144 per cent of the 1947-49 average compared with 133 in June 1958. Dollar volume in the first six months was 8 per cent above the corresponding period last year.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1959		1958	1959		1958
	June	May	June	June	May	June
Boston	118	124	115	118	124	115
New York	128	130	124	125	126	120
Philadelphia	140	139	129	132	138	121
Cleveland	135	136	122	127	132	115
Richmond	p158	158	146	p147	156	135
Atlanta	p186	182	r177	p162	175	r154
Chicago	133	135	119	130	134	117
St. Louis	p140	148	133	p130	149	124
Minneapolis	139	r131	123	135	r127	r120
Kansas City	p148	157	141	p142	154	136
Dallas	176	173	r161	160	172	147
San Francisco	p160	154	r144	p151	146	135
United States	p144	144	133	p136	141	126

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description and monthly indexes for the period from January 1947 to October 1957 see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1352. Data prior to 1947 may be obtained from the Board's Division of Research and Statistics. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

June this year had one more trading day than last.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		June 1959	May 1959	6 mos. 1959
UNITED STATES		p+13	+ 4	+ 8
BOSTON DISTRICT		+ 7	+ 2	+ 4
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	+ 4	- 1	+ 2
Boston	Mass.	+ 8	+ 2	+ 5
Downtown Boston*	"	+ 3	- 4	- 2
Suburban Boston	"	+17	+12	+16
Cambridge	"	+ 6	+ 2	+ 6
Quincy	"	+16	+ 9	+17
Lowell	"	0	- 6	- 3
Springfield-Holyoke	"	+ 6	+ 7	+ 7
Springfield	"	+ 5	+ 9	+ 7
Worcester *	"	- 2	- 8	- 8
NEW YORK DISTRICT		+ 8	+ 1	+ 4
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N. Y.	+ 7	+ 1	+ 4
Schenectady	"	+ 5	0	+ 4
Binghamton	"	+ 8	- 2	+ 2
Buffalo	"	+ 7	- 2	+ 3
Buffalo *	"	+ 4	- 5	0
Niagara Falls	"	+19	0	+ 7
New York-N.E.New Jersey		+ 8	+ 1	+ 3
Newark *	N. J.	+ 4	- 1	+ 2
New York City *	N. Y.	+ 6	- 3	0
Rochester *	"	+10	+ 3	+ 7
Syracuse *	"	+ 4	+ 6	+ 3
Utica-Rome	"	+ 1	- 1	0
Utica	"	0	- 5	- 1
Cities				
Bridgeport *	Conn.	+10	0	+ 2
Poughkeepsie	N. Y.	+ 2	+ 2	+ 4
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		+13	+ 3	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	+13	+ 7	+10
Trenton *	N. J.	+ 8	+ 4	+ 6
Lancaster *	Pa.	+ 7	+ 5	+18
Philadelphia *	"	+16	+ 3	+ 7
Reading *	"	+15	+ 6	+12
Scranton	"	+ 7	0	+ 6
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton *	"	+14	0	+ 3
City				
York *	Pa.	+10	+ 4	+ 7

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		June 1959	May 1959	6 mos. 1959
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		+15	+ 6	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	+15	+ 7	+10
Akron *	Ohio	+ 9	2/	- 1
Canton *	"	+14	+ 7	+ 8
Cincinnati *	"	+14	+11	+ 8
Cleveland *	"	+19	+ 8	+ 9
Columbus *	"	+14	+ 7	+10
Springfield *	"	+20	+ 7	+ 9
Youngstown *	"	+17	+10	+ 9
Erie *	Pa.	+15	+ 6	+ 8
Pittsburgh *	"	+13	+ 4	+ 8
Wheeling-Steubenville*	W.Va-Ohio	+ 3	+ 4	+ 8
City				
Portsmouth *	Ohio	+21	+15	+16
RICHMOND DISTRICT		p+13	+ 4	+ 9
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington *	D. C.	+16	+ 8	+11
Downtown Wash.	"	+ 7	+ 2	+ 4
Baltimore *	Md.	+ 7	- 2	+ 5
Downtown Balto.	"	p- 4	-11	- 3
Asheville *	N. C.	+ 8	+ 5	+11
Raleigh *	"	+11	+ 5	+12
Winston-Salem *	"	+16	+12	+15
Charleston *	S. C.	p+23	+ 9	+13
Columbia *	"	+11	+ 9	+13
Greenville *	"	+10	+ 5	+ 9
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	Va.	+10	- 1	+ 5
Richmond *	"	+12	0	+ 4
Roanoke *	"	+14	+10	+14
Charleston *	W.Va.	+13	+ 6	+ 8
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown	Md.	+ 8	- 1	+ 5
Spartanburg	S. C.	+14	+16	+19
Lynchburg *	Va.	+15	+14	+19
Newport News	"	+10	- 3	+10
Fairmont-Morgantown	W. Va.	+13	+10	+ 7
Huntington *	"	+19	+ 9	+11
Parkersburg	"	+10	+10	+ 6

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		June 1959	May 1959	6 mos. 1959
ATLANTA DISTRICT		p+ 9	+ 5	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	+ 2	- 2	+ 4
Mobile	"	+ 9	+ 6	+ 7
Montgomery	"	+ 9	+ 4	+ 6
Jacksonville*	Fla.	+15	+ 7	+14
Miami	"	p+11	+ 5	+ 8
Downtown Miami	"	p+ 8	+ 3	+ 4
Orlando	"	+13	+ 9	+14
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	+26	+19	+20
Atlanta*	Ga.	+ 7	+ 1	+ 6
Augusta	"	+ 9	+12	+14
Columbus	"	p- 1	-11	- 1
Macon*	"	+ 6	0	+ 6
Savannah	"	+ 1	- 8	- 1
Baton Rouge*	La.	0	+ 5	+ 5
New Orleans*	"	p+ 7	+ 2	+ 5
Jackson*	Miss.	p+12	+ 9	+11
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	+17	+ 9	+11
Knoxville*	"	+13	0	+ 8
Cities				
Daytona Beach	Fla.	p+10	+10	+11
Rome	Ga.	+23	+21	+22
Meridian	Miss.	+ 7	+ 6	+ 8
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va	p+11	+ 4	+ 6
Bristol	"	p+10	0	+ 4
CHICAGO DISTRICT		+16	+ 5	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	+12	+ 4	+ 5
Aurora	"	+16	+15	+15
Joliet*	"	+17	+ 9	+ 9
Gary	Ind.	+53	+39	+46
Decatur*	Ill.	+19	+12	+15
Peoria*	"	+16	+18	+15
Rockford	"	+15	- 2	+ 6
Springfield	"	+14	+ 8	+ 6
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	+27	+11	+15
Indianapolis*	Ill.	+22	+11	+12
Muncie	"	+13	+ 7	+ 9
South Bend*	"	+21	+ 9	+12
Terre Haute*	"	+11	+ 5	+ 6
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	+13	0	+ 2
Des Moines	"	+12	+ 3	+ 7
Dubuque	"	+19	+ 8	+ 9
Sioux City	"	+14	+ 2	+ 8
Waterloo	"	+18	+ 8	+ 9
Detroit*	Mich.	+17	+12	+14
Flint*	"	+21	+20	+20
Grand Rapids*	"	+20	+11	+10
Jackson*	"	+29	+12	+12
Kalamazoo	"	+14	+ 5	+ 5
Lansing*	"	+19	+ 9	+10
Saginaw	"	+25	+20	+21
Green Bay	Wis.	+16	+ 4	+ 9
Madison	"	+11	+ 4	+ 5
Milwaukee*	"	+18	+ 9	+ 9

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		June 1959	May 1959	6 mos. 1959
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	+17	+ 7	+11
Battle Creek	Mich.	+11	- 1	+ 1
Muskegon	"	+26	+16	+13
Pontiac	"	+38	+29	+28
Port Huron	"	+ 9	+ 4	+ 3
Appleton	Wis.	+12	+ 5	+11
Sheboygan	"	+14	+ 7	+ 9
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		p+ 9	+ 9	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	+ 4	- 3	+ 5
Little Rock*	"	+ 6	+ 2	+ 6
Evansville*	Ind.	+ 3	+ 7	+ 4
Louisville*	Ky.	+12	+ 4	+ 8
Louisville City	"	+ 9	0	+ 5
Springfield	Mo.	+12	+ 8	+13
St. Louis*	"	+ 7	+ 3	+ 6
Memphis*	Tenn.	p+26	+21	+17
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	+ 5	0	0
Paducah	Ky.	p+15	+ 4	+15
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		+17	r+ 1	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.--St. Paul*	Minn.	+17	- 1	+ 6
Minneapolis*	"	+16	- 2	+ 4
St. Paul*	"	+19	+ 2	+ 9
Sioux Falls	S. D.	+18	- 3	+ 4
Cities				
Mankato	Minn.	+16	+ 4	+ 8
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis	+16	r+ 3	+ 7
Great Falls	Mont.	+12	- 3	+10
Grand Forks	N. D.	+13	0	+ 6
La Crosse	Wis.	+15	+ 6	+ 4
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p+ 9	+ 2	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	+14	+ 4	+10
Topeka	Kans.	+ 9	0	+ 5
Wichita	"	+ 2	- 5	+ 2
Kansas City	Mo.-Kans.	+13	+ 4	+11
Downtown K.C.	Mo.	+ 4	- 6	- 1
St. Joseph	"	+12	- 1	+ 5
Lincoln	Nebr.	+10	- 3	+ 7
Omaha	"	+17	+ 2	+ 7
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	+22	+ 9	+15
Oklahoma City	Okla.	+14	0	+10
Tulsa	"	+13	+ 5	+10
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+15	+ 8	+ 9
Hutchinson	Kans.	+13	+ 5	+11
Joplin	Mo.	+ 1	- 7	0
Enid	Okla.	+10	+ 5	+ 9

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		June 1959	May 1959	6 mos. 1959
DALLAS DISTRICT		+13	+ 4	+10
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	+ 6	+ 5	+ 8
Corpus Christi	Tex.	+ 8	- 1	+ 4
Dallas	"	+17	+ 5	+12
El Paso	"	+ 9	0	+ 7
Fort Worth	"	+ 9	+ 3	+ 9
Houston	"	+18	+ 8	+12
San Antonio	"	+ 6	- 2	+ 6
Waco	"	+16	+ 5	+11
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		p+16	+ 4	+11
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix *	Ariz.	+15	+ 2	+12
Fresno *	Calif.	+21	+11	+16
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	p+17	+ 7	+12
Downtown L.A.*	"	+12	+ 1	+ 3
Westside L.A.*	"	+ 7	0	+ 6
Long Beach *	"	+ 6	+ 1	+ 5
Pasadena	"	+21	+11	+12
San Fernando Valley	"	+17	+ 3	+12
Riverside and San Bernardino	"	+17	- 1	+10
Sacramento*	"	+30	+ 8	+22
San Diego*	"	+17	+ 8	+13
San Fran-Oakland *	"	+11	0	+ 7
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.		+14	0	+ 6
Oakland-Berkeley*	Calif.	+ 6	- 7	- 1
Downtown Oakland*	"	+ 7	- 7	- 1
San Francisco *	"	+10	- 1	+ 6
Vallejo	"	+11	- 7	+ 6
San Jose*	"	+23	+12	+20
Stockton*	"	+37	+ 5	+24
Portland*	Ore.	+12	+10	+11
Salt Lake City*	Utah	+17	+ 3	+11
Seattle*	Wash.	+12	- 1	+ 7
Seattle	"	+12	- 1	+ 7
Everett	"	+18	- 1	+ 8
Spokane *	"	+14	- 2	+ 4
Tacoma*	"	+14	+ 3	+ 9
Cities				
Tucson	Ariz.	2/	+ 2	3/+10
Bakersfield*	Calif.	+23	+ 2	+11
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	+14	- 7	+ 6
Idaho Falls	"	+ 8	- 5	+ 4
Twin Falls	"	+ 6	- 5	+ 2
Eugene	Ore.	+35	+22	+25
Salem	"	+17	+14	+16
Bellingham	Wash.	2/	- 4	3/ 0
Walla Walla *	"	+11	-12	0
Yakima*	"	+12	- 3	+ 3

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available. 3/ Five months 1959.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.7.2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 28, 1959.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
JULY 1959

Seasonally adjusted department store sales advanced to a record level in July. The index is estimated at 149 per cent of the 1947-49 average, a 3 per cent increase from the 144 level of June and 1 per cent above the previous high of 147 recorded in August 1958.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1959		1958	1959		1958
	July	June	July	July	June	July
Boston	p133	118	129	p 95	118	93
New York	138	128	133	100	125	97
Philadelphia	148	140	141	108	132	103
Cleveland	142	135	132	115	127	107
Richmond	161	157	153	129	146	123
Atlanta	p189	186	r175	p157	162	r146
Chicago	140	133	131	111	130	103
St. Louis	p146	140	139	p120	130	114
Minneapolis	134	139	129	107	135	103
Kansas City	p154	153	147	p135	147	130
Dallas	174	176	162	155	160	144
San Francisco	p161	161	r141	p143	151	r125
United States	p149	144	140	p121	136	r113

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description and monthly indexes for the period from January 1947 to October 1957 see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1352. Data prior to 1947 may be obtained from the Board's Division of Research and Statistics. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		July 1959	June 1959	7 mos. 1959
UNITED STATES		p+ 7	+13	+ 8
BOSTON DISTRICT		p+ 2	+ 7	+ 4
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	- 5	+ 4	+ 1
Boston	Mass.	+ 4	+ 8	+ 5
Downtown Boston*	"	- 2	+ 3	- 2
Suburban Boston	"	+12	+17	+16
Cambridge	"	+ 3	+ 6	+ 5
Quincy	"	+12	+16	+16
Lowell	"	- 5	0	- 3
Springfield-Holyoke	"	+ 4	+ 6	+ 6
Springfield	"	+ 3	+ 5	+ 7
Worcester *	"	- 5	- 2	- 7
NEW YORK DISTRICT		+ 3	+ 8	+ 4
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N. Y.	+ 1	+ 7	+ 4
Schenectady	"	- 2	+ 5	+ 3
Binghamton	"	+ 1	+ 8	+ 2
Buffalo	"	+ 2	+ 7	+ 4
Buffalo *	"	+ 2	+ 4	+ 3
Niagara Falls	"	+ 5	+19	+ 7
New York-N.E.New Jersey		+ 4	+ 8	+ 3
Newark *	N. J.	0	+ 4	+ 2
New York City *	N. Y.	+ 2	+ 6	0
Rochester *	"	+ 2	+10	+ 6
Syracuse *	"	+ 7	+ 4	+ 4
Utica-Rome	"	- 2	+ 1	0
Utica	"	- 3	0	- 1
Cities				
Bridgeport *	Conn.	0	+10	+ 2
Poughkeepsie	N. Y.	- 3	+ 2	+ 3
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		+ 5	+13	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	+ 6	+13	+ 9
Trenton *	N. J.	+ 5	+ 8	+ 6
Lancaster *	Pa.	+12	+ 7	+17
Philadelphia *	"	+ 6	+16	+ 7
Reading *	"	+ 6	+15	+11
Scranton	"	- 2	+ 7	+ 5
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton *	"	+ 2	+14	+ 3
City				
York *	Pa.	+ 7	+10	+ 7

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		July 1959	June 1959	7 mos. 1959
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		+ 7	+15	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	+ 4	+15	+ 9
Akron *	Ohio	+ 3	+ 9	0
Canton *	"	+ 8	+14	+ 8
Cincinnati *	"	+ 7	+14	+ 8
Cleveland *	"	+ 8	+19	+ 9
Downtown Cleveland	"	+ 3	+12	+ 4
Columbus *	"	+ 7	+14	+ 9
Springfield *	"	+13	+20	+10
Youngstown *	"	+ 9	+17	+10
Erie *	Pa.	+ 6	+15	+ 7
Pittsburgh *	"	+ 8	+13	+ 8
Downtown Pittsburgh	"	+ 7	+12	+ 7
Wheeling *	W. Va.	- 6	+ 3	0
City				
Portsmouth *	Ohio	+19	+21	+17
RICHMOND DISTRICT		+ 5	+12	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington *	D. C.	+ 1	+16	+ 9
Downtown Wash.	"	- 2	+ 7	+ 3
Baltimore *	Md.	+ 5	+ 7	+ 5
Downtown Balto.	"	+ 1	- 4	- 3
Asheville *	N. C.	+10	+ 8	+11
Raleigh *	"	0	+11	+10
Winston-Salem *	"	+12	+16	+14
Charleston *	S. C.	+ 5	+17	+11
Columbia *	"	+ 4	+11	+11
Greenville *	"	+12	+10	+10
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	Va.	+ 3	+10	+ 5
Richmond *	"	+ 5	+12	+ 4
Roanoke *	"	+17	+14	+14
Charleston *	W.Va.	+18	+13	+ 9
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown	Md.	+ 2	+ 8	+ 5
Spartanburg	S. C.	+12	+14	+18
Lynchburg *	Va.	+18	+15	+19
Newport News	"	+ 6	+10	+ 9
Fairmont-Morgantown	W. Va.	+ 7	+13	+ 7
Huntington *	"	+ 5	+19	+10
Parkersburg	"	+10	+10	+ 6

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		July 1959	June 1959	7 mos. 1959
ATLANTA DISTRICT		p+ 8	+ 9	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham *	Ala.	+ 6	+ 2	+ 4
Mobile	"	0	+ 9	+ 6
Montgomery	"	+ 9	+ 9	+ 6
Jacksonville *	Fla.	+ 8	+15	+13
Miami	"	p+12	+11	+ 8
Downtown Miami	"	p+11	+ 8	+ 5
Orlando	"	+12	+13	+14
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	p+17	+26	+19
Atlanta *	Ga.	p+ 6	+ 7	+ 6
Augusta	"	+19	+ 9	+15
Columbus	"	p- 2	- 1	- 1
Macon *	"	+ 2	+ 6	+ 5
Savannah	"	+ 4	+ 1	0
Baton Rouge *	La.	p- 4	0	+ 4
New Orleans *	"	p+10	+ 7	+ 6
Jackson *	Miss.	+11	+12	+11
Chattanooga *	Tenn.	+ 6	+17	+10
Knoxville *	"	+18	+13	+10
Cities				
Daytona Beach	Fla.	p+ 9	+10	+10
Rome	Ga.	+18	+23	+21
Meridian	Miss.	+ 9	+ 7	+ 8
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	p+ 6	+11	+ 6
Bristol	"	p+ 7	+10	+ 4
CHICAGO DISTRICT		+ 7	+16	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago *	Ill.	+ 3	+12	+ 5
Aurora	"	- 1	+16	+13
Joliet *	"	+ 7	+17	+ 9
Gary	Ind.	+46	+53	+46
Decatur *	Ill.	+ 2	+19	+13
Peoria *	"	+ 8	+16	+14
Rockford	"	+ 4	+15	+ 5
Springfield	"	+ 6	+14	+ 6
Fort Wayne *	Ind.	+12	+27	+15
Indianapolis *	Ill.	+13	+22	+12
Muncie	"	+ 3	+13	+ 8
South Bend *	"	+ 9	+21	+11
Terre Haute *	"	+ 8	+11	+ 7
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	+ 2	+13	+ 2
Des Moines	"	+ 1	+12	+ 6
Dubuque	"	+ 1	+19	+ 8
Sioux City	"	- 3	+14	+ 6
Waterloo	"	+ 8	+18	+ 9
Detroit *	Mich.	+10	+17	+13
Flint *	"	+12	+21	+19
Grand Rapids *	"	+13	+20	+10
Jackson *	"	+ 9	+29	+12
Kalamazoo	"	+ 6	+14	+ 5
Lansing *	"	+11	+19	+10
Saginaw	"	+ 7	+25	+18
Green Bay	Wis.	+ 8	+16	+ 9
Madison	"	+ 7	+11	+ 5
Milwaukee *	"	+10	+18	+ 9

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		July 1959	June 1959	7 mos. 1959
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	+ 4	+17	+10
Battle Creek	Mich.	+ 3	+11	+ 2
Muskegon	"	+15	+26	+13
Pontiac	"	+26	+38	+28
Port Huron	"	0	+ 9	+ 3
Appleton	Wis.	+11	+12	+11
Sheboygan	"	+13	+14	+10
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		p+ 6	+ 9	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	- 3	+ 4	+ 4
Little Rock *	"	+ 8	+ 6	+ 7
Evansville *	Ind.	+10	+ 3	+ 5
Louisville *	Ky.	+ 5	+12	+ 7
Louisville City	"	+ 2	+ 9	+ 5
Springfield	Mo.	+13	+12	+13
St. Louis *	"	+ 5	+ 7	+ 6
Memphis *	Tenn.	p+ 8	+26	+16
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	- 3	+ 5	0
Paducah	Ky.	+16	+15	+15
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		+ 4	+17	+ 6
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.-St. Paul *	Minn.	+ 2	+17	+ 5
Minneapolis *	"	+ 1	+16	+ 4
St. Paul *	"	+ 5	+19	+ 8
Sioux Falls	S. D.	- 5	+18	+ 2
Cities				
Mankato	Minn.	+ 1	+16	+ 7
Duluth-Superior*	Minn.-Wis.	+ 7	+16	+ 7
Great Falls	Mont.	+21	+12	+11
Grand Forks	N. D.	- 5	+13	+ 5
La Crosse	Wis.	+ 6	r+13	+ 4
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p+ 4	+13	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	- 2	+14	+ 8
Topeka	Kans.	+ 2	+ 9	+ 4
Wichita	"	0	+ 2	+ 2
Kansas City	Mo.-Kans.	+10	+13	+10
Downtown K.C.	Mo.	+ 1	+ 4	- 1
St. Joseph	"	+ 6	+12	+ 5
Lincoln	Nebr.	+ 3	+10	+ 6
Omaha	"	+ 6	+17	+ 7
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	+18	+22	+16
Oklahoma City	Okla.	+ 5	+14	+ 9
Tulsa	"	+ 3	+13	+ 9
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+20	+15	+11
Hutchinson	Kans.	+12	+13	+11
Joplin	Mo.	+ 1	+ 1	0
Enid	Okla.	+ 6	+10	+ 8

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		July 1959	June 1959	7 mos. 1959
DALLAS DISTRICT		+ 8	+13	+ 9
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	+ 8	+ 6	+ 8
Corpus Christi	Tex.	- 3	+ 8	+ 3
Dallas	"	+13	+17	+12
El Paso	"	+ 1	+ 9	+ 6
Fort Worth	"	+ 7	+ 9	+ 9
Houston	"	+13	+18	+12
San Antonio	"	- 1	+ 6	+ 5
Waco	"	+12	+16	+11
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		p+14	+16	+12
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix *	Ariz.	+ 3	+15	+10
Fresno *	Calif.	+20	+21	+17
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	p+18	+17	+13
Downtown L.A.*	"	+ 5	+12	+ 4
Westside L.A.*	"	+ 9	+ 7	+ 6
Long Beach *	"	+ 7	+ 6	+ 5
Pasadena	"	+19	+21	+14
San Fernando Valley	"	+23	+17	+14
Riverside and San Bernardino	"	+10	+17	+10
Sacramento *	"	+21	+30	+22
San Diego *	"	+ 7	+17	+12
San Fran-Oakland *	"	p+11	+11	+ 7
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.	"	+15	+14	+ 8
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	+11	+ 6	+ 1
Downtown Oakland*	"	+17	+ 7	+ 1
San Francisco *	"	p+ 8	+10	+ 7
Vallejo	"	- 2	+11	+ 5
San Jose *	"	+21	+23	+20
Stockton *	"	+15	+37	+23
Portland *	Ore.	+14	+12	+12
Salt Lake City *	Utah	+10	+17	+11
Seattle *	Wash.	+ 6	+12	+ 7
Seattle	"	+ 6	+12	+ 7
Everett	"	+12	+18	+ 9
Spokane *	"	+ 9	+14	+ 5
Tacoma *	"	+10	+14	+10
Cities				
Tucson	Ariz.	2/	+12	3/ +10
Bakersfield *	Calif.	+18	+23	+12
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	+11	+14	+ 7
Idaho Falls	"	+ 8	+ 8	+ 4
Twin Falls	"	+ 9	+ 6	+ 3
Eugene	Ore.	+42	+35	+28
Salem	"	+22	+17	+17
Bellingham	Wash.	2/	+11	3/ + 2
Walla Walla *	"	+18	+11	+ 3
Yakima *	"	+ 3	+12	+ 3

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available. 3/ Six months 1959.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.7.2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 29, 1959.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
AUGUST 1959

Department store sales advanced further in August and the seasonally adjusted index is estimated at 150 per cent of the 1947-49 average, a 1 per cent increase from the previous month.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1959		1958	1959		1958
	August	July	August	August	July	August
Boston	132	133	137	103	95	107
New York	133	138	137	102	100	105
Philadelphia	135	148	r138	112	108	115
Cleveland	143	142	140	126	115	124
Richmond	p161	161	163	p138	129	139
Atlanta	p196	190	r185	p177	157	r166
Chicago	139	140	136	124	r110	121
St. Louis	154	146	151	138	120	136
Minneapolis	140	134	137	132	107	130
Kansas City	p163	154	158	p157	135	152
Dallas	189	174	172	176	155	160
San Francisco	p161	161	r149	p157	143	144
United States	p150	149	147	p133	121	129

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description and monthly indexes for the period from January 1947 to October 1957 see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1352. Data prior to 1947 may be obtained from the Board's Division of Research and Statistics. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Aug. 1959	July 1959	8 mos. 1959
UNITED STATES		p+ 3	+ 7	+ 7
BOSTON DISTRICT		- 4	+ 2	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	- 6	- 5	0
Boston	Mass.	- 3	+ 4	+ 4
Downtown Boston*	"	- 2	- 2	- 2
Suburban Boston	"	- 4	+12	+13
Cambridge	"	+ 1	+ 3	+ 5
Quincy	"	0	+12	+14
Lowell	"	- 7	- 5	- 4
Springfield-Holyoke	"	- 5	+ 4	+ 5
Springfield	"	- 5	+ 3	+ 5
Worcester*	"	-11	- 5	- 8
NEW YORK DISTRICT		- 3	+ 3	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N.Y.	- 1	+ 1	+ 3
Schenectady	"	+ 1	- 2	+ 3
Binghamton	"	- 6	+ 1	+ 1
Buffalo	"	- 4	+ 2	+ 3
Buffalo*	"	- 6	+ 2	+ 2
Niagara Falls	"	+ 2	+ 5	+ 6
New York-N.E.New Jersey		- 3	+ 4	+ 3
Newark*	N.J.	- 7	0	0
New York City*	N.Y.	- 4	+ 2	0
Rochester*	"	- 2	+ 2	+ 5
Syracuse*	"	0	+ 7	+ 3
Utica-Rome	"	- 9	- 2	- 1
Utica	"	- 9	- 3	- 2
Cities				
Bridgeport*	Conn.	- 8	0	0
Poughkeepsie	N.Y.	- 6	- 3	+ 2
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		- 2	+ 5	+ 6
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	- 2	+ 6	+ 8
Trenton*	N.J.	- 3	+ 5	+ 5
Lancaster*	Pa.	+ 1	+12	+15
Philadelphia*	"	- 2	+ 6	+ 6
Reading*	"	0	+ 6	+10
Scranton	"	- 6	- 2	+ 3
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton*	"	- 6	+ 2	+ 2
City				
York*	Pa.	- 5	+ 7	+ 5

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Aug. 1959	July 1959	8 mos. 1959
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		+ 2	+ 7	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	+ 8	+ 4	+ 9
Akron*	Ohio	+ 1	+ 3	0
Canton*	"	- 5	+ 8	+ 6
Cincinnati*	"	+ 3	+ 7	+ 7
Cleveland*	"	+ 3	+ 8	+ 8
Downtown Cleveland	"	+ 2	+ 3	+ 4
Columbus*	"	+ 5	+ 7	+ 9
Springfield*	"	+ 4	+13	+ 9
Youngstown*	"	- 1	+ 9	+ 8
Erie*	Pa.	- 9	+ 6	+ 5
Pittsburgh*	"	+ 1	+ 8	+ 7
Downtown Pitts.	"	+ 1	+ 7	+ 6
Wheeling*	W.Va.	- 1	- 6	0
City				
Portsmouth*	Ohio	+ 4	+19	+15
RICHMOND DISTRICT		p- 1	+ 5	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington*	D.C.	p- 1	+ 1	+ 8
Downtown Wash.	"	p- 6	- 2	+ 2
Baltimore*	Md.	- 8	+ 5	+ 3
Downtown Balto.	"	-12	+ 1	- 4
Asheville*	N.C.	+ 1	+10	+ 9
Raleigh*	"	+ 5	0	+ 9
Winston-Salem*	"	+ 3	+12	+13
Charleston*	S.C.	+ 6	+ 5	+10
Columbia*	"	+ 4	+ 4	+10
Greenville*	"	0	+12	+ 8
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	Va.	- 4	+ 3	+ 4
Richmond*	"	- 1	+ 5	+ 3
Roanoke*	"	+ 8	+17	+13
Charleston*	W.Va.	+ 4	+18	+ 9
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown	Md.	-10	+ 2	+ 3
Spartanburg	S.C.	+15	+12	+17
Lynchburg*	Va.	+ 7	+18	+17
Newport News	"	- 5	+ 6	+ 7
Fairmont-Morgantown	W. Va.	- 2	+ 7	+ 5
Huntington*	"	+ 1	+ 5	+ 9
Parkersburg	"	- 2	+10	+ 5

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Aug. 1959	July 1959	8 mos. 1959
ATLANTA DISTRICT		p+ 6	+ 8	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	- 3	+ 6	+ 3
Mobile	"	+ 1	0	+ 5
Montgomery	"	- 2	+ 9	+ 5
Jacksonville*	Fla.	+62	+ 8	+20
Miami	"	+ 9	+12	+ 8
Downtown Miami	"	+ 9	+11	+ 6
Orlando	"	+ 5	+12	+12
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	p+19	+18	+19
Atlanta*	Ga.	+ 3	+ 6	+ 5
Augusta	"	+ 8	+19	+14
Columbus	"	p- 6	- 1	- 2
Macon*	"	- 3	+ 2	+ 4
Savannah	"	p- 5	+ 4	- 1
Baton Rouge*	La.	p- 1	- 3	+ 3
New Orleans*	"	p+ 6	+10	+ 6
Jackson*	Miss.	p+ 5	r+12	+10
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	+ 4	+ 6	+ 9
Knoxville*	"	+ 6	+18	+ 9
Cities				
Daytona Beach	Fla.	+ 2	+10	+ 9
Rome	Ga.	+ 6	+18	+19
Meridian	Miss.	0	+ 9	+ 7
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	- 7	+ 6	+ 4
Bristol	"	-13	+ 7	+ 1
CHICAGO DISTRICT		+ 3	+ 7	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	0	+ 3	+ 4
Aurora	"	- 1	- 1	+11
Joliet*	"	+ 9	+ 7	+ 9
Gary	Ind.	+26	+46	+43
Decatur*	Ill.	- 5	+ 2	+10
Peoria*	"	0	+ 8	+12
Rockford	"	+12	+ 4	+ 6
Springfield	"	+ 5	+ 6	+ 6
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	+ 7	+12	+13
Indianapolis*	"	+ 1	+13	+11
Muncie	"	- 5	+ 3	+ 6
South Bend*	"	+ 1	+ 9	+10
Terre Haute*	"	+ 5	+ 8	+ 6
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2
Des Moines	"	+ 5	+ 1	+ 6
Dubuque	"	+12	+ 1	+ 9
Sioux City	"	+ 5	- 3	+ 6
Waterloo	"	+ 7	+ 8	+ 9
Detroit*	Mich.	+ 5	+10	+12
Flint*	"	+ 6	+12	+17
Grand Rapids*	"	+ 2	+13	+ 9
Jackson*	"	+ 2	+ 9	+10
Kalamazoo	"	- 4	+ 6	+ 3
Lansing*	"	+ 2	+11	+ 9
Saginaw	"	+ 2	+ 7	+16
Green Bay	Wis.	+ 7	+ 8	+ 9
Madison	"	+ 6	+ 7	+ 5
Milwaukee*	"	+10	+10	+ 9

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Aug. 1959	July 1959	8 mos. 1959
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	- 5	+ 4	+ 8
Battle Creek	Mich.	- 5	+ 3	+ 1
Muskegon	"	+ 5	+15	+12
Pontiac	"	+ 4	+26	+23
Port Huron	"	-15	0	0
Appleton	Wis.	+ 6	+11	+10
Sheboygan	"	+ 6	+13	+ 9
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		+ 2	+ 6	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	- 3	- 3	+ 3
Little Rock*	"	- 1	+ 8	+ 6
Evansville*	Ind.	- 7	+10	+ 3
Louisville*	Ky.	+ 5	+ 5	+ 7
Louisville City	"	+ 4	+ 2	+ 4
Springfield	Mo.	+ 7	+13	+12
St. Louis*	"	+ 1	+ 5	+ 5
Memphis*	Tenn.	+ 7	+ 8	+14
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	- 4	- 3	- 1
Paducah	Ky.	+ 6	+16	+14
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		+ 2	+ 4	+ 6
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.-St. Paul*	Minn.	+ 2	+ 2	+ 5
Minneapolis*	"	+ 1	+ 1	+ 4
St. Paul*	"	+ 5	+ 5	+ 8
Sioux Falls	S. D.	+ 4	- 5	+ 3
Cities				
Mankato	Minn.	- 1	+ 1	+ 6
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis	+ 5	+ 7	+ 6
Great Falls	Mont.	- 5	r+ 9	+ 7
Grand Forks	N. D.	+ 8	- 5	+ 5
La Crosse	Wis.	+ 4	+ 6	+ 4
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p+ 3	+ 4	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	+12	- 2	+ 9
Topeka	Kans.	+ 3	+ 2	+ 4
Wichita	"	- 4	0	+ 1
Kansas City	Mo.-Kans.	+ 2	+10	+ 9
Downtown K.C.	Mo.	- 6	+ 1	- 2
St. Joseph	"	- 2	+ 6	+ 4
Lincoln	Nebr.	0	+ 3	+ 4
Omaha	"	+ 2	+ 6	+ 9
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	+ 3	+18	+14
Oklahoma City	Okla.	+ 5	+ 6	+ 9
Tulsa	"	+ 2	+ 3	+ 8
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+ 4	+20	+10
Hutchinson	Kans.	- 3	+13	+ 9
Joplin	Mo.	- 2	+ 1	0
Enid	Okla.	- 1	+ 6	+ 7

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Aug. 1959	July 1959	8 mos. 1959
DALLAS DISTRICT		+10	+ 8	+ 9
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	+ 3	+ 8	+ 7
Corpus Christi	Tex.	+ 1	- 3	+ 2
Dallas	"	+14	+13	+12
El Paso	"	+ 1	+ 1	+ 5
Fort Worth	"	+ 1	+ 7	+ 8
Houston	"	+18	+13	+13
San Antonio	"	+ 7	- 1	+ 5
Waco	"	+ 6	+12	+10
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		p+ 9	+14	+11
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix*	Ariz.	+ 5	+ 3	+10
Fresno*	Calif.	+10	+20	+16
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	p+12	+18	+13
Downtown L.A.*	"	+ 2	+ 5	+ 3
Westside L.A.*	"	+ 3	+ 9	+ 6
Long Beach*	"	+ 3	+ 7	+ 5
Pasadena	"	p+14	+19	+14
San Fernando Valley	"	+15	+23	+14
Riverside and San Bernardino	"	+ 4	+10	+ 9
Sacramento*	"	+ 9	+21	+20
San Diego*	"	p+10	r+ 9	+12
San Fran-Oakland*	"	+ 1	+11	+ 6
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.	"	- 6	+15	+ 6
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	- 8	+11	- 1
Downtown Oakland*	"	-12	+17	- 1
San Francisco*	"	+ 5	+ 8	+ 6
Vallejo	"	- 2	- 2	+ 3
San Jose*	"	+19	+21	+20
Stockton*	"	+ 6	+15	+20
Portland*	Ore.	+13	+14	+12
Salt Lake City*	Utah	p+14	+10	+11
Seattle*	Wash.	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7
Seattle	"	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7
Everett	"	+ 9	+12	+ 9
Spokane*	"	p+ 7	+ 9	+ 5
Tacoma*	"	+ 5	+10	+ 9
Cities				
Tucson	Ariz.	2/	+ 9	3/+10
Bakersfield*	Calif.	+11	+18	+12
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	+ 4	+11	+ 6
Idaho Falls	"	+ 5	+ 8	+ 5
Twin Falls	"	+13	+ 9	+ 4
Eugene	Ore.	+34	+42	+29
Salem	"	+19	+22	+17
Bellingham	Wash.	2/	+ 6	3/+ 2
Walla Walla*	"	+ 3	+18	+ 3
Yakima*	"	- 8	+ 3	+ 2

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available. 3/ Seven months 1959.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

G.7,2 BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 30, 1959.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
SEPTEMBER 1959

Department store sales declined 4 per cent in September but were still 6 per cent above the corresponding month a year ago. The seasonally adjusted index for September is estimated at 143 per cent of the 1947-49 average compared with 149 in August and 135 in September 1958.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1959		1958	1959		1958
	Sept.	August	Sept.	Sept.	August	Sept.
Boston	p123	132	119	p131	103	127
New York	129	133	125	133	102	129
Philadelphia	137	135	r133	140	112	135
Cleveland	135	143	129	135	126	129
Richmond	149	161	145	156	138	151
Atlanta	p180	196	r168	p173	177	r161
Chicago	132	139	124	138	124	129
St. Louis	146	154	r145	144	138	143
Minneapolis	136	r139	126	146	r131	135
Kansas City	p154	163	148	p156	156	149
Dallas	167	189	162	160	176	r155
San Francisco	p154	162	140	p154	157	140
United States	p143	149	135	p144	132	137

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description and monthly indexes for the period from January 1947 to October 1957 see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1352. Data prior to 1947 may be obtained from the Board's Division of Research and Statistics. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Sept. 1959	Aug. 1959	9 mos. 1959
UNITED STATES		p+ 5	+ 3	+ 7
BOSTON DISTRICT		p+ 3	- 4	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	- 1	- 6	0
Boston	Mass.	+ 2	- 3	+ 3
Downtown Boston*	"	0	- 2	- 2
Suburban Boston	"	+ 5	- 4	+12
Cambridge	"	0	+ 1	+ 4
Quincy	"	- 1	0	+11
Lowell	"	0	- 7	- 3
Springfield-Holyoke	"	- 1	- 5	+ 4
Springfield	"	- 3	- 5	+ 4
Worcester *	"	+ 4	-11	- 6
NEW YORK DISTRICT		+ 3	- 3	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N. Y.	+ 1	- 1	+ 3
Schenectady	"	+ 7	+ 1	+ 3
Binghamton	"	+ 7	- 6	+ 1
Buffalo	"	+ 2	- 4	+ 3
Buffalo *	"	- 4	- 6	+ 1
Niagara Falls	"	+ 7	+ 2	+ 6
New York-N.E.New Jersey		+ 3	- 3	+ 3
Newark *	N. J.	+ 2	- 7	+ 1
New York City*	N. Y.	- 2	- 4	0
Rochester *	"	+ 4	- 2	+ 5
Syracuse *	"	0	0	+ 3
Utica-Rome	"	- 1	- 9	- 1
Utica	"	- 4	- 9	- 3
Cities				
Bridgeport *	Conn.	+ 7	- 8	+ 1
Poughkeepsie	N. Y.	+10	- 6	+ 3
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		+ 3	- 2	+ 6
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	+ 9	- 2	+ 8
Trenton *	N. J.	+ 4	- 3	+ 4
Lancaster *	Pa.	+19	+ 1	+15
Philadelphia *	"	+ 3	- 2	+ 5
Reading *	"	+ 4	0	+ 9
Scranton	"	+ 5	- 6	+ 4
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton *	"	- 1	- 6	+ 2
City				
York *	Pa.	+ 2	- 5	+ 5

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Sept. 1959	Aug. 1959	9 mos. 1959
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		+ 5	+ 2	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	+10	+ 8	+ 9
Akron *	Ohio	+ 5	+ 1	+ 1
Canton *	"	+ 7	- 5	+ 6
Cincinnati *	"	+ 6	+ 3	+ 7
Cleveland *	"	+ 9	+ 3	+ 8
Downtown Cleveland	"	+ 7	+ 2	+ 4
Columbus *	"	+ 9	+ 5	+ 9
Springfield *	"	+ 7	+ 4	+ 9
Youngstown *	"	- 1	- 1	+ 7
Erie *	Pa.	+13	- 9	+ 6
Pittsburgh *	"	+ 1	+ 1	+ 6
Downtown Pit.	"	0	+ 1	+ 5
Wheeling *	W.Va.	-11	- 1	- 1
City				
Portsmouth *	Ohio	+ 6	+ 4	+13
RICHMOND DISTRICT		+ 3	- 1	+ 6
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington *	D. C.	+ 4	- 1	+ 7
Downtown Wash.	"	- 1	- 6	+ 1
Baltimore *	Md.	- 5	- 8	+ 2
Downtown Balto.	"	- 5	-12	- 4
Asheville *	N. C.	+ 8	+ 1	+ 9
Raleigh *	"	+ 2	+ 5	+ 8
Winston-Salem *	"	+ 5	+ 3	+12
Charleston *	S. C.	+ 2	+ 6	+ 9
Columbia *	"	+ 8	+ 4	+10
Greenville *	"	+ 8	0	+ 8
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	Va.	+ 1	- 4	+ 3
Richmond *	"	0	- 1	+ 3
Roanoke *	"	+ 7	+ 8	+13
Charleston *	W.Va.	+11	+ 4	+ 9
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown	Md.	0	-10	+ 2
Spartanburg	S. C.	+10	+15	+16
Lynchburg *	Va.	+12	+ 7	+17
Newport News	"	- 6	- 5	+ 6
Fairmont-Morgantown	W. Va.	+ 6	- 2	+ 5
Huntington *	"	0	+ 1	+ 8
Parkersburg	"	- 1	- 2	+ 4

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Sept. 1959	Aug. 1959	9 mos. 1959
ATLANTA DISTRICT		p+ 7	+ 6	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham *	Ala.	- 1	- 3	+ 3
Mobile	"	+ 6	+ 1	+ 5
Montgomery	"	+ 3	- 2	+ 5
Jacksonville*	Fla.	+28	+62	+21
Miami	"	+11	+ 9	+ 9
Downtown Miami	"	+11	+ 9	+ 6
Orlando	"	+11	+ 5	+12
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	+17	+19	+19
Atlanta*	Ga.	+ 7	+ 3	+ 5
Augusta	"	+20	+ 8	+14
Columbus	"	+ 3	- 6	- 1
Macon*	"	+ 8	- 3	+ 4
Savannah	"	- 3	- 5	- 1
Baton Rouge*	La.	- 6	- 1	+ 2
New Orleans*	"	+ 8	+ 6	+ 6
Jackson*	Miss.	+ 3	+ 5	+10
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	+ 4	+ 4	+ 9
Knoxville*	"	+10	+ 6	+ 9
Cities				
Daytona Beach	Fla.	+ 3	+ 2	+ 9
Rome	Ga.	+15	+ 6	+19
Meridian	Miss.	+ 8	0	+ 7
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	- 2	- 7	+ 3
Bristol	"	- 7	-13	0
CHICAGO DISTRICT		+ 6	r+ 2	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	+ 2	0	+ 4
Aurora	"	+ 5	- 1	+10
Joliet*	"	+ 7	+ 9	+ 9
Gary	Ind.	+ 7	+26	+37
Decatur*	Ill.	0	- 5	+ 9
Peoria*	"	+ 3	0	+11
Rockford	"	- 1	+12	+ 5
Springfield	"	+ 3	+ 5	+ 6
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	+10	+ 7	+13
Indianapolis*	"	+12	+ 1	+11
Muncie	"	- 1	- 5	+ 5
South Bend*	"	+ 5	+ 1	+ 9
Terre Haute*	"	+ 3	+ 5	+ 6
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2
Des Moines	"	+12	+ 5	+ 6
Dubuque	"	+11	+12	+ 9
Sioux City	"	+ 6	+ 5	+ 6
Waterloo	"	- 6	+ 7	+ 7
Detroit*	Mich.	+14	+ 5	+12
Flint*	"	+ 8	+ 6	+16
Grand Rapids*	"	+ 9	+ 2	+ 9
Jackson*	"	+10	+ 2	+10
Kalamazoo	"	+21	- 4	+ 6
Lansing*	"	+ 1	+ 2	+ 8
Saginaw	"	0	+ 2	+13
Green Bay	Wis.	+11	+ 7	+ 9
Madison	"	+ 6	+ 6	+ 6
Milwaukee*	"	+ 6	+10	+ 9

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Sept. 1959	Aug. 1959	9 mos. 1959
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	+ 2	- 5	+ 7
Battle Creek	Mich.	+ 1	- 5	+ 1
Muskegon	"	+14	+ 5	+12
Pontiac	"	+19	+ 4	+23
Port Huron	"	2/	-15	3/0
Appleton	Wis.	+ 3	+ 6	+ 9
Sheboygan	"	+11	+ 6	+ 9
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		+ 1	+ 2	+ 6
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	- 5	- 3	+ 2
Little Rock*	"	+ 3	- 1	+ 5
Evansville*	Ind.	+ 1	- 7	+ 3
Louisville*	Ky.	+ 1	+ 5	+ 6
Louisville City	"	- 1	+ 4	+ 4
Springfield	Mo.	+ 9	+ 7	+11
St. Louis*	"	+ 1	+ 1	+ 5
Memphis*	Tenn.	- 1	+ 7	+12
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	- 9	- 4	- 2
Paducah	Ky.	+ 4	+ 6	+12
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		+ 8	r+ 1	+ 6
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.-St. Paul*	Minn.	+10	+ 2	+ 6
Minneapolis*	"	+11	+ 1	+ 5
St. Paul*	"	+ 7	+ 5	+ 8
Sioux Falls	S. D.	+ 1	+ 4	+ 2
Cities				
Mankato	Minn.	+ 7	- 1	+ 6
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis	+ 8	r+ 9	+ 7
Great Falls	Mont.	- 1	- 5	+ 6
Grand Forks	N. D.	+11	+ 8	+ 6
La Crosse	Wis.	+ 6	+ 4	+ 4
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p+ 4	+ 3	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	+ 7	r+10	+ 8
Topeka	Kans.	+ 4	+ 3	+ 4
Wichita	"	- 3	- 4	+ 1
Kansas City	Mo.	+ 9	+ 2	+ 9
Downtown K.C.	"	+ 3	- 6	- 1
St. Joseph	"	+ 3	- 2	+ 4
Lincoln	Nebr.	+ 3	0	+ 4
Omaha	"	+10	+ 2	+ 7
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	+ 1	+ 3	+12
Oklahoma City	Okla.	- 3	+ 5	+ 7
Tulsa	"	+ 1	+ 2	+ 7
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+ 9	+ 4	+10
Hutchinson	Kans.	+ 1	- 3	+ 8
Joplin	Mo.	+ 1	- 2	0
Enid	Okla.	+ 8	- 1	+ 7

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Sept. 1959	Aug. 1959	9 mos. 1959
DALLAS DISTRICT		+ 3	+10	+ 9
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	+ 5	+ 3	+ 7
Corpus Christi	Tex.	+ 2	+ 1	+ 2
Dallas	"	+ 5	+14	+11
El Paso	"	- 4	+ 1	+ 4
Fort Worth	"	- 3	+ 1	+ 6
Houston	"	+ 8	+18	+12
San Antonio	"	0	+ 7	+ 4
Waco	"	- 3	+ 6	+ 9
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		p+10	+ 9	+11
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix*	Ariz.	+ 7	+ 5	+ 9
Fresno*	Calif.	+ 8	+10	+15
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	p+13	+12	+13
Downtown L.A.*	"	+ 6	+ 2	+ 4
Westside L.A.*	"	+ 9	+ 3	+ 6
Long Beach*	"	+ 5	+ 3	+ 5
Pasadena	"	+ 3	+13	+12
San Fernando Valley	"	+16	+15	+14
Riverside and San Bernardino	"	+ 1	+ 4	+ 8
Sacramento*	"	+ 9	+ 9	+18
San Diego*	"	+ 7	+10	+12
San Fran-Oakland*	"	+10	+ 1	+ 7
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.	"	+ 9	- 6	+ 6
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	+ 5	- 8	0
Downtown Oakland*	"	+ 5	-12	0
San Francisco*	"	+11	+ 5	+ 7
Vallejo	"	+ 3	- 2	+ 3
San Jose*	"	+20	+19	+20
Stockton*	"	+ 3	+ 6	+18
Portland*	Ore.	+ 9	+13	+11
Salt Lake City*	Utah	+ 7	+14	+11
Seattle*	Wash.	+ 6	+ 5	+ 7
Seattle	"	+ 5	+ 5	+ 6
Everett	"	+17	+ 9	+10
Spokane*	"	p+ 4	+ 7	+ 5
Tacoma*	"	+ 8	+ 5	+ 9
Cities				
Tucson	Ariz.	p+12	+ 6	+10
Bakersfield*	Calif.	+10	+11	+11
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	+ 1	+ 4	+ 6
Idaho Falls	"	- 1	+ 5	+ 4
Twin Falls	"	+ 1	+13	+ 4
Eugene	Ore.	+42	+34	+30
Salem	"	+19	+19	+17
Bellingham	Wash.	+10	+ 3	+ 4
Walla Walla*	"	- 1	+ 3	+ 2
Yakima*	"	0	- 8	+ 1

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available. 3/ Eight months 1959.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.7.2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 1, 1959.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
OCTOBER 1959

Department store sales advanced 1 per cent in October after seasonal adjustment. The index for the month is estimated at 144 per cent of the 1947-49 average compared with 143 in September and 135 in October a year ago.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1959		1958	1959		1958
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Boston	130	124	125	132	132	127
New York	133	129	128	141	r132	135
Philadelphia	141	137	r139	144	140	r142
Cleveland	135	135	r129	139	135	r126
Richmond	p158	149	151	p166	156	158
Atlanta	p177	180	r166	p186	173	r175
Chicago	p135	132	122	142	138	129
St. Louis	138	146	131	151	144	144
Minneapolis	130	r137	123	150	146	142
Kansas City	p155	154	144	p162	155	r150
Dallas	170	167	159	177	160	165
San Francisco	p153	154	141	p154	154	142
United States	p144	143	135	p150	145	r140

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description and monthly indexes for the period from January 1947 to October 1957 see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1352. Data prior to 1947 may be obtained from the Board's Division of Research and Statistics. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Oct. 1959	Sept. 1959	10 mos. 1959
UNITED STATES		p+ 7	+ 5	+ 7
BOSTON DISTRICT		+ 4	+ 4	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	+ 5	- 1	+ 1
Boston	Mass.	+ 5	+ 2	+ 4
Downtown Boston*	"	+ 3	0	- 1
Suburban Boston	"	+ 7	+ 5	+11
Cambridge	"	+13	0	+ 5
Quincy	"	+ 3	- 1	+10
Lowell	"	+ 4	0	- 3
Springfield-Holyoke	"	+ 1	- 1	+ 5
Springfield	"	- 1	- 3	+ 5
Worcester*	"	+ 4	+ 4	- 5
NEW YORK DISTRICT		+ 4	+ 3	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N.Y.	+ 1	+ 1	+ 3
Schenectady	"	+ 4	+ 7	+ 3
Binghamton	"	- 2	+ 7	+ 1
Buffalo	"	+ 8	+ 2	+ 4
Buffalo*	"	+ 4	- 4	+ 1
Niagara Falls	"	+17	+ 7	+ 8
New York-N.E.New Jersey		+ 5	+ 3	+ 3
Newark*	N.J.	- 1	+ 2	0
New York City*	N.Y.	- 1	- 2	0
Rochester*	"	+ 6	+ 4	+ 5
Syracuse*	"	+ 7	0	+ 3
Utica-Rome	"	+ 5	- 1	- 1
Utica	"	+ 6	- 4	- 2
Cities				
Bridgeport*	Conn.	+ 5	+ 7	+ 2
Poughkeepsie	N.Y.	+ 1	+10	+ 3
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		+ 1	+ 3	+ 5
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	+ 7	+ 9	+ 8
Trenton*	N.J.	+ 1	+ 4	+ 4
Lancaster*	Pa.	+ 6	+19	+14
Philadelphia*	"	- 1	+ 3	+ 5
Reading*	"	+ 7	+ 4	+ 9
Scranton	"	+ 2	+ 5	+ 3
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton*	"	+ 6	- 1	+ 2
City				
York*	Pa.	+10	+ 2	+ 4

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Oct. 1959	Sept. 1959	10 mos. 1959
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		+11	+ 5	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	+10	+10	+ 9
Akron*	Ohio	+ 3	+ 5	+ 1
Canton*	"	+ 3	+ 7	+ 6
Cincinnati*	"	+ 9	+ 6	+ 7
Cleveland*	"	+15	+ 9	+ 9
Downtown Cleve.	"	+14	+ 7	+ 5
Columbus*	"	+ 9	+ 9	+ 9
Springfield*	"	+13	+ 7	+ 9
Youngstown*	"	0	- 1	+ 6
Erie*	Pa.	- 7	+13	+ 4
Pittsburgh*	"	+ 7	+ 1	+ 6
Downtown Pit.	"	+ 7	0	+ 6
Wheeling*	W.Va.	- 4	-11	- 2
City				
Portsmouth*	Ohio	- 3	+ 6	+11
RICHMOND DISTRICT		p+ 5	+ 3	+ 6
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington*	D.C.	p+10	+ 4	+ 8
Downtown Wash.	"	p 0	- 1	+ 1
Baltimore*	Md.	+ 1	- 5	+ 2
Downtown Balto.	"	- 7	- 5	- 7
Asheville*	N.C.	+10	+ 8	+ 9
Raleigh*	"	+ 4	+ 2	+ 8
Winston-Salem*	"	+ 7	+ 5	+11
Charleston*	S.C.	+ 7	+ 2	+ 9
Columbia*	"	+16	+ 8	+11
Greenville*	"	+ 8	+ 8	+ 8
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	Va.	- 1	+ 1	+ 3
Richmond*	"	+ 1	0	+ 3
Roanoke*	"	+ 6	+ 7	+12
Charleston*	W.Va.	+ 4	+11	+ 8
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown	Md.	+ 1	0	+ 2
Spartanburg	S.C.	+10	+10	+16
Lynchburg*	Va.	+12	+12	+17
Newport News	"	2/	- 6	3/+ 6
Fairmont-Morgantown	W.Va.	+ 5	+ 6	+ 5
Huntington*	"	+ 7	0	+ 8
Parkersburg	"	+ 3	- 1	+ 4

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Oct. 1959	Sept. 1959	10 mos. 1959
ATLANTA DISTRICT		p+ 6	+ 7	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	- 5	- 1	+ 2
Mobile	"	+ 7	+ 6	+ 6
Montgomery	"	+ 9	+ 3	+ 5
Jacksonville*	Fla.	+12	+28	+19
Miami	"	+ 6	+11	+ 8
Downtown Miami	"	+ 5	+11	+ 6
Orlando	"	+ 4	+11	+11
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	p+13	+17	+18
Atlanta*	Ga.	+10	+ 7	+ 6
Central Atlanta	"	- 9	- 9	- 1
Augusta	"	+21	+20	+15
Columbus	"	p+ 8	+ 3	0
Macon*	"	+ 3	+ 8	+ 4
Savannah	"	+ 2	- 3	- 1
Baton Rouge*	La.	p+ 2	- 6	+ 2
New Orleans*	"	p+ 4	+ 8	+ 6
Jackson*	Miss.	p+ 1	+ 3	+ 8
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	+ 5	+ 4	+ 8
Knoxville*	"	+ 9	+10	+ 9
Cities				
Daytona Beach	Fla.	p- 6	+ 3	+ 7
Rome	Ga.	+ 9	+15	+17
Meridian	Miss.	+ 1	+ 8	+ 6
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	+ 1	r+ 3	+ 4
Bristol	"	- 7	- 7	0
CHICAGO DISTRICT		p+10	+ 6	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	+ 6	+ 2	+ 4
Aurora	"	+14	+ 5	+10
Joliet*	"	+ 9	+ 7	+ 9
Gary	Ind.	2/	+ 7	3/ +37
Decatur*	Ill.	+ 6	0	+ 9
Peoria*	"	+11	+ 3	+11
Rockford	"	+ 4	- 1	+ 5
Springfield	"	+ 5	+ 3	+ 5
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	+11	+10	+13
Indianapolis*	"	+ 7	+12	+10
Muncie	"	+ 7	- 1	+ 6
South Bend*	"	+11	+ 5	+10
Terre Haute*	"	+ 8	+ 3	+ 6
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	+ 9	+ 2	+ 3
Des Moines	"	+11	+12	+ 7
Dubuque	"	+19	+11	+10
Sioux City	"	+ 4	+ 6	+ 6
Waterloo	"	+ 5	- 6	+ 7
Detroit*	Mich.	+20	+14	+14
Flint*	"	+11	+ 8	+15
Grand Rapids*	"	+ 7	+ 9	+ 9
Jackson*	"	+13	+10	+11
Kalamazoo	"	+10	+21	+ 6
Lansing*	"	+ 3	+ 1	+ 7
Saginaw	"	+ 4	0	+12
Green Bay	Wis.	+12	+11	+ 9
Madison	"	+10	+ 6	+ 6
Milwaukee*	"	+20	+ 6	+10

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Oct. 1959	Sept. 1959	10 mos. 1959
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	+ 8	+ 2	+ 7
Battle Creek	Mich.	+15	+ 1	+ 2
Muskegon	"	+18	+14	+13
Pontiac	"	+20	+19	+22
Appleton	Wis.	+15	+ 3	+10
Sheboygan	"	+10	+11	+ 9
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		+ 5	+ 1	+ 6
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	- 4	- 5	+ 1
Little Rock*	"	+ 4	+ 3	+ 5
Evansville*	Ind.	- 1	+ 1	+ 3
Louisville*	Ky.	+ 3	+ 1	+ 6
Louisville City	"	+ 1	- 1	+ 3
Springfield	Mo.	+16	+ 9	+12
St. Louis*	"	+ 5	+ 1	+ 5
Memphis*	Tenn.	+11	- 1	+12
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	- 9	- 9	- 3
Paducah	Ky.	+ 4	+ 4	+11
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		+ 6	+ 8	+ 6
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.-St. Paul*	Minn.	+ 8	+10	+ 6
Minneapolis*	"	+ 7	+11	+ 5
St. Paul*	"	+11	+ 7	+ 8
Sioux Falls	S. D.	+ 7	+ 1	+ 3
Cities				
Mankato	Minn.	+ 7	+ 7	+ 6
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis	+10	+ 8	+ 8
Great Falls	Mont.	- 1	- 1	+ 5
Grand Forks	N. D.	+ 6	+11	+ 6
La Crosse	Wis.	+ 7	+ 6	+ 5
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p+ 8	+ 4	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	+12	+ 7	+ 9
Topeka	Kans.	+11	+ 4	+ 5
Wichita	"	+ 1	- 3	+ 1
Kansas City	Mo.	+11	+ 9	+ 9
Downtown K. C.	"	- 1	+ 3	- 1
St. Joseph	"	+ 6	+ 3	+ 4
Lincoln	Nebr.	+ 6	+ 3	+ 4
Omaha	"	+ 9	+10	+ 7
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	+ 4	r- 2	+11
Oklahoma City	Okla.	+ 8	- 3	+ 7
Tulsa	"	+ 3	+ 1	+ 7
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+ 3	+ 9	+ 9
Hutchinson	Kans.	+ 4	+ 1	+ 7
Joplin	Mo.	-10	+ 1	- 1
Enid	Okla.	+ 6	+ 8	+ 7

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Oct. 1959	Sept. 1959	10 mos 1959
DALLAS DISTRICT		+ 7	+ 3	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	+ 5	+ 5	+ 7
Corpus Christi	Tex.	0	+ 2	+ 2
Dallas	"	+14	+ 5	+12
El Paso	"	- 1	- 4	+ 3
Fort Worth	"	+ 3	- 3	+ 6
Houston	"	+10	+ 8	+12
San Antonio	"	+ 2	0	+ 4
Waco	"	- 1	- 3	+ 7
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		p+ 8	+10	+11
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix*	Ariz.	0	+ 7	+ 8
Fresno*	Calif.	+11	+ 8	+14
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	p+11	+13	+13
Downtown L.A.*	"	+ 8	+ 6	+ 4
Westside L.A.*	"	+10	+ 9	+ 7
Long Beach*	"	+ 2	+ 5	+ 4
Pasadena	"	+ 4	+ 3	+11
San Fernando Valley	"	+11	+16	+14
Riverside and San Bernardino	"	+ 3	+ 1	+ 8
Sacramento*	"	+ 7	+ 9	+17
San Diego*	"	+12	+ 7	+12
San Fran-Oakland*	"	+ 9	+10	+ 7
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.	"	+14	+ 9	+ 7
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	- 2	+ 5	0
Downtown Oakland*	"	- 3	+ 5	0
San Francisco*	"	+ 8	+11	+ 7
Vallejo	"	- 6	+ 3	+ 2
San Jose*	"	+15	+20	+20
Stockton*	"	- 1	+ 3	+15
Portland*	Ore.	+ 8	+ 9	+11
Salt Lake City*	Utah	p+ 1	+ 7	+10
Seattle*	Wash.	+ 3	+ 6	+ 6
Seattle	"	+ 3	+ 5	+ 6
Everett	"	+ 6	+17	+ 9
Spokane*	"	+ 3	+ 4	+ 5
Tacoma*	"	- 1	+ 8	+ 7
Cities				
Tucson	Ariz.	+ 8	+12	+10
Bakersfield*	Calif.	+12	+10	+12
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	- 2	+ 1	+ 5
Idaho Falls	"	+ 2	- 1	+ 4
Twin Falls	"	- 3	+ 1	+ 3
Eugene	Ore.	+26	+42	+30
Salem	"	+15	+19	+17
Bellingham	Wash.	0	+10	+ 3
Walla Walla*	"	2/	- 1	3/+ 2
Yakima*	"	p- 8	0	0

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available. 3/ 9 mos. 1959.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

L.W.D.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.7.2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 31, 1959.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
NOVEMBER 1959

Seasonally adjusted department store sales advanced slightly further in November. The November index is estimated at 145 per cent of the 1947-49 average compared with 144 in October and 137 in November 1958.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1959		1958	1959		1958
	November	October	Nov.	November	October	Nov.
Boston	126	130	122	154	r131	149
New York	132	133	125	169	141	160
Philadelphia	140	141	r136	183	144	r178
Cleveland	138	135	125	170	139	154
Richmond	153	158	r148	190	166	r185
Atlanta	p187	178	r172	p217	186	r200
Chicago	p134	135	125	p164	142	154
St. Louis	p146	138	133	p177	151	161
Minneapolis	128	130	130	147	150	150
Kansas City	p154	155	r150	p179	161	r174
Dallas	p182	170	r167	p208	177	190
San Francisco	p156	153	r150	p181	154	173
United States	p145	144	137	p176	150	166

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description and monthly indexes for the period from January 1947 to October 1957 see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1352. Data prior to 1947 may be obtained from the Board's Division of Research and Statistics. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Nov. 1959	Oct. 1959	11 mos. 1959
UNITED STATES		p+ 6	+ 7	+ 7
BOSTON DISTRICT		+ 4	+ 4	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	0	+ 5	+ 1
Boston	Mass.	+ 4	+ 5	+ 4
Downtown Boston*	"	+ 4	+ 3	- 1
Suburban Boston	"	+ 4	+ 7	+10
Cambridge	"	+ 7	+13	+ 5
Quincy	"	+ 9	+ 3	+10
Lowell	"	- 6	+ 4	- 3
Springfield-Holyoke	"	+ 2	+ 1	+ 4
Springfield	"	+ 2	- 1	+ 4
Worcester*	"	+ 4	+ 4	- 4
NEW YORK DISTRICT		+ 6	+ 4	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N.Y.	- 1	+ 1	+ 2
Schenectady	"	- 2	+ 4	+ 3
Binghamton	"	- 1	- 2	+ 1
Buffalo	"	+ 7	+ 8	+ 4
Buffalo*	"	+ 3	+ 4	+ 1
Niagara Falls	"	+15	+17	+ 8
New York-N.E. New Jersey		+ 7	+ 5	+ 3
Newark*	N.J.	+ 1	- 1	+ 1
New York City*	N.Y.	+ 2	- 1	0
Rochester*	"	+ 8	+ 6	+ 5
Syracuse*	"	+ 2	+ 7	+ 3
Utica-Rome	"	- 1	+ 5	- 1
Utica	"	- 3	+ 6	- 2
Cities				
Bridgeport*	Conn.	+ 6	+ 5	+ 2
Poughkeepsie	N.Y.	+ 7	+ 1	+ 3
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		+ 3	+ 1	+ 5
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	+ 8	+ 7	+ 8
Trenton*	N.J.	+ 3	+ 1	+ 4
Lancaster*	Pa.	+ 6	+ 6	+13
Philadelphia*	"	+ 2	- 1	+ 4
Reading*	"	- 5	+ 7	+ 7
Scranton	"	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton*	"	+ 4	+ 6	+ 2
City				
York*	Pa.	+ 3	+10	+ 5

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Nov. 1959	Oct. 1959	11 mos. 1959
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		+10	+11	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	+ 8	+10	+ 9
Akron*	Ohio	+10	+ 3	+ 2
Canton*	"	+ 4	+ 3	+ 6
Cincinnati*	"	+13	+ 9	+ 8
Cleveland*	"	+12	+15	+ 9
Downtown Cleve.	"	+11	+14	+ 6
Columbus*	"	+14	+ 9	+ 9
Springfield*	"	+12	+13	+10
Youngstown*	"	+ 5	0	+ 6
Erie*	Pa.	+ 3	- 7	+ 4
Pittsburgh*	"	+11	+ 7	+ 7
Downtown Pit.	"	+11	+ 7	+ 6
Wheeling*	W.Va.	+ 5	- 4	- 1
City				
Portsmouth*	Ohio	+ 9	- 3	+11
RICHMOND DISTRICT		+ 3	+ 5	+ 6
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington*	D.C.	+ 4	+10	+ 7
Downtown Wash.	"	0	0	+ 1
Baltimore*	Md.	- 4	+ 1	+ 1
Downtown Balto.	"	-10	- 7	- 7
Asheville*	N.C.	+16	+10	+10
Raleigh*	"	+ 5	+ 4	+ 7
Winston-Salem*	"	+ 6	+ 7	+11
Charleston*	S.C.	+ 9	+ 7	+ 9
Columbia*	"	+ 9	+16	+11
Greenville*	"	+13	+ 8	+ 9
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	Va.	- 4	- 1	+ 2
Richmond*	"	+ 4	+ 1	+ 3
Roanoke*	"	+ 3	+ 6	+11
Charleston*	W.Va.	+ 3	+ 4	+ 8
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown	Md.	- 4	+ 1	+ 2
Spartanburg	S.C.	0	+10	+14
Lynchburg*	Va.	+ 9	+12	+16
Newport News	"	-11	- 7	+ 2
Fairmont-Morgantown	W.Va.	+ 8	+ 5	+ 6
Huntington*	"	+ 4	+ 7	+ 7
Parkersburg	"	+ 1	+ 3	+ 4

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Nov. 1959	Oct. 1959	11 mos. 1959
ATLANTA DISTRICT		p+ 9	+ 7	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	0	- 5	+ 2
Mobile	"	- 2	+ 7	+ 5
Montgomery	"	p+ 6	+ 9	+ 5
Jacksonville*	Fla.	+34	+12	+21
Miami	"	+16	+ 6	+ 9
Downtown Miami	"	+15	+ 5	+ 7
Orlando	"	p+ 8	+ 4	+11
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	p+22	+15	+19
Atlanta*	Ga.	+11	+10	+ 6
Central Atlanta	"	- 7	- 9	- 1
Augusta	"	+19	+21	+16
Columbus	"	p+ 4	+ 9	0
Macon*	"	+ 3	+ 3	+ 4
Savannah	"	+ 5	+ 2	0
Baton Rouge*	La.	p- 3	+ 3	+ 1
New Orleans*	"	p+ 7	+ 4	+ 6
Jackson*	Miss.	p+ 3	+ 2	+ 8
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	+ 2	+ 5	+ 8
Knoxville*	"	+ 8	+ 9	+ 9
Cities				
Daytona Beach	Fla.	p+ 4	- 5	+ 7
Rome	Ga.	+ 4	+ 9	+16
Meridian	Miss.	+ 6	+ 1	+ 6
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	- 1	+ 1	+ 3
Bristol	"	- 9	- 7	- 1
CHICAGO DISTRICT		p+ 6	+10	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	+ 4	+ 6	+ 4
Aurora	"	+ 3	+14	+ 9
Joliet*	"	+12	+ 9	+ 9
Decatur*	"	- 2	+ 6	+ 7
Peoria*	"	+ 7	+11	+10
Rockford	"	+ 2	+ 4	+ 5
Springfield	"	+ 7	+ 5	+ 6
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	+ 6	+11	+12
Indianapolis*	"	+13	+ 7	+10
Muncie	"	+ 4	+ 7	+ 5
South Bend*	"	+ 7	+11	+ 9
Terre Haute*	"	+12	+ 8	+ 7
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	- 4	+ 9	+ 2
Des Moines	"	+19	+11	+ 8
Dubuque	"	2/	+19 3/	+10
Sioux City	"	- 7	+ 4	+ 4
Waterloo	"	0	+ 5	+ 6
Detroit*	Mich.	+12	+20	+14
Flint*	"	- 4	+11	+13
Grand Rapids*	"	+11	+ 7	+ 9
Jackson*	"	+16	+13	+11
Kalamazoo	"	+11	+10	+ 7
Lansing*	"	0	+ 3	+ 6
Saginaw	"	- 4	+ 4	+10
Green Bay	Wis.	+ 4	+12	+ 9
Madison	"	+ 5	+10	+ 6
Milwaukee*	"	+12	+20	+10

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Nov. 1959	Oct. 1959	11 mos. 1959
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	- 4	+ 8	+ 6
Battle Creek	Mich.	+15	+15	+ 3
Muskegon	"	+12	+18	+13
Pontiac	"	2/	+20 3/	+22
Appleton	Wis.	+ 7	+15	+ 9
Sheboygan	"	+13	+10	+10
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		p+10	+ 5	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	- 6	- 4	0
Little Rock*	"	+ 9	+ 4	+ 5
Evansville*	Ind.	+ 5	- 1	+ 3
Louisville*	Ky.	+ 8	+ 3	+ 6
Louisville City	"	+ 6	+ 1	+ 4
Springfield	Mo.	+10	+16	+12
St. Louis*	"	p+12	+ 5	+ 5
Memphis*	Tenn.	p+15	+11	+13
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	- 2	- 9	- 3
Paducah	Ky.	+ 6	+ 4	+11
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		- 2	+ 6	+ 5
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.-St. Paul*	Minn.	0	+ 8	+ 5
Minneapolis*	"	+ 1	r+ 6	+ 4
St. Paul*	"	- 1	+11	+ 7
Sioux Falls	S.D.	- 9	+ 7	+ 2
Cities				
Mankato	Minn.	- 7	r+10	+ 5
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis	0	+10	+ 7
Great Falls	Mont.	-14	- 1	+ 3
Grand Forks	N.D.	+ 1	+ 6	+ 5
La Crosse	Wis.	- 2	+ 7	+ 4
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p+ 3	+ 8	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	+ 5	+12	+ 8
Topeka	Kans.	0	+11	+ 4
Wichita	"	- 3	+ 1	0
Kansas City	Mo.-Kans.	+ 5	r+12	+ 9
Downtown K.C.	"	+ 4	- 1	- 1
St. Joseph	"	0	+ 6	+ 4
Lincoln	Nebr.	- 1	+ 6	+ 4
Omaha	"	+ 8	+ 9	+ 7
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	- 3	+ 4	+ 9
Oklahoma City	Okla.	+ 1	+ 8	+ 7
Tulsa	"	+ 8	+ 3	+ 7
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	- 4	+ 3	+ 7
Hutchinson	Kans.	- 2	r+ 3	+ 6
Joplin	Mo.	+ 8	r- 9	0
Enid	Okla.	+ 3	+ 6	+ 6

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Nov. 1959	Oct. 1959	11 mos. 1959
DALLAS DISTRICT		p+ 9	+ 7	+ 9
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	+ 5	+ 5	+ 6
Corpus Christi	Tex.	+ 8	0	+ 3
Dallas	"	+14	+14	+12
El Paso	"	- 3	- 1	+ 3
Fort Worth	"	+ 5	+ 3	+ 6
Houston	"	+16	+10	+12
San Antonio	"	+ 8	+ 2	+ 5
Waco	"	+ 5	- 1	+ 7
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		p+ 4	+ 8	+10
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix *	Ariz.	2/	0	3/ + 8
Fresno *	Calif.	+ 6	+11	+13
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	p+ 6	+11	+12
Downtown L.A.*	"	+ 2	+ 8	+ 4
Westside L.A.*	"	p+ 2	+10	+ 6
Long Beach *	"	- 6	+ 2	+ 3
Pasadena	"	+ 9	+ 4	+11
San Fernando Valley	"	+11	+11	+14
Riverside and San Bernardino	"	+ 1	+ 3	+ 7
Sacramento*	"	+ 5	+ 7	+15
San Diego *	"	p+ 3	r+11	+11
San Fran-Oakland *	"	+ 5	+ 9	+ 7
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.	"	+ 9	+14	+ 7
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	- 3	- 2	- 1
Downtown Oakland*	"	+ 1	- 3	0
San Francisco *	"	+ 2	+ 8	+ 6
Vallejo	"	- 1	- 6	+ 2
San Jose *	"	+14	+15	+19
Stockton *	"	- 4	- 1	+13
Portland *	Ore.	+ 8	+ 8	+11
Salt Lake City *	Utah	p+ 2	+ 6	+ 9
Seattle *	Wash.	0	+ 3	+ 5
Seattle	"	0	+ 3	+ 5
Everett	"	- 5	+ 6	+ 8
Spokane *	"	0	+ 3	+ 4
Tacoma *	"	- 4	- 1	+ 6
Cities				
Tucson	Ariz.	+ 2	+ 8	+ 9
Bakersfield *	Calif.	+ 2	+12	+10
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	- 5	- 2	+ 4
Idaho Falls	"	- 4	+ 2	+ 3
Twin Falls	"	- 9	- 3	+ 2
Eugene	Ore.	+22	+26	+29
Salem	"	+10	+15	+16
Bellingham	Wash.	- 2	0	+ 3
Walla Walla *	"	+ 9	- 5	+ 2
Yakima *	"	0	- 8	0

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available. 3/ Ten months 1959.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.7.2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
February 1, 1960.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
DECEMBER 1959

Department store sales in December were the highest on record for the month as the seasonally adjusted index advanced 3 per cent further to 149 per cent of the 1947-49 average. This index level was 4 per cent above the previous December record of 143 established in 1958. Total sales during 1959 reached a new high, 7 per cent above the 1958 level.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)						Average for year	
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted				
	1959		1958	1959		1958	1959	1958
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.		
Boston	p138	r127	132	p251	154	240	p126	122
New York	138	r133	133	245	r170	235	p131	127
Philadelphia	142	140	r140	255	183	r250	p139	133
Cleveland	144	138	139	252	170	244	p136	127
Richmond	158	153	156	290	190	286	p156	149
Atlanta	p188	187	r178	p324	217	r307	p181	r169
Chicago	p138	134	134	p234	164	228	p134	125
St. Louis	p143	149	r143	p250	177	250	p144	137
Minneapolis	137	128	136	229	147	227	p134	128
Kansas City	p154	154	151	p266	179	261	p155	146
Dallas	168	182	160	291	208	r276	p172	159
San Francisco	p158	156	148	p281	180	r263	p156	r143
United States	p149	145	143	p261	176	251	p144	136

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description and monthly indexes for the period from January 1947 to October 1957 see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1352. Data prior to 1947 may be obtained from the Board's Division of Research and Statistics. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Dec. 1959	Nov. 1959	Year 1959
UNITED STATES		p+ 4	+ 6	+ 7
BOSTON DISTRICT		p+ 4	+ 4	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	- 2	0	0
Boston	Mass.	+ 5	+ 4	+ 4
Downtown Boston*	"	+ 3	+ 4	0
Suburban Boston	"	+ 7	+ 4	+10
Cambridge	"	+ 6	+ 7	+ 5
Quincy	"	+ 4	+ 9	+ 9
Lowell	"	- 3	- 6	- 3
Springfield-Holyoke	"	+ 2	+ 2	+ 4
Springfield	"	+ 2	+ 2	+ 4
Worcester*	"	+ 6	+ 4	- 2
NEW YORK DISTRICT		+ 5	+ 6	+ 4
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N.Y.	+ 3	- 1	+ 2
Schenectady	"	+ 3	- 2	+ 3
Binghamton	"	+ 1	- 1	+ 1
Buffalo	"	+ 2	+ 7	+ 4
Buffalo*	"	- 2	+ 3	+ 1
Niagara Falls	"	+ 4	+15	+ 8
New York-N.E. New Jersey		+ 6	+ 7	+ 4
Newark*	N.J.	- 2	+ 1	0
New York City*	N.Y.	+ 2	r+ 3	0
Rochester*	"	+ 2	+ 8	+ 5
Syracuse*	"	+ 2	+ 2	+ 3
Utica-Rome	"	- 3	- 1	- 1
Utica	"	- 4	- 3	- 2
Cities				
Bridgeport*	Conn.	+ 5	+ 6	+ 3
Poughkeepsie	N.Y.	+ 3	+ 7	+ 3
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		+ 2	+ 3	+ 4
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	+ 3	+ 8	+ 7
Trenton*	N.J.	+ 4	+ 3	+ 4
Lancaster*	Pa.	+ 6	+ 6	+12
Philadelphia*	"	+ 1	+ 2	+ 4
Reading*	"	0	- 5	+ 6
Scranton	"	0	+ 1	+ 3
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton*	"	+ 2	+ 4	+ 2
City				
York*	Pa.	- 1	+ 3	+ 4

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Dec. 1959	Nov. 1959	Year 1959
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		+ 3	+10	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	- 1	+ 8	+ 7
Akron*	Ohio	+ 3	+10	+ 2
Canton*	"	+ 2	+ 4	+ 5
Cincinnati*	"	+ 3	+13	+ 7
Cleveland*	"	+ 7	+12	+ 9
Downtown Cleve.	"	+ 3	+11	+ 6
Columbus*	"	+ 4	+14	+ 9
Springfield*	"	+ 9	+12	+10
Youngstown*	"	+ 3	+ 5	+ 6
Erie*	Pa.	+ 3	+ 3	+ 4
Pittsburgh*	"	+ 3	+11	+ 6
Downtown Pit.	"	+ 1	+11	+ 5
Wheeling*	W.Va.	- 6	+ 5	- 2
City				
Portsmouth*	Ohio	+ 5	+ 9	+10
RICHMOND DISTRICT		+ 1	+ 3	+ 5
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington*	D.C.	+ 1	+ 4	+ 6
Downtown Wash.	"	- 3	0	0
Baltimore*	Md.	- 4	- 4	0
Downtown Balto.	"	-11	-10	- 8
Asheville*	N.C.	+14	+16	+11
Raleigh*	"	+ 7	+ 5	+ 7
Winston-Salem*	"	+ 6	+ 6	+10
Charleston*	S.C.	+ 4	+ 9	+ 8
Columbia*	"	+10	+ 9	+11
Greenville*	"	+ 4	+13	+ 8
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	Va.	0	- 4	+ 2
Richmond*	"	+ 1	+ 4	+ 3
Roanoke*	"	+ 7	+ 3	+10
Charleston*	W.Va.	- 3	+ 3	+ 6
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown	Md.	- 6	- 4	0
Spartanburg	S.C.	+ 4	0	+12
Lynchburg*	Va.	+ 5	+ 9	+14
Newport News	"	- 8	-11	+ 1
Fairmont-Morgantown	W.Va.	+ 4	+ 8	+ 5
Huntington*	"	0	+ 4	+ 6
Parkersburg	"	- 2	+ 1	+ 3

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Dec. 1959	Nov. 1959	Year 1959
ATLANTA DISTRICT		p+ 6	+ 9	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	- 2	0	+ 1
Mobile	"	0	- 2	+ 4
Montgomery	"	+ 2	+ 7	+ 5
Jacksonville*	Fla.	+22	+34	+21
Miami	"	+10	+16	+ 9
Downtown Miami	"	+ 7	+15	+ 7
Orlando	"	p+ 5	+ 8	+10
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	p+17	+22	+19
Atlanta*	Ga.	+ 8	+11	+ 7
Central Atlanta	"	-12	- 7	- 3
Augusta	"	+19	+19	+16
Columbus	"	p+ 3	+ 4	+ 1
Macon*	"	+ 4	+ 3	+ 4
Savannah	"	- 3	+ 5	- 1
Baton Rouge*	La.	p- 1	- 3	+ 1
New Orleans*	"	p+ 3	+ 7	+ 6
Jackson*	Miss.	p 0	+ 3	+ 7
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	+ 2	+ 2	+ 7
Knoxville*	"	+ 6	+ 8	+ 8
Cities				
Daytona Beach	Fla.	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6
Rome	Ga.	+ 8	+ 4	+15
Meridian	Miss.	+ 3	+ 6	+ 6
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	2/	- 1 3/	+ 3
Bristol	"	2/	- 9 3/	- 1
CHICAGO DISTRICT		p+ 3	+ 6	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	p 0	+ 4	+ 3
Aurora	"	+ 5	+ 3	+ 9
Joliet*	"	+ 4	+12	+ 8
Decatur*	Ill.	- 1	- 2	+ 6
Peoria*	"	+ 2	+ 7	+ 9
Rockford	"	- 3	+ 2	+ 4
Springfield	"	- 1	+ 7	+ 5
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	+13	+ 6	+12
Indianapolis*	"	+ 3	+13	+ 9
Muncie	"	- 2	+ 4	+ 4
South Bend*	"	- 1	+ 7	+ 8
Terre Haute*	"	0	+12	+ 6
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	- 1	- 4	+ 2
Des Moines	"	+14	+19	+ 9
Sioux City	"	- 4	- 7	+ 3
Waterloo	"	- 4	0	+ 4
Detroit*	Mich.	+ 7	+12	+13
Flint*	"	- 8	- 4	+ 9
Grand Rapids*	"	+ 3	+11	+ 8
Jackson*	"	+ 4	+16	+10
Kalamazoo	"	+ 7	+11	+ 7
Lansing*	"	- 3	0	+ 5
Saginaw	"	- 5	- 4	+ 8
Green Bay	Wis.	+ 3	+ 4	+ 8
Madison	"	- 3	+ 5	+ 5
Milwaukee*	"	+ 7	+12	+10

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Dec. 1959	Nov. 1959	Year 1959
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	- 3	- 4	+ 4
Battle Creek	Mich.	+ 2	+15	+ 3
Muskegon	"	+ 5	+12	+11
Appleton	Wis.	+ 2	+ 7	+ 8
Sheboygan	"	+ 4	+13	+ 9
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		p 0	+10	+ 6
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	- 6	- 6	- 1
Little Rock*	"	+ 2	+ 9	+ 5
Evansville*	Ind.	- 4	+ 5	+ 2
Louisville*	Ky.	p- 3	+ 8	+ 4
Louisville City	"	p- 4	+ 6	+ 2
Springfield	Mo.	+ 6	+10	+11
St. Louis*	"	p+ 1	+12	+ 5
Memphis*	Tenn.	p+ 2	+15	+11
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	- 2	- 2	- 2
Paducah	Ky.	0	+ 6	+ 9
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		+ 1	r- 1	+ 5
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.-St. Paul*	Minn.	+ 3	0	+ 5
Minneapolis*	"	+ 3	+ 1	+ 4
St. Paul*	"	+ 4	- 1	+ 7
Sioux Falls	S.D.	- 4	- 9	+ 1
Cities				
Mankato	Minn.	- 5	- 7	+ 4
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis.	- 1	0	+ 6
Great Falls	Mont.	- 6	-14	+ 2
Grand Forks	N.D.	+ 3	+ 1	+ 5
La Crosse	Wis.	- 1	- 2	+ 3
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p+ 2	+ 3	+ 6
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	+ 4	+ 5	+ 8
Topeka	Kans.	- 2	0	+ 3
Wichita	"	- 4	- 3	0
Kansas City	Mo.	+ 4	+ 5	+ 8
Downtown K.C.	"	0	+ 4	- 1
St. Joseph	"	- 4	0	+ 2
Lincoln	Nebr.	- 2	- 1	+ 3
Omaha	"	+ 5	+ 8	+ 7
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	+ 6	- 3	+ 9
Oklahoma City	Okla.	+ 2	+ 1	+ 6
Tulsa	"	+ 4	+ 8	+ 6
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+ 8	- 4	+ 7
Hutchinson	Kans.	0	- 2	+ 5
Joplin	Mo.	- 4	+ 8	- 1
Enid	Okla.	+ 1	+ 3	+ 6

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Dec. 1959	Nov. 1959	Year 1959
DALLAS DISTRICT		+ 5	+ 9	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	+ 1	+ 5	+ 6
Corpus Christi	Tex.	+ 2	+ 8	+ 3
Dallas	"	+10	+14	+12
El Paso	"	- 4	- 3	+ 2
Fort Worth	"	0	+ 5	+ 5
Houston	"	+ 9	+16	+12
San Antonio	"	0	+ 8	+ 4
Waco	"	0	+ 5	+ 6
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		p+ 7	+ 4	+ 9
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix *	Ariz.	+ 2	- 1	+ 6
Fresno *	Calif.	+ 8	+ 6	+13
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	+ 8	+ 6	+11
Downtown L.A.*	"	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3
Westside L.A.*	"	+ 5	+ 3	+ 6
Long Beach *	"	- 2	- 6	+ 2
Pasadena	"	+ 9	+ 9	+11
San Fernando Valley	"	+ 9	+11	+13
Riverside and San Bernardino	"	+ 5	+ 1	+ 7
Sacramento*	"	+ 9	+ 5	+14
San Diego *	"	p+ 8	+ 3	+10
San Fran-Oakland *	"	+ 7	+ 5	+ 7
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.	"	+11	+ 9	+ 8
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	0	- 3	0
Downtown Oakland*	"	- 1	+ 1	0
San Francisco *	"	+ 5	+ 2	+ 6
Vallejo	"	- 2	- 1	+ 1
San Jose *	"	+14	+14	+18
Stockton *	"	- 1	- 4	+11
Portland *	Ore.	+ 6	+ 8	+10
Salt Lake City *	Utah	p+ 1	+ 2	+ 8
Seattle *	Wash.	+ 2	0	+ 5
Seattle	"	+ 2	0	+ 5
Everett	"	+ 5	- 5	+ 7
Spokane *	"	+ 1	0	+ 4
Tacoma *	"	0	- 4	+ 5
Cities				
Tucson	Ariz.	2/	+ 2	3/+ 9
Bakersfield *	Calif.	+ 6	+ 2	+10
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	+ 1	- 5	+ 3
Idaho Falls	"	+ 3	- 4	+ 3
Twin Falls	"	+ 9	- 9	+ 3
Eugene	Ore.	+35	+22	+30
Salem	"	+10	+10	+15
Bellingham	Wash.	+ 4	- 2	+ 3
Walla Walla *	"	+ 4	+ 9	+ 2
Yakima *	"	+ 3	0	0

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available. 3/ Eleven months 1959.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.7.2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 2, 1960.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
JANUARY 1960

Department store sales declined 1 per cent in January after seasonal adjustment. The index for the month is estimated at 146 per cent of the 1947-49 average compared with 148 in December and 138 in January a year ago. Total sales for the year 1959 were 7 per cent above the 1958 level.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)						Average for year	
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted				
	1960	1959		1960	1959		1959	1958
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.		
Boston	126	138	119	99	251	94	126	122
New York	p135	138	129	p108	245	r103	131	127
Philadelphia	146	r140	r136	108	r257	101	139	133
Cleveland	139	144	r124	105	252	96	136	127
Richmond	p162	158	r159	p115	290	113	156	149
Atlanta	p178	188	r174	p139	325	r136	181	169
Chicago	p134	137	124	p102	233	94	133	125
St. Louis	p150	143	r141	p111	250	105	144	137
Minneapolis	p135	r138	127	p 99	r230	93	134	128
Kansas City	p149	154	150	p111	267	112	155	146
Dallas	172	168	r167	136	291	r132	172	159
San Francisco	p153	158	150	p122	281	r120	156	143
United States	p146	148	138	p111	260	106	144	136

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description and monthly indexes for the period from January 1947 to October 1957 see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1352. Data prior to 1947 may be obtained from the Board's Division of Research and Statistics. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

January this year had one less trading day than last.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Jan. 1960	Dec. 1959	Year 1959
UNITED STATES		p+ 1	+ 4	+ 7
BOSTON DISTRICT		+ 1	+ 4	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	- 2	- 2	0
Boston	Mass.	+ 2	+ 5	+ 4
Downtown Boston*	"	+ 2	+ 3	0
Suburban Boston	"	+ 3	+ 7	+10
Cambridge	"	+ 7	+ 6	+ 5
Quincy	"	+ 1	+ 4	+ 9
Lowell	"	- 3	- 3	- 3
Springfield-Holyoke	"	- 6	+ 2	+ 4
Springfield	"	- 6	+ 2	+ 4
Worcester*	"	+ 9	+ 6	- 2
NEW YORK DISTRICT		p+ 1	+ 5	+ 4
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N.Y.	- 1	+ 3	+ 2
Schenectady	"	- 2	+ 3	+ 3
Binghamton	"	- 4	+ 1	+ 1
Buffalo	"	- 6	+ 2	+ 4
Buffalo*	"	-10	- 2	+ 1
Niagara Falls	"	- 8	+ 4	+ 8
New York-N.E.New Jersey		+ 2	+ 6	+ 4
Newark*	N.J.	- 3	- 2	0
New York City*	N.Y.	- 2	+ 2	0
Rochester*	"	+ 3	+ 2	+ 5
Syracuse*	"	+ 2	+ 2	+ 3
Utica-Rome	"	+ 2	- 3	- 1
Utica	"	+ 1	- 4	- 2
Cities				
Bridgeport*	Conn.	0	+ 5	+ 3
Poughkeepsie	N.Y.	2/	+ 3	+ 3
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		+ 3	r+ 3	+ 4
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	0	+ 3	+ 7
Trenton*	N.J.	+ 6	+ 4	+ 4
Lancaster*	Pa.	+ 1	+ 6	+12
Philadelphia*	"	+ 4	+ 1	+ 4
Reading*	"	+ 4	0	+ 6
Scranton	"	- 7	0	+ 3
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton*	"	+ 9	+ 2	+ 2
City				
York*	Pa.	- 3	- 1	+ 4

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Jan. 1960	Dec. 1959	Year 1959
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		+ 5	+ 3	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	- 8	- 1	+ 7
Akron*	Ohio	+ 5	+ 3	+ 2
Canton*	"	+ 4	+ 2	+ 5
Cincinnati*	"	+ 6	+ 3	+ 7
Cleveland*	"	+ 5	+ 7	+ 9
Downtown Cleve.	"	0	+ 3	+ 6
Columbus*	"	+10	+ 4	+ 9
Springfield*	"	+ 6	+ 9	+10
Youngstown*	"	+12	+ 3	+ 6
Erie*	Pa.	- 7	+ 3	+ 4
Pittsburgh*	"	+ 9	+ 3	+ 6
Downtown Pit.	"	+ 8	+ 1	+ 5
Wheeling*	W.Va.	- 2	- 6	- 2
City				
Portsmouth*	Ohio	- 1	+ 5	+10
RICHMOND DISTRICT		p- 2	+ 1	+ 5
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington*	D.C.	p+ 1	+ 1	+ 6
Downtown Wash.	"	p- 5	- 3	0
Baltimore*	Md.	p- 9	- 4	0
Downtown Balto.	"	p-20	-11	- 8
Asheville*	N.C.	p- 2	+14	+11
Raleigh*	"	- 8	+ 7	+ 7
Winston-Salem*	"	- 9	+ 6	+10
Charleston*	S.C.	p 0	+ 4	+ 8
Columbia*	"	- 3	+10	+11
Greenville*	"	- 1	+ 4	+ 8
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	Va.	-11	0	+ 2
Richmond*	"	- 5	+ 1	+ 3
Roanoke*	"	- 2	+ 7	+10
Charleston*	W.Va.	p- 6	- 3	+ 6
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown	Md.	p- 3	- 6	0
Spartanburg	S.C.	p+ 8	+ 4	+12
Lynchburg*	Va.	- 2	+ 5	+14
Newport News	"	2/	- 8	+ 1
Fairmont-Morgantown	W.Va.	p+ 7	+ 4	+ 5
Huntington*	"	p+ 6	0	+ 6
Parkersburg	"	2/	- 2	+ 3

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Jan. 1960	Dec. 1959	Year 1959
ATLANTA DISTRICT		p- 2	+ 6	r+ 8
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	- 7	- 2	+ 1
Mobile	"	- 8	0	+ 4
Montgomery	"	- 6	+ 2	+ 5
Jacksonville*	Fla.	+16	+22	+21
Miami	"	p+ 2	+10	+ 9
Downtown Miami	"	p+ 1	+ 7	+ 7
Orlando	"	p-10	+ 5	+10
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	p+ 9	+17	+19
Atlanta*	Ga.	+ 1	+ 8	+ 7
Central Atlanta	"	-13	-12	- 3
Augusta	"	+ 8	+19	+16
Columbus	"	p- 3	+ 3	+ 1
Macon*	"	- 2	+ 4	+ 4
Savannah	"	- 8	- 3	- 1
Baton Rouge*	La.	p- 7	- 1	+ 1
New Orleans*	"	- 7	+ 3	+ 6
Jackson*	Miss.	p- 8	0	+ 7
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	- 7	+ 2	+ 7
Knoxville*	"	+ 2	+ 6	+ 8
Cities				
Daytona Beach	Fla.	p+ 1	+ 2	+ 6
Rome	Ga.	+ 3	+ 8	+15
Meridian	Miss.	- 5	+ 3	+ 6
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	p-6	- 4	+ 2
Bristol	"	-12	- 5	- 2
CHICAGO DISTRICT		p+ 3	+ 2	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	p+ 2	0	+ 3
Aurora	"	+ 5	+ 5	+ 9
Joliet*	"	+ 7	+ 4	+ 8
Decatur*	"	p- 4	- 1	+ 6
Peoria*	"	p- 4	+ 2	+ 9
Rockford	"	p+ 3	- 3	+ 4
Springfield	"	p+ 3	- 1	+ 5
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	+ 2	+13	+12
Indianapolis*	"	+ 5	+ 3	+ 9
Muncie	"	0	- 2	+ 4
South Bend*	"	+ 9	- 1	+ 8
Terre Haute*	"	+ 3	0	+ 6
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	p- 2	- 1	+ 2
Des Moines	"	p+ 4	+14	+ 9
Dubuque	"	p- 1	2/	2/
Sioux City	"	p- 6	- 4	+ 3
Waterloo	"	p- 9	- 4	+ 4
Detroit*	Mich.	p+ 9	+ 7	+13
Flint*	"	- 4	- 8	+ 9
Grand Rapids*	"	+ 6	+ 3	+ 8
Jackson*	"	+ 8	+ 4	+10
Kalamazoo	"	p+12	+ 7	+ 7
Lansing*	"	0	- 3	+ 5
Saginaw	"	p- 3	- 5	+ 8
Green Bay	Wis.	+ 4	+ 3	+ 8
Madison	"	- 3	- 3	+ 5
Milwaukee*	"	+ 6	+ 7	+10

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Jan. 1960	Dec. 1959	Year 1959
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	p- 7	- 3	+ 4
Battle Creek	Mich.	- 4	+ 2	+ 3
Muskegon	"	p+ 3	+ 5	+11
Pontiac	"	- 6	2/	2/
Appleton	Wis.	p- 3	+ 2	+ 8
Sheboygan	"	p+ 1	+ 4	+ 9
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		p+ 2	0	+ 6
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	-21	- 6	- 1
Little Rock*	"	- 4	+ 2	+ 5
Evansville*	Ind.	p- 2	- 4	+ 2
Louisville*	Ky.	+ 9	- 3	+ 4
Louisville City	"	0	- 4	+ 2
Springfield	Mo.	+ 1	+ 6	+11
St. Louis*	"	p+ 4	+ 1	+ 5
Memphis*	Tenn.	p+ 1	+ 2	+11
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	p+ 7	- 2	- 2
Paducah	Ky.	p- 1	0	+ 9
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		p+ 3	+ 1	+ 5
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.-St. Paul*	Minn.	+ 6	+ 3	+ 5
Minneapolis*	"	+ 8	+ 3	+ 4
St. Paul*	"	+ 3	+ 4	+ 7
Sioux Falls	S.D.	- 3	- 4	+ 1
Cities				
Mankato	Minn.	- 4	- 5	+ 4
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis	- 1	- 1	+ 6
Great Falls	Mont.	-11	- 6	+ 2
Grand Forks	N.D.	-17	+ 3	+ 5
La Crosse	Wis.	+ 5	- 1	+ 3
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p- 5	+ 2	+ 6
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	+ 2	+ 4	+ 8
Topeka	Kans.	- 5	- 2	+ 3
Wichita	"	-10	- 4	0
Kansas City	Mo.-Kans.	+ 3	+ 4	+ 8
Downtown K.C.	"	0	0	- 1
St. Joseph	"	- 3	- 4	+ 2
Lincoln	Nebr.	- 6	- 2	+ 3
Omaha	"	- 2	+ 5	+ 7
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	- 5	+ 6	+ 9
Oklahoma City	Okla.	- 7	+ 2	+ 6
Tulsa	"	- 1	+ 4	+ 6
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	2/	+ 8	+ 7
Hutchinson	Kans.	2/	0	+ 5
Joplin	Mo.	+ 2	- 4	- 1
Enid	Okla.	- 7	+ 1	+ 6

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Jan. 1960	Dec. 1959	Year 1959
DALLAS DISTRICT		- 1	+ 5	+ 8
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	- 6	+ 1	+ 6
Dallas	Tex.	+ 3	+10	+12
El Paso	"	-16	- 4	+ 2
Fort Worth	"	- 4	0	+ 5
Houston	"	+ 5	+ 9	+12
San Antonio	"	- 8	0	+ 4
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		p- 2	+ 7	+ 9
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix*	Ariz.	0	+ 2	+ 6
Fresno*	Calif.	- 6	+ 8	+13
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	p- 1	+ 8	+11
Downtown L.A.*	"	- 5	+ 1	+ 3
Westside L.A.*	"	- 2	+ 5	+ 6
Long Beach*	"	-11	- 2	+ 2
Pasadena	"	- 2	+ 9	+11
San Fernando Valley	"	+ 4	+ 9	+13
Riverside and San Bernardino	"	- 5	+ 5	+ 7
Sacramento*	"	- 1	+ 9	+14
San Diego*	"	- 6	+ 8	+10
San Fran-Oakland*	"	+ 1	+ 7	+ 7
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.	"	+ 4	+11	+ 8
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	- 5	0	0
Downtown Oakland*	"	- 4	- 1	0
San Francisco*	"	0	+ 5	+ 6
Vallejo	"	-12	- 2	+ 1
San Jose*	"	+ 6	+14	+18
Stockton*	"	-12	- 1	+11
Portland*	Ore.	- 7	+ 6	+10
Salt Lake City*	Utah	- 3	+ 1	+ 8
Seattle*	Wash.	- 6	+ 2	+ 5
Seattle	"	- 6	+ 2	+ 5
Everett	"	+ 3	+ 5	+ 7
Spokane*	"	- 4	+ 1	+ 4
Tacoma*	"	- 6	0	+ 5
Cities				
Tucson	Ariz.	2/	+10	+ 9
Bakersfield*	Calif.	+ 1	+ 6	+10
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	2/	+ 1	+ 3
Idaho Falls	"	2/	+ 3	+ 3
Twin Falls	"	+ 1	+ 9	+ 3
Eugene	Ore.	2/	+35	+30
Salem	"	+ 2	+10	+15
Bellingham	Wash.	- 7	+ 4	+ 3
Walla Walla*	"	- 3	+ 4	+ 2
Yakima*	"	- 7	+ 3	0

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

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BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.7.2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 31, 1960.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
FEBRUARY 1960

Department store sales declined further in February. The seasonally adjusted index for the month is estimated at 140 per cent of the 1947-49 average compared with 145 in January and a revised figure of 141 for February a year ago.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1960		1959	1960		1959
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
Boston	124	126	120	93	99	90
New York	130	135	127	102	108	100
Philadelphia	143	146	r142	102	108	102
Cleveland	136	139	r137	105	105	r106
Richmond	p149	159	159	p107	112	114
Atlanta	p167	178	168	p137	139	138
Chicago	127	132	129	95	101	96
St. Louis	p134	150	r143	p102	111	109
Minneapolis	p132	133	133	p 99	98	99
Kansas City	p144	153	155	p105	115	113
Dallas	157	r171	r163	122	r135	r127
San Francisco	p159	153	155	p121	121	119
United States	p140	145	r141	p107	111	107

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description and monthly indexes for the period from January 1947 to October 1957 see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1352. Data prior to 1947 may be obtained from the Board's Division of Research and Statistics. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

February this year had one more trading day than last.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Feb. 1960	Jan. 1960	2 mos. 1960
UNITED STATES		p+ 3	0	+ 2
BOSTON DISTRICT		+ 9	r+ 2	+ 5
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	+ 2	- 2	0
Boston	Mass.	+11	+ 2	+ 6
Downtown Boston*	"	+10	+ 2	+ 6
Suburban Boston	"	+13	+ 3	+ 7
Cambridge	"	+16	+ 7	+11
Quincy	"	+ 5	+ 1	+ 3
Lowell	"	+ 8	- 3	+ 2
Springfield-Holyoke	"	+ 1	- 6	- 3
Springfield	"	0	- 6	- 3
Worcester*	"	+21	+ 9	+14
NEW YORK DISTRICT		+ 7	+ 1	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N.Y.	+ 1	r- 2	- 1
Schenectady	"	- 1	- 2	- 1
Binghamton	"	- 6	r- 3	- 5
Buffalo	"	- 4	- 6	- 5
Buffalo*	"	- 8	-10	- 9
Niagara Falls	"	- 6	- 8	- 7
New York-N.E. New Jersey		+10	+ 2	+ 6
Newark*	N.J.	+ 4	- 3	+ 1
New York City*	N.Y.	+ 6	- 2	+ 1
Rochester*	"	+ 5	+ 3	+ 4
Syracuse*	"	0	+ 2	+ 1
Utica-Rome	"	+ 4	r+ 1	+ 3
Utica	"	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1
Cities				
Bridgeport*	Conn.	+ 1	r+ 4	+ 3
Poughkeepsie	N.Y.	+ 1	- 1	0
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		+ 4	+ 3	+ 4
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	+ 6	0	+ 3
Trenton*	N.J.	+15	+ 6	+10
Lancaster*	Pa.	0	+ 1	0
Philadelphia*	"	+ 5	+ 4	+ 4
Reading*	"	+ 3	+ 4	+ 4
Scranton	"	+ 4	- 7	- 2
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton*	"	+ 3	+ 9	+ 6
City				
York*	Pa.	+ 2	- 3	- 1

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Feb. 1960	Jan. 1960	2 mos. 1960
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		+ 4	+ 5	+ 4
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	-10	- 8	- 9
Akron*	Ohio	+ 6	+ 5	+ 5
Canton*	"	+ 3	+ 4	+ 4
Cincinnati*	"	+ 1	+ 6	+ 3
Cleveland*	"	+12	+ 5	+ 8
Downtown Cleve.	"	+12	0	+ 6
Columbus*	"	- 3	+10	+ 3
Springfield*	"	+ 2	+ 6	+ 4
Toledo	"	+ 5	2/	+ 2
Youngstown*	"	+ 6	+12	+ 9
Erie*	Pa.	-10	- 7	- 8
Pittsburgh*	"	+ 2	+ 9	+ 6
Downtown Pit.	"	+ 2	+ 8	+ 5
Wheeling*	W.Va.	- 8	- 2	- 5
City				
Portsmouth*	Ohio	-17	- 1	-10
RICHMOND DISTRICT		p- 2	- 4	- 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington*	D.C.	p+ 1	- 1	+ 1
Downtown Wash.	"	p- 6	- 5	- 5
Baltimore*	Md.	p+ 1	- 9	- 4
Downtown Balto.	"	p+ 1	-16	-10
Asheville*	N.C.	p-12	+ 4	- 7
Raleigh*	"	p-10	- 8	- 9
Winston-Salem*	"	- 9	- 9	- 9
Charleston*	S.C.	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1
Columbia*	"	0	- 3	- 1
Greenville*	"	+ 1	- 1	0
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	Va.	- 9	-11	-10
Richmond*	"	- 2	- 5	- 3
Roanoke*	"	- 8	- 2	- 5
Charleston*	W.Va.	p- 5	- 5	- 6
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown	Md.	p- 2	+ 1	- 3
Spartanburg	S.C.	p-11	- 4	- 9
Lynchburg*	Va.	- 2	- 2	- 2
Newport News	"	2/	-10	2/
Fairmont-Morgantown	W.Va.	p- 4	+11	+ 2
Huntington*	"	p- 4	+ 7	+ 1
Parkersburg	"	2/	0	2/

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Feb. 1960	Jan. 1960	2 mos. 1960
ATLANTA DISTRICT		p +3	- 2	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	- 1	- 7	- 4
Mobile	"	+ 5	- 8	- 2
Montgomery	"	+ 1	- 6	- 3
Jacksonville*	Fla.	+19	+16	+17
Miami	"	+ 8	+ 2	+ 5
Downtown Miami	"	+ 7	+ 1	+ 4
Orlando	"	p- 3	-10	- 7
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	p+12	+ 8	+10
Atlanta*	Ga.	+ 9	+ 1	+ 5
Central Atlanta	"	- 7	-13	-10
Augusta	"	- 3	+ 8	+ 2
Columbus	"	p- 4	- 3	- 3
Macon*	"	- 4	- 2	- 3
Savannah	"	- 2	- 8	- 5
Baton Rouge*	La.	p- 3	- 8	- 6
New Orleans*	"	+ 6	- 7	- 1
Jackson*	Miss.	p- 6	- 9	- 8
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	- 6	- 7	- 6
Knoxville*	"	- 1	+ 2	0
Cities				
Daytona Beach	Fla.	p+ 3	- 1	+ 1
Rome	Ga.	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3
Meridian	Miss.	- 4	- 5	- 4
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	-15	- 6	-11
Bristol	"	-22	-12	-17
CHICAGO DISTRICT		+ 3	+ 2	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2
Aurora	"	+ 5	+ 5	+ 5
Joliet*	"	+ 5	+ 7	+ 6
Gary	Ind.	+ 1	2/	- 4
Decatur*	Ill.	-14	- 4	- 9
Peoria*	"	-16	- 4	-10
Rockford	"	- 5	+ 1	- 2
Springfield	"	- 5	+ 3	- 1
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	+ 3	+ 2	+ 2
Indianapolis*	"	- 7	+ 5	- 1
Muncie	"	+10	0	+ 5
South Bend*	"	+ 1	+ 9	+ 6
Terre Haute*	"	- 4	r+ 1	- 2
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	- 2	- 4	- 3
Des Moines	"	+ 5	+ 4	+ 5
Dubuque	"	0	- 2	- 1
Sioux City	"	- 9	-11	-10
Waterloo	"	- 5	-10	- 8
Detroit*	Mich.	+12	+ 7	+ 9
Flint*	"	+ 4	- 4	0
Grand Rapids*	"	+ 6	+ 6	+ 6
Jackson*	"	+10	+ 8	+ 9
Kalamazoo	"	+ 3	+10	+ 6
Lansing*	"	- 1	0	0
Saginaw	"	+ 3	- 3	0
Green Bay	Wis.	+ 4	r+ 6	+ 5
Madison	"	- 2	- 3	- 3
Milwaukee*	"	+ 5	+ 6	+ 6

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Feb. 1960	Jan. 1960	2 mos. 1960
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	- 8	- 8	- 8
Battle Creek	Mich.	+ 3	- 4	- 1
Muskegon	"	+ 6	+ 3	+ 4
Pontiac	"	+19	- 6	+ 6
Appleton	Wis.	+ 6	- 2	+ 2
Sheboygan	"	+12	+ 1	+ 6
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		p- 2	+ 2	0
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	-14	-21	-18
Little Rock*	"	-11	- 4	- 7
Evansville*	Ind.	- 8	+ 1	- 3
Louisville*	Ky.	+ 9	+ 9	+ 9
Louisville City	"	0	0	0
Springfield	Mo.	-13	+ 1	- 6
St. Louis*	"	- 2	+ 4	+ 1
Memphis*	Tenn.	p+ 3	+ 1	+ 2
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	-19	- 2	-11
Paducah	Ky.	- 7	- 2	- 5
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		p+ 4	+ 2	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.-St. Paul*	Minn.	+ 8	+ 6	+ 7
Minneapolis*	"	+ 8	+ 8	+ 8
St. Paul*	"	+ 8	+ 3	+ 5
Sioux Falls	S. D.	0	r-10	- 7
Cities				
Mankato	Minn.	0	r- 5	- 3
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis	+ 3	r 0	+ 1
Great Falls	Mont.	-10	r-10	-10
Grand Forks	N. D.	- 1	-17	- 9
La Crosse	Wis.	0	r+ 3	+ 2
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p- 3	- 2	- 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	0	+ 2	+ 1
Topeka	Kans.	0	r- 3	- 1
Wichita	"	-12	-10	-11
Kansas City	Mo-Kans	0	+ 3	+ 2
Downtown K.C.	"	- 3	0	- 2
St. Joseph	"	- 6	r- 4	- 5
Lincoln	Nebr.	- 6	- 6	- 6
Omaha	"	+ 4	- 2	+ 1
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	- 3	- 5	- 4
Oklahoma City	Okla.	- 2	- 7	- 5
Tulsa	"	- 8	- 1	- 5
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+ 9	+ 3	+ 6
Hutchinson	Kans.	-12	- 5	- 9
Joplin	Mo.	-17	r- 2	- 9
Enid	Okla.	- 8	r- 6	- 7

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Feb. 1960	Jan. 1960	2 mos. 1960
DALLAS DISTRICT		0	- 1	- 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	- 3	- 6	- 5
Corpus Christi	Tex.	- 3	-10	- 7
Dallas	"	+ 4	+ 3	+ 4
El Paso	"	-13	-16	-14
Fort Worth	"	- 7	r- 3	- 5
Houston	"	+10	+ 5	+ 7
San Antonio	"	- 2	- 8	- 5
Waco	"	- 6	- 7	- 7
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		p+ 6	- 2	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix*	Ariz.	+ 4	r- 2	+ 1
Fresno*	Calif.	+11	r- 7	+ 1
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	+ 6	- 1	+ 3
Downtown L.A.*	"	+ 7	- 5	0
Westside L.A.*	"	+ 8	- 2	+ 2
Long Beach*	"	+ 1	-11	- 5
Pasadena	"	+ 8	- 2	+ 2
San Fernando Valley	"	+12	+ 4	+ 8
Riverside and San Bernardino	"	+ 1	- 5	- 2
Sacramento*	"	+ 7	r- 2	+ 2
San Diego*	"	+ 8	r- 7	0
San Fran-Oakland*	"	+10	+ 1	+ 5
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.	"	+15	r+ 2	+ 8
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	+ 4	r- 7	- 2
Downtown Oakland*	"	+ 5	- 4	0
San Francisco*	"	+ 8	0	+ 4
Vallejo	"	- 5	-12	- 8
San Jose*	"	+12	+ 6	+ 9
Stockton*	"	+ 5	-12	- 4
Portland*	Ore.	+ 8	r- 8	0
Salt Lake City*	Utah	p+ 5	r- 4	0
Seattle*	Wash.	+ 2	- 6	- 2
Seattle	"	+ 2	- 6	- 3
Everett	"	+ 9	r+ 4	+ 6
Spokane*	"	+ 6	r- 5	+ 1
Tacoma*	"	+ 7	- 6	0
Cities				
Tucson	Ariz.	p- 6	+ 4	- 1
Bakersfield*	Calif.	+ 9	r+ 2	+ 5
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	- 2	-11	- 7
Idaho Falls	"	- 6	- 3	- 4
Twin Falls	"	2/	+ 1	2/
Eugene	Ore.	+32	+21	+26
Salem	"	+ 9	r 0	+ 4
Bellingham	Wash.	+ 4	- 7	- 2
Walla Walla*	"	+11	- 3	+ 4
Yakima*	"	+ 6	r- 9	- 2

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.7.2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 28, 1960.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
MARCH 1960

Department store sales in March were unchanged from February. The seasonally adjusted index is estimated to have remained at 140 per cent of the 1947-49 average.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1960		1959	1960		1959
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
Boston	118	124	116	95	93	103
New York	127	130	123	108	102	112
Philadelphia	133	143	r132	113	102	124
Cleveland	139	136	128	113	105	117
Richmond	p137	146	146	p114	105	138
Atlanta	p160	167	r165	p148	137	r165
Chicago	p131	127	129	p108	95	114
St. Louis	p126	131	144	p110	102	128
Minneapolis	133	132	r142	106	100	119
Kansas City	p145	144	156	p119	105	134
Dallas	166	157	r167	143	122	r152
San Francisco	p160	158	r156	p126	121	132
United States	p140	140	r139	p116	106	125

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description and monthly indexes for the period from January 1947 to October 1957 see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1352. Data prior to 1947 may be obtained from the Board's Division of Research and Statistics. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

March this year had one more trading day than last.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Mar. 1960	Feb. 1960	3 mos. 1960
UNITED STATES		p- 4	+ 3	0
BOSTON DISTRICT		- 4	+ 9	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	- 8	+ 2	- 3
Boston	Mass.	- 6	+11	+ 2
Downtown Boston*	"	- 6	+10	+ 1
Suburban Boston	"	- 6	+13	+ 2
Cambridge	"	+ 5	+16	+ 9
Quincy	"	-13	+ 5	- 3
Lowell	"	- 8	+ 8	- 2
Springfield-Holyoke	"	+ 2	+ 1	- 1
Springfield	"	+ 4	0	- 1
Worcester *	"	+ 2	+21	+ 9
NEW YORK DISTRICT		0	+ 7	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N. Y.	+ 5	+ 1	+ 2
Schenectady	"	+ 4	- 1	0
Binghamton	"	+ 7	- 6	0
Buffalo	"	- 3	- 4	- 4
Buffalo *	"	-11	- 8	-10
Niagara Falls	"	-10	- 6	- 8
New York-N.E.New Jersey		0	+10	+ 4
Newark *	N. J.	- 4	+ 4	- 1
New York City *	N. Y.	- 1	+ 6	0
Rochester *	"	- 2	+ 5	+ 2
Syracuse *	"	- 3	0	- 1
Utica-Rome	"	- 6	+ 4	- 1
Utica	"	- 7	+ 1	- 2
Cities				
Bridgeport *	Conn.	- 4	+ 1	0
Poughkeepsie	N. Y.	+ 1	+ 1	0
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		- 5	r+ 5	0
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	- 3	+ 6	+ 1
Trenton *	N. J.	+ 3	+15	+ 7
Lancaster *	Pa.	- 1	0	0
Philadelphia *	"	- 7	+ 5	0
Reading *	"	- 3	+ 3	+ 1
Scranton	"	- 5	+ 4	- 3
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton *	"	-12	+ 3	- 1
City				
York *	Pa.	-10	+ 2	- 4

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Mar. 1960	Feb. 1960	3 mos. 1960
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		0	+ 4	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	-13	-10	-11
Akron*	Ohio	- 1	+ 6	+ 3
Canton*	"	- 2	+ 3	+ 2
Cincinnati*	"	- 7	+ 1	- 1
Cleveland*	"	- 3	+12	+ 4
Downtown Cleve.	"	- 5	+12	+ 2
Columbus*	"	0	- 3	+ 2
Springfield*	"	- 7	+ 2	0
Toledo	"	- 4	+ 5	0
Youngstown*	"	+ 4	+ 6	+ 7
Erie*	Pa.	0	-10	- 5
Pittsburgh*	"	- 1	+ 2	+ 3
Downtown Pit.	"	- 3	+ 2	+ 2
Wheeling*	W.Va.	-15	- 8	- 9
City				
Portsmouth*	Ohio	-12	-17	-11
RICHMOND DISTRICT		p-14	- 3	- 8
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington *	D. C.	p- 9	0	- 3
Downtown Wash.	"	p-14	- 8	- 9
Baltimore *	Md.	-12	+ 1	- 7
Downtown Balto.	"	-13	- 5	-11
Asheville *	N. C.	-24	- 5	-10
Raleigh *	"	-18	-10	-13
Winston-Salem *	"	p-24	- 9	-14
Charleston *	S. C.	-14	r- 6	- 9
Columbia *	"	-19	0	- 9
Greenville *	"	-22	+ 1	- 9
Lynchburg *	Va.	-18	- 2	- 9
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	"	p-14	- 9	-11
Richmond *	"	-19	- 2	- 9
Roanoke *	"	-23	- 8	-12
Charleston *	W.Va.	-14	- 6	- 9
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown	Md.	-10	- 5	- 5
Spartanburg	S. C.	-19	-13	-13
Newport News	Va.	2/	-10	2/
Fairmont-Morgantown	W. Va.	- 3	- 3	+ 1
Huntington *	"	p-10	- 2	- 2
Parkersburg	"	- 7	-10	- 6

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Mar. 1960	Feb. 1960	3 mos. 1960
ATLANTA DISTRICT		p- 7	+ 3	- 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	p- 8	- 1	- 6
Mobile	"	- 6	+ 5	- 4
Montgomery	"	-11	+ 1	- 6
Daytona Beach	Fla.	- 7	+ 3	- 2
Jacksonville*	"	+ 8	+19	+14
Miami	"	+ 1	+ 8	+ 3
Downtown Miami	"	- 1	+ 7	+ 2
Orlando	"	+ 3	- 3	- 3
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	- 8	+12	+ 3
Atlanta*	Ga.	-11	+ 9	- 1
Central Atlanta	"	-25	- 7	-16
Augusta	"	-11	- 3	- 3
Columbus	"	-10	- 4	- 6
Macon*	"	-16	- 4	- 8
Savannah	"	-16	- 2	- 9
Baton Rouge*	La.	- 7	- 3	- 6
New Orleans*	"	-11	+ 6	- 5
Jackson*	Miss.	-13	- 6	-10
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	-16	- 6	-10
Knoxville*	"	-16	- 1	- 6
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	-28	-15	-18
Bristol	"	-31	-22	-23
Cities				
Rome	Ga.	-18	+ 3	- 5
Meridian	Miss.	-14	- 4	- 8
CHICAGO DISTRICT		p- 1	+ 3	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	0	+ 2	+ 1
Aurora	"	- 8	+ 5	0
Joliet*	"	- 6	+ 5	+ 2
Gary	Ind.	+ 2	+ 1	- 2
Decatur*	Ill.	-15	-14	-11
Rockford	"	- 6	- 5	- 3
Springfield	"	-13	- 5	- 6
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	p+13	+ 3	+ 6
Indianapolis*	"	0	- 7	0
Muncie	"	- 7	+10	0
South Bend*	"	-12	+ 1	- 1
Terre Haute*	"	-10	- 4	- 5
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	- 6	- 2	- 4
Des Moines	"	p+ 5	+ 5	+ 5
Sioux City	"	-18	- 9	-13
Waterloo	"	-10	- 5	- 9
Detroit*	Mich.	0	+12	+ 6
Flint*	"	+ 3	+ 4	+ 1
Grand Rapids*	"	- 2	+ 6	+ 3
Jackson*	"	- 1	+10	+ 5
Kalamazoo	"	- 3	+ 3	+ 3
Lansing*	"	- 3	- 1	- 1
Muskegon	"	+ 1	+ 6	+ 3
Saginaw	"	+ 4	+ 3	+ 1
Green Bay	Wis.	+ 3	+ 4	+ 4
Madison	"	p- 1	- 2	- 2
Milwaukee*	"	+ 3	+ 5	+ 5

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Mar. 1960	Feb. 1960	3 mos. 1960
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	-18	- 8	-12
Peoria*	"	p-11	-16	-10
Dubuque	Iowa	- 8	0	- 4
Battle Creek	Mich.	-10	+ 3	- 5
Pontiac	"	- 4	+19	+ 2
Appleton	Wis.	-11	+ 6	- 3
Sheboygan	"	0	+12	+ 4
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		p-11	- 2	- 4
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	-16	-14	-17
Little Rock*	"	-15	-11	-10
Louisville*	Ky.	- 5	+ 9	+ 4
Louisville(City)	"	-11	0	- 4
Springfield	Mo.	-19	-13	-11
St. Louis*	"	p-11	- 2	- 3
St. Louis (City)	"	p-11	- 3	- 5
Memphis*	Tenn.	p-11	+ 3	- 3
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	- 9	-19	-10
Evansville*	Ind.	-13	- 8	- 7
Paducah	Ky.	p-13	- 7	- 8
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		- 8	+ 5	- 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.-St. Paul*	Minn.	- 5	+ 8	+ 3
Minneapolis*	"	- 4	+ 8	+ 4
St. Paul*	"	- 7	r+ 7	0
Sioux Falls	S.D.	-19	r+ 1	-11
Cities				
Mankato	Minn.	-21	r- 1	- 8
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis.	- 6	r+ 4	- 1
Great Falls	Mont.	-24	r- 9	-16
Grand Forks	N.D.	-19	- 1	-14
La Crosse	Wis.	- 4	r+ 2	0
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p- 8	- 3	- 4
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	+ 1	0	+ 1
Topeka	Kans.	-16	0	- 7
Wichita	"	-18	-12	-14
Kansas City	Mo-Kans.	-11	0	- 3
Downtown K.C.	"	-12	- 3	- 6
St. Joseph	"	-18	- 6	-10
Lincoln	Nebr.	- 4	- 6	- 5
Omaha	"	- 9	+ 4	- 3
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	- 5	- 3	- 4
Oklahoma City	Okla.	- 3	r- 7	- 6
Tulsa	"	-10	- 8	- 7
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+13	+ 9	+ 8
Hutchinson	Kans.	-15	-12	-11
Joplin	Mo.	-15	-17	-12
Enid	Okla.	-14	- 8	-10

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Mar. 1960	Feb. 1960	3 mos. 1960
DALLAS DISTRICT		- 2	0	- 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	- 8	- 3	- 6
Corpus Christi	Tex.	- 5	- 3	- 6
Dallas*	"	- 1	+ 4	+ 2
El Paso	"	- 6	-13	-11
Fort Worth	"	-10	- 7	- 7
Houston*	"	+ 5	+10	+ 6
San Antonio	"	- 7	- 2	- 6
Waco	"	- 6	- 6	- 6
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		p- 1	+ 6	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix*	Ariz.	+ 5	+ 4	+ 2
Tucson	"	2/	- 4	2/
Bakersfield*	Calif.	+ 4	+ 9	+ 5
Fresno*	"	2/	+11	2/
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	p- 2	+ 6	+ 1
Downtown L.A.*	"	- 6	+ 7	- 2
Westside L.A.*	"	+ 2	+ 8	+ 2
San Fernando Valley	"	+10	+12	+ 9
Long Beach*	"	- 7	+ 1	- 6
Pasadena	"	+ 1	+ 8	+ 2
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	"	- 3	+ 1	- 2
Sacramento*	"	+ 4	+ 7	+ 3
San Diego*	"	p+ 9	+ 8	+ 3
San Fran-Oakland*	"	+ 1	+10	+ 4
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.	"	+ 6	+15	+ 7
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	- 5	+ 4	- 3
Downtown Oakland*	"	-12	+ 5	- 4
San Francisco*	"	- 1	+ 8	+ 2
Vallejo	"	-22	- 5	-14
San Jose*	"	+ 6	+12	+ 8
Stockton*	"	p+ 3	+ 5	- 1
Portland*	Ore.	- 4	+ 8	- 1
Salt Lake City*	Utah	p+ 1	+ 5	0
Seattle*	Wash.	-11	+ 2	- 6
Seattle	"	-12	+ 2	- 6
Everett	"	0	+ 9	+ 4
Spokane*	"	- 6	+ 6	- 2
Tacoma*	"	-12	r+ 8	- 5
Cities				
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	- 5	- 2	- 6
Idaho Falls	"	-12	- 6	- 7
Twin Falls	"	- 7	- 3	- 3
Eugene	Ore.	+19	+32	+23
Salem	"	0	+ 9	+ 2
Bellingham	Wash.	-12	+ 4	- 6
Walla Walla*	"	0	+11	+ 2
Yakima*	"	- 8	+ 6	- 4

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.7.2 **N O T I C E** FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 1, 1960.

The sales indexes for a number of months in recent years have been revised, reflecting principally changes in seasonal adjustment factors. The revised series may be obtained upon request from the Division of Administrative Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington 25, D. C.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
APRIL 1960

Seasonally adjusted department store sales advanced 12 per cent from March to April and the index for April is estimated to have reached a new high at 154 per cent of the 1947-49 average. This is 5 per cent above the previous record of 147 established in July of 1959 and equalled in October and 7 per cent above the 144 level of April a year ago.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1960		1959	1960		1959
	April	March	April	April	March	April
Boston	134	122	125	133	95	114
New York	144	126	130	137	107	116
Philadelphia	151	r134	139	153	113	r129
Cleveland	144	139	137	144	113	123
Richmond	p169	140	157	p166	114	r139
Atlanta	192	r162	177	194	r149	165
Chicago	145	125	135	139	108	123
St. Louis	159	131	144	150	110	129
Minneapolis	147	123	135	139	105	122
Kansas City	p164	142	157	p154	119	141
Dallas	181	164	r175	172	143	r158
San Francisco	159	157	155	153	126	139
United States	p154	138	144	p150	115	130

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description of the series see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1326.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Apr. 1960	Mar. 1960	4 mos. 1960
UNITED STATES		p+15	- 4	+ 4
BOSTON DISTRICT		+17	- 4	+ 6
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	+ 5	- 8	0
Boston	Mass.	+18	- 6	+ 6
Downtown Boston*	"	+15	- 6	+ 5
Suburban Boston	"	+24	- 6	+ 9
Cambridge	"	+21	+ 5	+12
Quincy	"	+12	-13	+ 2
Lowell	"	+18	- 8	+ 4
Springfield-Holyoke	"	+ 9	+ 2	+ 2
Springfield	"	+ 8	+ 4	+ 2
Worcester *	"	+27	+ 2	+15
NEW YORK DISTRICT		+18	r- 1	+ 6
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Paterson, Clifton, Passaic	N.J.	+33	+ 8	+20
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N.Y.	+ 4	+ 5	+ 3
Schenectady	"	+ 9	+ 4	+ 3
Binghamton	"	+ 7	+ 7	+ 2
Buffalo	"	+18	- 3	+ 2
Buffalo*	"	+ 1	-11	- 7
Niagara Falls	"	+15	-10	- 2
New York-N.E. New Jersey		+20	0	+ 8
New York City*	N.Y.	+14	- 1	+ 4
Newark	N.J.	+14	- 6	+ 3
Newark (City)*	"	+13	- 4	+ 3
Rochester*	N.Y.	+18	- 2	+ 7
Rochester (City)	"	+15	- 2	+ 5
Syracuse*	"	+15	- 3	+ 4
Utica-Rome	"	+19	r- 7	+ 5
Utica	"	+19	r- 8	+ 3
Cities				
Bridgeport*	Conn.	+13	- 4	+ 4
Poughkeepsie	N.Y.	+12	+ 1	+ 4
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		+19	- 5	+ 6
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	+19	- 3	+ 6
Trenton	N.J.	+18	r 0	+10
Lancaster*	Pa.	+21	- 1	+ 6
Philadelphia*	"	+17	- 7	+ 5
Central Phila.	"	+10	- 8	0
Reading*	"	+17	- 3	+ 6
Scranton	"	+21	- 5	+ 4
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton*	"	+20	-12	+ 5
City				
York*	Pa.	+27	-10	+ 5

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Apr. 1960	Mar. 1960	4 mos. 1960
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		+17	0	+ 7
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	+20	-13	- 1
Akron*	Ohio	+16	- 1	+ 6
Canton*	"	+17	- 2	+ 6
Cincinnati*	"	+16	- 7	+ 4
Cleveland*	"	+19	- 3	+ 8
Downtown Cleve.	"	+13	- 5	+ 5
Columbus*	"	+18	0	+ 6
Springfield*	"	+ 6	- 7	+ 1
Toledo	"	+13	- 4	+ 4
Youngstown*	"	+13	+ 4	+ 9
Erie*	Pa.	+11	0	0
Pittsburgh*	"	+20	- 1	+ 8
Downtown Pit.	"	+14	- 3	+ 6
Wheeling*	W.Va.	+16	-15	- 2
City				
Portsmouth*	Ohio	+27	-12	0
RICHMOND DISTRICT		p+19	-14	0
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington*	D.C.	+19	- 9	+ 3
Downtown Wash.	"	+10	-14	- 4
Baltimore*	Md.	+18	-12	0
Downtown Balto.	"	+ 8	-13	- 6
Asheville*	N.C.	+33	-24	+ 2
Raleigh*	"	+21	-18	- 3
Winston-Salem*	"	p+23	-26	- 4
Charleston*	S.C.	+19	-14	- 1
Columbia*	"	+20	-19	- 1
Greenville*	"	+26	-22	+ 1
Lynchburg*	Va.	+37	-18	+ 4
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	"	+14	-14	- 4
Richmond*	"	+19	-19	- 2
Roanoke*	"	+23	-23	- 2
Charleston*	W.Va.	+15	-14	- 1
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown,	Md.	+11	-10	0
Hagerstown	"	+14	-12	0
Spartanburg	S.C.	+16	-19	- 4
Newport News	Va.	2/	-23	2/
Fairmont-Morgantown	W.Va.	+30	- 3	+10
Huntington*	"	+24	-11	+ 5
Parkersburg	"	+16	- 7	+ 1

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Apr. 1960	Mar. 1960	4 mos. 1960
ATLANTA DISTRICT		+17	- 6	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	+11	- 8	- 1
Mobile	"	+25	- 6	+ 4
Montgomery	"	+13	r- 8	0
Daytona Beach	Fla.	+ 1	- 7	- 1
Jacksonville*	"	+37	+ 8	+20
Miami	"	+20	+ 1	+ 8
Downtown Miami	"	+ 7	- 1	+ 3
Orlando	"	+ 9	+ 3	0
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	+23	0	+10
Atlanta*	Ga.	+20	-11	+ 5
Central Atlanta	"	- 1	-25	-12
Augusta	"	+28	-11	+ 5
Columbus	"	+16	-10	0
Macon*	"	+21	-16	0
Savannah	"	+10	-16	- 4
Baton Rouge*	La.	+ 5	- 7	- 3
New Orleans*	"	+16	-11	+ 1
Jackson*	Miss.	+ 7	-13	- 5
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	+16	-16	- 3
Knoxville*	"	+23	-16	+ 2
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	+36	-28	- 3
Bristol	"	+41	-31	- 6
Cities				
Rome	Ga.	+32	-18	+ 6
Meridian	Miss.	+18	-14	0
CHICAGO DISTRICT		+14	- 2	+ 5
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	+12	0	+ 4
State Street		+11	- 3	+ 3
Aurora	"	+22	- 8	+ 7
Joliet*	"	+16	- 6	+ 6
Decatur*	"	+10	-15	- 5
Rockford	"	+10	- 6	+ 1
Springfield	"	+28	-13	+ 4
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	+28	+13	+13
Indianapolis*	"	+17	0	+ 5
Muncie	"	+23	- 7	+ 7
South Bend*	"	+11	-12	+ 2
Terre Haute*	"	+12	-10	0
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	+ 8	- 6	0
Des Moines	"	+23	+ 5	+10
Dubuque	"	+15	- 8	+ 2
Sioux City	"	+10	-18	- 7
Waterloo	"	+ 8	-10	- 4
Detroit*	Mich.	+17	0	+ 9
Downtown Det.	"	+10	- 8	- 2
Flint*	"	+14	+ 3	+ 5
Grand Rapids*	"	+15	- 2	+ 6
Jackson*	"	+12	- 1	+ 7
Kalamazoo	"	+14	- 3	+ 6
Lansing*	"	+10	- 3	+ 2
Muskegon	"	+11	+ 1	+ 6
Saginaw	"	+11	+ 4	+ 5

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Apr. 1960	Mar. 1960	4 mos. 1960
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
Green Bay	Wis.	+17	+ 3	+ 8
Madison	"	+ 5	- 1	0
Milwaukee*	"	+15	+ 3	+ 8
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	+ 8	-18	- 6
Peoria*	"	+ 9	-11	- 5
Gary	Ind.	+ 6	+ 2	+ 1
Battle Creek	Mich.	+12	-10	+ 1
Pontiac	"	+ 7	- 4	+ 4
Appleton	Wis.	+ 9	-11	+ 1
Sheboygan	"	+15	0	+ 7
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		+16	-11	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Akr.	+ 8	-16	-10
Little Rock*	"	+18	-15	- 2
Louisville*	Ky.	+31	- 5	+12
Louisville(City)	"	+17	-11	+ 2
Springfield	Mo.	+10	-19	- 5
St. Louis*	"	+16	-11	+ 2
St. Louis (City)	"	+12	-11	0
Memphis*	Tenn.	+14	-11	+ 1
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	+11	- 9	- 4
Evansville*	Ind.	+18	-13	+ 1
Paducah	Ky.	+20	-15	+ 1
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		+14	- 8	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.--St. Paul*	Minn.	+16	- 5	+ 6
Minneapolis*	"	+21	- 4	+ 7
St. Paul*	"	+ 5	- 7	+ 2
Sioux Falls	S.D.	+23	-19	- 1
Cities				
Duluth-Superior*	Minn.-Wis.	+13	r- 7	+ 2
Mankato	Minn.	+15	r-20	- 3
Rochester	"	+20	-10	+ 5
Willmar	"	+23	-21	+ 1
Billings	Mont.	+14	-17	- 2
Great Falls	"	- 5	-24	-12
Fargo	N.D.	+22	-15	- 1
Grand Forks	"	+28	-19	- 2
Minot	"	+21	-21	0
Aberdeen	S.D.	+10	-23	-13
Lacrosse	Wis.	+18	r- 5	+ 5

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Apr. 1960	Mar. 1960	4 mos. 1960
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p+10	- 8	0
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	+ 9	+ 1	+ 3
Topeka	Kans.	+17	-16	0
Wichita	"	- 6	-18	-12
Kansas City	Mo.-Kans.	+13	-11	+ 1
Downtown K.C.	"	+11	-12	- 1
St. Joseph	"	+10	-18	- 5
Lincoln	Nebr.	+12	- 4	- 1
Omaha	"	+17	- 9	+ 3
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	+11	- 5	0
Oklahoma City	Okla.	+ 5	- 3	- 3
Tulsa	"	+ 7	-10	- 3
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+18	+13	+11
Hutchinson	Kans.	+ 5	-15	- 7
Joplin	Mo.	+ 4	-15	- 7
Enid	Okla.	+ 6	-14	- 5
DALLAS DISTRICT		+ 9	- 2	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	+11	- 8	- 1
Corpus Christi	Tex.	+10	- 5	- 2
Dallas*	"	+12	- 1	+ 5
El Paso	"	- 6	- 6	-10
Fort Worth	"	+10	-10	- 2
Houston*	"	+ 7	+ 5	+ 7
San Antonio	"	+ 9	- 7	- 2
Waco	"	+ 7	- 6	- 2
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		+10	- 1	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix*	Ariz.	+ 1	+ 5	+ 2
Tucson	"	+ 7	+12	+ 5
Bakersfield*	Calif.	+ 5	+ 4	+ 5
Fresno*	"	+20	+ 4	+ 8
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	+ 9	- 2	+ 3
Downtown L.A.*	"	+10	- 6	+ 1
Westside L.A.*	"	+11	+ 2	+ 5
San Fernando Valley	"	+11	+10	+ 9
Long Beach*	"	+ 8	- 7	- 2
Pasadena	"	+14	+ 1	+ 5
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	"	+ 3	- 3	- 1
Sacramento*	"	+12	+ 4	+ 6
San Diego*	"	+23	+ 9	+ 8
San Fran-Oakland*	"	+14	r+ 2	+ 7
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.	"	+21	+ 6	+11
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	+ 6	- 5	- 1
Downtown Oakland*	"	+ 9	-12	- 1
San Francisco*	"	+11	r 0	+ 5
Vallejo	"	+13	-22	- 6

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Apr. 1960	Mar. 1960	4 mos. 1960
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
San Jose*	Calif.	+15	+ 6	+10
Stockton*	"	+ 1	+ 3	0
Portland*	Ore.	+ 5	- 4	0
Salt Lake City*	Utah	+18	+ 1	+ 5
Seattle*	Wash.	+ 7	-11	- 2
Seattle	"	+ 8	-12	- 2
Everett	"	- 8	0	0
Spokane*	"	+11	- 6	+ 2
Tacoma*	"	+12	-12	0
Cities				
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	+ 9	- 5	- 2
Idaho Falls	"	+ 4	-12	- 4
Twin Falls	"	+ 5	- 7	- 1
Eugene	Ore.	+14	+19	+20
Salem	"	+13	0	+ 5
Bellingham	Wash.	+13	-12	0
Walla Walla*	"	+10	0	+ 5
Yakima*	"	+ 2	- 8	- 2

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

have interesting figures here

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.7.2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July 27, 1960.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
JUNE 1960

Department store sales advanced 3 per cent from May to June. The seasonally adjusted index for June is estimated at 145 per cent of the 1947-49 average compared with 141 in May and 145 in June a year ago.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1960		1959	1960		1959
	June	May	June	June	May	June
Boston	129	125	124	123	124	118
New York	135	131	130	130	127	r124
Philadelphia	144	136	r144	134	134	r134
Cleveland	139	139	r139	131	135	r131
Richmond	p149	144	156	p139	143	146
Atlanta	p184	176	180	p166	173	162
Chicago	134	132	135	129	130	130
St. Louis	p144	143	140	p134	144	130
Minneapolis	138	134	140	134	128	135
Kansas City	p154	150	155	p146	150	147
Dallas	170	159	174	156	159	160
San Francisco	p153	153	157	p147	145	151
United States	p145	141	r145	p137	138	r137

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description of the series see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1336. Back data may be obtained from the Board's Division of Administrative Services. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		June 1960	May 1960	6 mos. 1960
UNITED STATES		p 0	- 2	+ 2
BOSTON DISTRICT		+ 4	0	+ 4
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	- 4	- 4	- 2
Boston	Mass.	+ 5	+ 2	+ 5
Downtown Boston*	"	+ 4	+ 2	+ 4
Suburban Boston	"	+ 7	0	+ 7
Cambridge	"	+10	+ 1	+10
Quincy	"	- 4	- 1	0
Lowell	"	0	- 4	+ 2
Springfield-Holyoke	"	+ 5	+ 1	+ 2
Springfield	"	+ 5	+ 2	+ 3
Worcester*	"	+10	r+ 5	+12
NEW YORK DISTRICT		+ 5	+ 2	+ 5
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N.Y.	+ 2	- 1	+ 2
Schenectady	"	+ 9	- 1	+ 3
Binghamton	"	+ 2	- 8	0
Buffalo	"	+ 2	- 2	+ 1
Buffalo*	"	- 9	-12	- 8
Niagara Falls	"	- 6	- 5	- 3
New York-N.E. New Jersey		+ 5	+ 2	+ 6
New York City*	N.Y.	0	- 1	+ 2
Newark	N.J.	+ 2	- 4	+ 1
Newark (City)*	"	+ 2	- 4	+ 1
Paterson, Clifton, Passaic	N.J.	+15	+ 9	+17
Rochester*	N.Y.	+ 5	0	+ 5
Rochester (City)	"	+ 4	- 1	+ 3
Syracuse*	"	+ 2	- 6	+ 2
Utica-Rome	"	+ 1	- 3	+ 3
Utica	"	- 1	- 5	+ 1
Cities				
Bridgeport*	Conn.	+ 5	-10	+ 1
Poughkeepsie	N.Y.	+ 9	- 3	+ 4
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		0	- 4	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	+ 5	- 6	+ 4
Trenton	N.J.	0	+ 1	+ 6
Lancaster*	Pa.	+ 6	- 3	+ 5
Philadelphia*	"	- 2	- 5	+ 2
Central Phila.	"	- 3	- 6	- 2
Reading*	"	+ 3	- 6	+ 3
Scranton	"	+ 1	- 7	+ 1
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton*	"	- 4	- 6	+ 1
City				
York*	Pa.	+ 1	- 8	+ 2

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		June 1960	May 1960	6 mos. 1960
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		0	- 2	+ 4
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	+20	- 3	+ 2
Akron*	Ohio	+ 4	+ 2	+ 5
Canton*	"	- 6	- 5	+ 2
Cincinnati*	"	+ 2	- 2	+ 3
Cleveland*	"	- 1	- 1	+ 5
Downtown Cleve.	"	- 4	- 2	+ 2
Columbus*	"	+ 3	0	+ 5
Springfield*	"	-12	-15	- 4
Toledo	"	- 4	- 7	0
Youngstown*	"	- 9	- 3	+ 3
Erie*	Pa.	+ 2	- 9	- 2
Pittsburgh*	"	+ 2	+ 2	+ 6
Downtown Pit.	"	- 1	+ 1	+ 3
Wheeling*	W.Va.	+ 1	- 3	- 1
City				
Portsmouth*	Ohio	+ 6	- 5	0
RICHMOND DISTRICT		p- 5	- 8	- 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington*	D.C.	- 3	- 7	0
Downtown Wash.	"	- 7	-12	- 6
Baltimore*	Md.	p- 3	- 7	- 1
Downtown Balto.	"	p- 7	-10	- 5
Asheville*	N.C.	+ 5	- 2	+ 2
Raleigh*	"	- 5	- 6	- 4
Winston-Salem*	"	p- 4	-12	- 6
Charleston*	S.C.	-11	- 3	- 3
Columbia*	"	- 8	-10	- 4
Greenville*	"	- 3	- 6	- 1
Lynchburg*	Va.	+ 3	- 9	+ 1
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	"	- 9	- 7	- 6
Richmond*	"	- 8	-12	- 5
Roanoke*	"	+ 1	-12	- 4
Charleston*	W.Va.	- 7	- 9	- 4
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown	Md.	- 4	-13	- 4
Hagerstown	"	+ 1	-15	- 3
Spartanburg	S.C.	- 1	-10	- 5
Newport News	Va.	- 2	- 8	- 5
Fairmont-Morgantown	W.Va.	- 4	- 7	+ 4
Huntington*	"	- 3	- 9	+ 1
Parkersburg	"	- 4	- 8	- 2

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		June 1960	May 1960	6 mos. 1960
ATLANTA DISTRICT		p+ 2	- 1	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	+ 5	- 1	0
Mobile	"	+ 8	- 4	+ 3
Montgomery	"	- 6	- 9	- 3
Daytona Beach	Fla.	-13	-11	- 5
Jacksonville*	"	+16	+14	+18
Miami	"	+12	+ 9	+ 8
Downtown Miami	"	- 7	- 7	0
Orlando	"	- 2	- 5	- 1
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	+ 6	+ 5	+ 9
Atlanta*	Ga.	+ 2	+ 4	+ 4
Central Atlanta	"	-15	-14	-12
Augusta	"	- 2	- 4	+ 2
Columbus	"	-10	- 6	- 3
Macon*	"	- 8	- 5	- 3
Savannah	"	- 9	- 7	- 5
Baton Rouge*	La.	p- 1	-10	- 4
New Orleans*	"	+ 2	0	+ 1
Jackson*	Miss.	- 1	-13	- 6
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	- 5	- 6	- 4
Knoxville*	"	+ 1	+ 2	+ 2
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	- 1	-15	- 5
Bristol	"	- 8	-19	- 9
Cities				
Rome	Ga.	- 4	- 7	+ 1
Meridian	Miss.	+ 3	- 8	- 1
CHICAGO DISTRICT		- 1	- 3	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	- 2	- 7	+ 1
State Street		- 5	- 6	0
Aurora	"	+ 1	-12	+ 2
Joliet*	"	0	- 9	+ 2
Decatur*	"	- 8	-15	- 8
Rockford	"	- 7	- 8	- 2
Springfield	"	- 1	- 8	+ 1
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	+15	+ 1	+11
Indianapolis*	"	- 1	- 6	+ 2
Muncie	"	+ 3	- 7	+ 3
South Bend*	"	- 3	-11	- 1
Terre Haute*	"	- 7	- 8	- 3
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	- 4	- 4	- 2
Des Moines	"	+16	+13	+12
Dubuque	"	- 4	- 4	0
Sioux City	"	- 1	- 4	- 5
Waterloo	"	- 6	- 9	- 5
Detroit*	Mich.	+ 2	0	+ 6
Downtown Det.	"	- 5	- 7	- 3
Flint*	"	- 4	- 9	0
Grand Rapids*	"	- 6	-14	0
Jackson*	"	- 3	-11	+ 1
Kalamazoo	"	+ 7	- 8	+ 4
Lansing*	"	- 7	-10	- 2
Muskegon	"	- 3	-11	0
Saginaw	"	- 8	-10	- 1

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		June 1960	May 1960	6 mos. 1960
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
Green Bay	Wis.	- 3	+ 2	+ 5
Madison	"	- 8	- 9	- 3
Milwaukee*	"	0	0	+ 5
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	- 8	-14	- 8
Peoria*	"	- 9	-11	- 7
Gary	Ind.	- 6	- 6	- 2
Battle Creek	Mich.	- 5	-10	- 3
Pontiac	"	- 7	- 3	0
Appleton	Wis.	+ 2	- 2	0
Sheboygan	"	+ 3	0	+ 5
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		p+ 3	- 4	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	- 9	-16	-11
Little Rock*	"	+ 1	- 8	- 3
Louisville*	Ky.	+27	+ 5	+13
Louisville(City)	"	+18	- 3	+ 4
Springfield	Mo.	- 4	- 8	- 6
St. Louis*	"	p+ 1	- 2	+ 1
St. Louis (City)	"	0	- 3	- 1
Memphis*	Tenn.	p- 3	- 5	- 1
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	- 2	- 8	- 4
Evansville*	Ind.	+11	- 7	+ 1
Paducah	Ky.	+17	- 8	+ 2
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		0	+ 1	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.--St. Paul*	Minn.	+ 1	+ 3	+ 4
Minneapolis*	"	+ 2	+ 5	+ 6
St. Paul*	"	0	0	+ 1
Sioux Falls	S.D.	- 5	- 2	- 2
Cities				
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis	- 4	+ 3	+ 1
Mankato	Minn.	- 5	-11	- 5
Rochester	"	+ 4	- 7	+ 3
Willmar	"	- 4	- 2	0
Billings	Mont.	-11	r- 5	- 4
Great Falls	"	- 6	-12	-11
Fargo	N.D.	0	+ 5	0
Grand Forks	"	+ 1	+ 1	- 1
Minot	"	0	- 4	- 1
Aberdeen	S.D.	- 6	r-15	-12
Lacrosse	Wis.	- 3	-10	+ 1

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		June 1960	May 1960	6 mos. 1960
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p- 1	- 2	- 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	- 1	+ 3	+ 2
Topeka	Kans.	+ 5	- 6	- 1
Wichita	"	-15	-18	-13
Kansas City	Mo.-Kans.	+ 4	0	+ 2
Downtown K.C.	"	- 2	- 4	- 2
St. Joseph	"	- 6	- 9	- 6
Lincoln	Nebr.	+ 5	+ 1	+ 1
Omaha	"	+ 2	+ 3	+ 3
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	- 6	- 8	- 3
Oklahoma City	Okla.	+ 5	0	- 1
Tulsa	"	- 6	- 9	- 5
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+ 2	+ 3	+ 8
Hutchinson	Kans.	+ 3	- 8	- 6
Joplin	Mo.	- 9	-10	- 8
Enid	Okla.	- 9	-18	- 8
DALLAS DISTRICT		- 2	- 7	- 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	0	-11	- 3
Corpus Christi	Tex.	- 5	-10	- 4
Dallas*	"	- 2	- 3	+ 2
El Paso	"	-15	-18	-12
Fort Worth	"	- 3	- 9	- 4
Houston*	"	- 5	- 8	+ 2
San Antonio	"	- 1	-10	- 4
Waco	"	+ 1	-15	- 4
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		p- 3	- 2	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix*	Ariz.	+ 1	+ 1	+ 2
Tucson	"	2/	- 6	2/
Bakersfield*	Calif.	- 1	+ 1	+ 3
Fresno*	"	2/	+ 3	2/
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	p- 7	- 1	0
Downtown L.A.*	"	- 9	- 3	- 1
Westside L.A.*	"	p- 3	+ 3	+ 3
San Fernando Valley	"	- 4	+ 7	+ 6
Long Beach*	"	-10	- 7	- 5
Pasadena	"	- 2	+ 1	+ 3
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	"	-10	+ 5	- 1
Sacramento*	"	0	+ 7	+ 5
San Diego*	"	+ 4	+ 7	+ 7
San Fran-Oakland*	"	+ 2	0	+ 5
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.	"	+10	+ 9	+10
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	- 4	- 2	- 1
Downtown Oakland*	"	- 4	- 1	- 2
San Francisco*	"	- 4	- 5	+ 2
Vallejo	"	- 5	+ 6	- 4
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
San Jose*	Calif.	+ 6	+ 5	+ 8
Stockton*	"	+ 9	+ 7	+ 3
Portland*	Ore.	- 4	- 4	- 1
Salt Lake City*	Utah	- 5	- 3	+ 2
Seattle*	Wash.	- 5	- 8	- 4
Seattle	"	- 5	- 8	- 4
Everett	"	- 7	- 8	- 3
Spokane*	"	+ 1	- 6	0
Tacoma*	"	- 6	-10	- 3
Cities				
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	0	- 5	- 2
Idaho Falls	"	- 8	- 8	- 6
Twin Falls	"	+ 3	- 7	- 1
Eugene	Ore.	+ 5	- 5	+12
Salem	"	+ 2	+ 4	+ 4
Bellingham	Wash.	- 3	-14	- 3
Walla Walla*	"	+ 2	+ 7	+ 4
Yakima*	"	- 6	- 6	- 4

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.7.2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 26, 1960.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
JULY 1960

Department store sales showed further improvement in July, and the Board's seasonally adjusted index rose to 149 per cent of the 1947-49 average compared with 145 for June and 148 for July 1959. The July 1960 index is the second highest on record, exceeded only by the 154 recorded for April 1960.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1960		1959	1960		1959
	July	June	July	July	June	July
Boston	126	129	126	95	123	95
New York	135	135	134	101	130	100
Philadelphia	142	144	r145	108	134	r110
Cleveland	146	139	r145	118	131	r118
Richmond	p157	149	157	p130	139	129
Atlanta	p194	183	185	p165	165	157
Chicago	141	134	138	113	129	111
St. Louis	p144	144	145	p119	134	120
Minneapolis	137	r137	133	110	r133	107
Kansas City	p159	154	154	p140	146	135
Dallas	175	170	174	156	156	155
San Francisco	p159	153	160	p142	147	143
United States	p149	145	r148	p122	137	121

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description of the series see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1336. Back data may be obtained from the Board's Division of Administrative Services. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

July this year had one less trading day than last.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		July 1960	June 1960	7 mos. 1960
UNITED STATES		p- 3	0	+ 1
BOSTON DISTRICT		- 4	+ 4	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	- 5	- 4	- 2
Boston	Mass.	- 3	+ 5	+ 4
Downtown Boston*	"	- 4	+ 4	+ 3
Suburban Boston	"	- 1	+ 7	+ 6
Cambridge	"	0	+10	+ 9
Quincy	"	- 7	- 4	- 1
Lowell	"	-12	0	0
Springfield-Holyoke	"	- 2	+ 5	+ 2
Springfield	"	- 2	+ 5	+ 2
Worcester*	"	- 1	+10	+10
NEW YORK DISTRICT		- 3	+ 5	+ 4
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N.Y.	- 5	+ 2	+ 1
Schenectady	"	0	+ 9	+ 3
Binghamton	"	0	+ 2	0
Buffalo	"	- 1	+ 2	+ 1
Buffalo*	"	-11	- 9	- 9
Niagara Falls	"	-10	- 6	- 4
New York-N.E. New Jersey		- 3	+ 5	+ 5
New York City*	N.Y.	- 9	0	+ 1
Newark	N.J.	- 5	+ 2	+ 1
Newark (City)*	"	- 4	+ 2	+ 1
Paterson, Clifton, Passaic	N.J.	+ 7	+15	+15
Rochester*	N.Y.	- 1	+ 5	+ 4
Rochester (City)	"	- 4	+ 4	+ 2
Syracuse*	"	- 5	+ 2	+ 1
Utica-Rome	"	- 3	+ 1	+ 2
Utica	"	- 3	- 1	0
Cities				
Bridgeport*	Conn.	-16	+ 5	- 1
Poughkeepsie	N.Y.	-11	+ 9	+ 2
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		- 6	0	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	- 4	+ 5	+ 2
Trenton	N.J.	+ 2	0	+ 5
Lancaster*	Pa.	+ 2	+ 6	+ 4
Philadelphia*	"	-10	- 2	0
Central Phila.	"	-17	- 3	- 3
Reading*	"	- 3	+ 3	+ 2
Scranton	"	- 3	+ 1	+ 1
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton*	"	- 9	- 4	0
City				
York*	Pa.	- 5	+ 1	+ 1

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		July 1960	June 1960	7 mos. 1960
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		- 4	0	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	-15	+20	0
Akron*	Ohio	- 8	+ 4	+ 3
Canton*	"	- 9	- 6	- 1
Cincinnati*	"	- 8	+ 2	+ 1
Cleveland*	"	+ 2	- 1	+ 4
Downtown Cleve.	"	+ 2	- 4	+ 2
Columbus*	"	- 4	+ 3	+ 3
Springfield*	"	-10	-12	- 5
Toledo	"	- 6	- 4	- 1
Youngstown*	"	- 7	- 9	+ 2
Erie*	Pa.	-11	+ 2	- 3
Pittsburgh*	"	- 1	+ 2	+ 5
Downtown Pit.	"	- 4	- 1	+ 2
Wheeling*	W.Va.	+ 2	+ 1	- 1
City				
Portsmouth*	Ohio	- 2	+ 6	0
RICHMOND DISTRICT		p- 3	- 5	- 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington*	D.C.	- 5	- 3	- 1
Downtown Wash.	"	-11	- 7	- 7
Baltimore*	Md.	p- 7	- 5	- 2
Downtown Balto.	"	-13	- 9	- 6
Asheville*	N.C.	p+ 3	+ 5	- 2
Raleigh*	"	+ 3	- 5	- 3
Winston-Salem*	"	p- 1	- 4	- 5
Charleston*	S.C.	+ 8	-11	- 2
Columbia*	"	- 1	- 8	- 3
Greenville*	"	+10	- 3	+ 1
Lynchburg*	Va.	+ 3	+ 3	+ 1
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	"	0	- 9	- 5
Richmond*	"	- 5	- 8	- 5
Roanoke*	"	- 2	+ 1	- 3
Charleston*	W.Va.	-12	- 7	- 5
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown,	Md.	p+ 5	- 4	- 2
Hagerstown	"	+ 7	+ 1	- 2
Spartanburg	S.C.	- 2	- 1	- 5
Newport News	Va.	-15	- 2	- 7
Fairmont-Morgantown	W.Va.	- 9	- 4	+ 2
Huntington*	"	- 2	- 3	0
Parkersburg	"	- 5	- 4	- 2

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		July 1960	June 1960	7 mos. 1960
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p- 1	- 1	- 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	- 1	- 1	+ 2
Topeka	Kans.	+ 1	+ 5	- 1
Wichita	"	-16	-15	-14
KKansas City	Mo.-Kans.	+ 2	+ 4	+ 2
Downtown K.C.	"	- 4	- 2	- 2
St. Joseph	"	- 8	- 6	- 6
Lincoln	Nebr.	0	+ 5	0
Omaha	"	+ 4	+ 2	+ 3
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	- 4	- 6	- 3
Oklahoma City	Okla.	+ 4	+ 5	0
Tulsa	"	0	- 6	- 4
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+ 4	+ 2	+ 7
Hutchinson	Kans.	- 6	+ 3	- 6
Joplin	Mo.	- 1	- 9	- 7
Enid	Okla.	- 3	- 9	- 8
DALLAS DISTRICT		- 3	- 2	- 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	- 5	0	- 3
Corpus Christi	Tex.	- 2	- 5	- 3
Dallas*	"	- 3	- 2	+ 2
El Paso	"	-16	-15	-13
Fort Worth	"	- 6	- 3	- 4
Houston*	"	- 4	- 5	0
San Antonio	"	- 7	- 1	- 4
Waco	"	-13	+ 1	- 6
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		p- 4	- 3	0
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix*	Ariz.	- 3	+ 1	+ 1
Tucson	"	2/	0	2/
Bakersfield*	Calif.	- 2	- 1	+ 2
Fresno*	"	+ 1	+ 7	+ 6
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	- 7	- 7	- 1
Downtown L.A.*	"	-14	- 9	- 3
Westside L.A.*	"	- 3	- 3	+ 2
San Fernando Valley	"	0	- 4	+ 5
Long Beach*	"	- 9	-10	- 5
Pasadena	"	+ 1	- 2	+ 3
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	"	- 3	-10	- 2
Sacramento*	"	+ 2	r+ 2	+ 5
San Diego*	"	+ 7	+ 4	+ 7
San Fran-Oakland*	"	- 1	+ 2	+ 4
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.	"	+10	+10	+10
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	- 1	- 4	- 1
Downtown Oakland*	"	+ 5	- 4	0
San Francisco*	"	- 8	- 4	0
Vallejo	"	2/	- 5	2/

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		July 1960	June 1960	7 mos. 1960
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
San Jose*	Calif.	+ 2	r+ 8	+ 8
Stockton*	"	+ 1	+ 9	+ 2
Portland*	Ore.	- 8	- 4	- 2
Salt Lake City*	Utah	- 2	- 5	+ 1
Seattle*	Wash.	-10	- 5	- 5
Seattle	"	-10	- 5	- 5
Everett	"	- 9	- 7	- 4
Spokane*	"	- 3	+ 1	0
Tacoma*	"	- 7	- 6	- 4
Cities				
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	- 6	0	- 3
Idaho Falls	"	-14	- 8	- 7
Twin Falls	"	- 5	+ 3	- 2
Eugene	Ore.	- 2	+ 5	+ 9
Salem	"	+ 1	+ 2	+ 4
Bellingham	Wash.	2/	- 3	2/
Walla Walla*	"	- 5	+ 2	+ 3
Yakima*	"	- 8	- 6	- 4

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		July 1960	June 1960	7 mos. 1960
ATLANTA DISTRICT		p+ 1	+ 2	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	- 1	r+ 6	0
Mobile	"	+ 2	+ 8	+ 3
Montgomery	"	- 2	- 6	- 3
Daytona Beach	Fla.	- 7	-13	- 5
Jacksonville*	"	+24	+16	+19
Miami	"	+ 9	+12	+ 9
Downtown Miami	"	-10	- 7	- 1
Orlando	"	0	- 2	- 1
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	+ 2	+ 6	+ 8
Atlanta*	Ga.	- 4	+ 2	+ 3
Central Atlanta	"	-19	-15	-13
Augusta	"	+ 1	- 2	+ 2
Columbus	"	0	-10	- 2
Macon*	"	- 1	- 8	- 2
Savannah	"	- 4	- 9	- 5
Baton Rouge*	La.	- 3	- 2	- 4
New Orleans*	"	0	+ 2	+ 1
Jackson*	Miss.	- 6	- 1	- 6
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	- 5	- 5	- 4
Knoxville*	"	- 5	r 0	+ 1
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	p 0	r- 3	- 6
Bristol	"	p- 3	- 8	-11
Cities				
Rome	Ga.	+ 4	- 4	+ 2
Meridian	Miss.	- 6	+ 3	- 2
CHICAGO DISTRICT		- 2	- 1	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	- 3	- 2	0
State Street		- 8	- 5	- 1
Aurora	"	+ 8	+ 1	+ 3
Joliet*	"	+ 2	0	+ 2
Decatur*	"	- 6	- 8	- 8
Rockford	"	- 8	- 7	- 3
Springfield	"	+ 1	- 1	+ 1
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	+10	+15	+12
Indianapolis*	"	- 3	- 1	+ 1
Muncie	"	- 2	+ 3	+ 3
South Bend*	"	- 4	- 3	- 2
Terre Haute*	"	-10	- 7	- 4
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	- 7	- 4	- 3
Des Moines	"	+20	+16	+13
Dubuque	"	- 1	- 4	0
Sioux City	"	- 4	- 1	- 5
Waterloo	"	- 4	- 6	- 5
Detroit*	Mich.	+ 3	+ 2	+ 6
Downtown Det.	"	- 9	- 5	- 4
Flint*	"	- 4	- 4	0
Grand Rapids*	"	- 6	- 6	- 1
Jackson*	"	- 2	- 3	+ 1
Kalamazoo	"	+ 1	+ 7	+ 3
Lansing*	"	- 9	- 7	- 3
Muskegon	"	- 6	- 3	- 1
Saginaw	"	- 4	- 8	- 1

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		July 1960	June 1960	7 mos. 1960
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
Green Bay	Wis.	- 2	- 3	+ 4
Madison	"	- 6	- 8	- 4
Milwaukee*	"	- 2	0	+ 4
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	- 5	- 8	- 8
Peoria*	"	- 8	- 9	- 7
Gary	Ind.	- 5	- 6	- 3
Battle Creek	Mich.	- 9	- 5	- 4
Pontiac	"	- 4	- 7	0
Appleton	Wis.	- 6	+ 2	- 1
Sheboygan	"	+ 1	+ 3	+ 4
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		p- 4	+ 3	0
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	- 6	- 9	-10
Little Rock*	"	- 4	+ 1	- 3
Louisville*	Ky.	- 8	+27	+10
Louisville(City)	"	-18	+18	+ 1
Springfield	Mo.	- 4	- 4	- 5
St. Louis*	"	- 2	+ 1	+ 1
St. Louis (City)	"	- 4	0	- 1
Memphis*	Tenn.	p- 5	- 3	- 1
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	- 5	- 2	- 5
Evansville*	Ind.	0	+11	+ 1
Paducah	Ky.	- 5	+17	+ 1
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		- 1	r- 1	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.--St. Paul*	Minn.	0	r 0	+ 4
Minneapolis*	"	+ 2	r 0	+ 5
St. Paul*	"	- 5	0	0
Sioux Falls	S.D.	+ 5	- 5	- 1
Cities				
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis	- 4	- 4	0
Mankato	Minn.	+ 1	- 5	- 4
Rochester	"	+ 2	+ 4	+ 3
Willmar	"	- 2	- 4	- 1
Billings	Mont.	- 6	-11	- 4
Great Falls	"	-14	- 6	-12
Fargo	N.D.	0	0	0
Grand Forks	"	+ 1	+ 1	0
Minot	"	- 9	0	- 2
Aberdeen	S.D.	- 5	- 6	-11
Lacrosse	Wis.	-10	r- 4	- 1

EW

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.7.2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 28, 1960.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
SEPTEMBER 1960

Seasonally adjusted department store sales showed little change from August to September. The index for September is estimated at 144 per cent of the 1947-49 average compared with 143 in August and 144 in September 1959.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1960		1959	1960		1959
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Boston	126	124	127	131	106	132
New York	136	137	131	138	109	132
Philadelphia	139	136	r139	141	114	r141
Cleveland	140	139	r139	140	128	r139
Richmond	p153	149	154	p154	135	155
Atlanta	p185	178	186	p172	170	173
Chicago	132	134	134	136	123	138
St. Louis	p138	140	140	p142	134	144
Minneapolis	134	132	136	143	132	146
Kansas City	154	151	151	159	154	r156
Dallas	166	169	167	159	165	160
San Francisco	p155	155	r158	p151	154	154
United States	p144	143	144	p145	132	145

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description of the series see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1336. Back data may be obtained from the Board's Division of Administrative Services. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960	9 mos. 1960
UNITED STATES		p 0	+ 4	+ 1
BOSTON DISTRICT		- 1	+ 7	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	- 3	+ 3	- 2
Boston	Mass.	0	+ 8	+ 4
Downtown Boston*	"	- 1	+ 8	+ 3
Suburban Boston	"	+ 1	+ 8	+ 5
Cambridge	"	+ 7	+13	+ 9
Quincy	"	- 4	+ 3	- 1
Lowell	"	- 8	- 6	- 2
Springfield-Holyoke	"	+ 7	+12	+ 3
Springfield	"	+ 7	+13	+ 4
Worcester*	"	0	+17	+10
NEW YORK DISTRICT		+ 5	+11	+ 5
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N.Y.	+ 2	+ 7	+ 2
Schenectady	"	+ 3	+14	+ 4
Binghamton	"	+ 3	+ 8	+ 1
Buffalo	"	+ 5	+11	+ 3
Buffalo*	"	- 4	+ 2	- 7
Niagara Falls	"	- 8	- 3	- 5
New York-N.E. New Jersey		+ 5	+11	+ 6
New York City*	N.Y.	+ 1	+ 7	+ 2
Newark	N.J.	- 2	+ 5	+ 1
Newark (City)*	"	- 3	+ 6	+ 1
Paterson, Clifton, Passaic	N.J.	+30	+16	+17
Rochester*	N.Y.	0	+15	+ 5
Rochester (City)	"	- 1	+14	+ 3
Syracuse*	"	- 3	+ 5	+ 1
Utica-Rome	"	+ 1	+ 6	+ 2
Utica	"	+ 3	+ 5	+ 1
Cities				
Bridgeport*	Conn.	- 7	+ 3	- 2
Poughkeepsie	N.Y.	+ 3	+ 5	+ 2
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		0	+ 4	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	0	+ 3	+ 2
Trenton	N.J.	+ 3	+ 5	+ 5
Lancaster*	Pa.	+ 4	+ 5	+ 4
Philadelphia*	"	- 4	+ 4	0
Central Phila.	"	- 9	+ 7	- 3
Reading*	"	+ 2	+ 4	+ 2
Scranton	"	- 4	+ 3	0
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton*	"	+ 3	0	0
City				
York*	Pa.	+ 3	+ 3	+ 1

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960	9 mos. 1960
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		+ 1	+ 5	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	- 5	-10	- 2
Akron*	Ohio	- 3	+ 5	+ 6
Canton*	"	- 2	- 3	- 1
Cincinnati*	"	- 1	+ 3	+ 1
Cleveland*	"	+ 2	+ 3	+ 3
Downtown Cleve.	"	- 6	+ 2	0
Columbus*	"	+ 1	+ 6	+ 3
Springfield*	"	- 9	- 9	- 6
Toledo	"	- 3	+ 5	0
Youngstown*	"	+ 1	+ 4	+ 2
Erie*	Pa.	- 1	- 1	- 3
Pittsburgh*	"	+ 5	+ 6	+ 5
Downtown Pit.	"	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3
Wheeling*	W.Va.	+ 1	+ 3	0
City				
Portsmouth*	Ohio	- 4	- 3	- 1
RICHMOND DISTRICT		p- 1	+ 2	- 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington*	D.C.	0	+ 4	0
Downtown Wash.	"	- 6	- 2	- 6
Baltimore*	Md.	+ 6	+ 7	- 1
Downtown Balto.	"	+ 3	+ 6	- 6
Asheville*	N.C.	- 1	0	0
Raleigh*	"	+ 3	+ 3	- 2
Winston-Salem*	"	+ 1	+ 2	- 4
Charleston*	S.C.	+ 4	+ 1	- 1
Columbia*	"	0	- 3	- 3
Greenville*	"	- 3	+ 3	0
Lynchburg*	Va.	+ 8	0	+ 2
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	"	- 5	+ 6	- 4
Richmond*	"	- 8	0	- 5
Roanoke*	"	+ 3	+ 4	- 2
Charleston*	W.Va.	- 4	- 5	- 5
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown	Md.	- 4	- 4	- 3
Hagerstown	"	2/	2/	2/
Spartanburg	S.C.	p 0	- 9	- 5
Newport News	Va.	- 9	- 9	- 7
Fairmont-Morgantown	W.Va.	- 4	+ 5	+ 2
Huntington*	"	+ 4	+ 6	+ 1
Parkersburg	"	p- 9	- 5	+ 1

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960	9 mos. 1960
ATLANTA DISTRICT		p- 1	0	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	0	+ 2	0
Mobile	"	- 1	+ 2	+ 3
Montgomery	"	- 2	- 4	- 3
Daytona Beach	Fla.	- 2	- 4	- 5
Jacksonville*	"	+ 4	-12	+12
Miami	"	+ 3	+13	+ 8
Downtown Miami	"	-14	- 6	- 3
Orlando	"	- 4	- 3	- 2
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	+ 4	+10	+ 8
Atlanta*	Ga.	- 1	- 2	+ 2
Central Atlanta	"	- 5	- 4	-11
Augusta	"	+ 6	+ 5	+ 3
Columbus	"	- 2	- 6	- 3
Macon*	"	+ 2	- 3	- 2
Savannah	"	- 4	- 5	- 5
Baton Rouge*	La.	+11	- 2	- 2
New Orleans*	"	- 5	+ 2	0
Jackson*	Miss.	- 9	- 6	- 6
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	- 4	+ 2	- 3
Knoxville*	"	0	+ 1	+ 1
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	2/	2/	2/
Bristol	"	2/	2/	2/
Cities				
Rome	Ga.	+ 2	- 2	+ 1
Meridian	Miss.	- 9	0	- 3
CHICAGO DISTRICT		- 2	r+ 4	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	- 1	+ 3	0
State Street		- 8	+ 3	- 2
Aurora	"	- 1	0	+ 2
Joliet*	"	- 5	- 5	0
Decatur*	"	- 6	+ 3	- 6
Rockford	"	+ 3	- 8	- 3
Springfield	"	- 1	0	+ 1
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	+ 6	+12	+11
Indianapolis*	"	- 4	+ 3	0
Muncie	"	+ 1	+ 7	+ 3
South Bend*	"	0	+ 6	- 1
Terre Haute*	"	-13	- 4	- 5
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	+ 3	- 6	- 2
Des Moines	"	+ 7	+18	+13
Dubuque	"	0	+ 2	0
Sioux City	"	- 3	+ 1	- 4
Waterloo	"	+ 9	+ 1	- 3
Detroit*	Mich.	- 2	+ 6	+ 5
Downtown Det.	"	-11	- 3	- 5
Flint*	"	- 1	- 2	- 1
Grand Rapids*	"	- 5	+ 3	- 1
Jackson*	"	- 7	0	0
Kalamazoo	"	-12	+ 7	+ 2
Lansing*	"	+ 1	0	- 2
Muskegon	"	- 6	0	- 1
Saginaw	"	- 3	- 5	- 2

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960	9 mos. 1960
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
Green Bay	Wis.	- 3	+ 8	+ 3
Madison	"	- 7	- 2	- 4
Milwaukee*	"	0	+ 6	+ 4
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	- 6	- 6	- 7
Peoria*	"	- 6	- 5	- 7
Gary	Ind.	+ 8	+ 6	0
Battle Creek	Mich.	-10	- 5	- 5
Pontiac	"	- 5	- 1	- 1
Appleton	Wis.	+ 9	+ 5	+ 1
Sheboygan	"	0	+ 3	+ 4
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		p- 2	+ 1	0
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	-10	- 5	-10
Little Rock*	"	- 5	- 4	- 4
Louisville*	Ky.	+ 2	- 2	+ 8
Louisville(City)	"	- 8	-12	- 2
Springfield	Mo.	- 9	- 7	- 6
St. Louis*	"	p+ 1	+ 6	+ 1
St. Louis (City)	"	+ 1	+ 3	0
Memphis*	Tenn.	p- 7	- 3	- 2
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	+ 9	- 2	- 3
Evansville*	Ind.	0	+ 8	+ 2
Paducah	Ky.	- 4	- 4	0
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		- 2	+ 4	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.--St. Paul*	Minn.	- 2	+ 5	+ 3
Minneapolis*	"	- 1	+ 7	+ 5
St. Paul*	"	- 4	- 1	- 1
Sioux Falls	S.D.	0	+ 7	0
Cities				
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis.	0	0	0
Mankato	Minn.	- 3	+ 8	- 2
Rochester	"	- 4	+10	+ 3
Willmar	"	- 5	+ 3	- 1
Billings	Mont.	- 9	- 3	- 5
Great Falls	"	- 3	- 2	- 9
Fargo	N.D.	- 2	+ 1	0
Grand Forks	"	0	0	0
Minot	"	- 4	+ 5	- 1
Aberdeen	S.D.	- 5	+ 1	- 9
Lacrosse	Wis.	- 6	+ 5	- 1

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960	9 mos. 1960
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		+ 2	+ 2	0
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	+ 2	+ 4	+ 2
Topeka	Kans.	- 2	+ 2	0
Wichita	"	-15	-11	-14
Kansas City	Mo.-Kans.	+ 1	+ 7	+ 2
Downtown K.C.	"	- 8	+ 3	- 2
St. Joseph	"	- 5	+ 3	- 5
Lincoln	Nebr.	+25	+16	+ 5
Omaha	"	+18	+ 8	+ 5
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	+ 1	0	- 2
Oklahoma City	Okla.	+ 1	0	0
Tulsa	"	0	- 1	- 3
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+ 7	+19	+ 9
Hutchinson	Kans.	- 2	+ 2	- 4
Joplin	Mo.	-13	-16	- 9
Enid	Okla.	- 8	- 6	- 7
DALLAS DISTRICT		- 1	- 2	- 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	- 5	- 1	- 3
Corpus Christi	Tex.	- 9	-10	- 5
Dallas*	"	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2
El Paso	"	-11	-13	-13
Fort Worth	"	- 5	- 4	- 4
Houston*	"	- 1	- 3	0
San Antonio	"	+ 2	- 3	- 3
Waco	"	- 7	- 7	- 6
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		p- 2	+ 2	0
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix*	Ariz.	- 3	+ 4	+ 1
Tucson	"	2/	+ 2	2/
Bakersfield*	Calif.	- 7	- 1	+ 1
Fresno*	"	0	+ 4	+ 5
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	- 3	0	- 1
Downtown L.A.*	"	- 9	+ 6	- 3
Westside L.A.*	"	0	+ 1	+ 2
San Fernando Valley	"	0	+ 1	+ 4
Long Beach*	"	- 5	- 8	- 6
Pasadena	"	+ 2	+ 8	+ 3
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	"	-10	- 2	- 3
Sacramento*	"	0	+ 4	+ 4
San Diego*	"	+ 8	+12	+ 8
San Fran-Oakland*	"	+ 3	+ 4	+ 4
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.	"	+12	+15	+11
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	0	+ 5	0
Downtown Oakland*	"	+ 7	+11	+ 2
San Francisco*	"	- 3	- 1	0
Vallejo	"	2/	2/	2/
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
San Jose*	Calif.	+ 7	+ 9	+ 8
Stockton*	"	- 1	+ 3	+ 2
Eugene	Ore.	- 1	+ 6	+ 7
Portland*	"	- 5	+ 3	- 2
Salt Lake City*	Utah	- 4	+ 2	+ 1
Seattle*	Wash.	- 5	+ 2	- 4
Seattle	"	- 5	+ 2	- 4
Everett	"	- 6	- 4	- 4
Spokane*	"	- 3	+ 6	0
Tacoma*	"	- 6	- 3	- 4
Cities				
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	- 7	+ 3	- 2
Idaho Falls	"	-12	- 4	- 7
Twin Falls	"	- 6	0	- 2
Salem	Ore.	- 2	+ 6	+ 3
Bellingham	Wash.	- 3	+ 5	- 2
Walla Walla*	"	- 3	+ 5	+ 2
Yakima*	"	- 8	- 1	- 4

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.7.2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 2, 1960.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
OCTOBER 1960

Department store sales increased in October after seasonal adjustment. The index for the month is estimated at 150 per cent of the 1947-49 average compared with 144 in September and 148 in October 1959.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1960		1959	1960		1959
	October	Sept.	October	October	Sept.	October
Boston	129	126	129	132	131	131
New York	140	136	134	147	138	141
Philadelphia	145	139	r142	149	141	r146
Cleveland	144	140	r142	145	140	r143
Richmond	p162	153	158	p169	154	165
Atlanta	189	185	188	187	172	186
Chicago	140	132	139	143	136	142
St. Louis	p149	138	148	p152	142	151
Minneapolis	138	134	137	152	r144	150
Kansas City	p164	154	162	p164	159	162
Dallas	172	166	173	176	159	177
San Francisco	p160	155	158	p156	152	154
United States	p150	144	r148	p153	145	r151

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description of the series see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1336. Back data may be obtained from the Board's Division of Administrative Services. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

October this year had one less trading day than last.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Oct. 1960	Sept. 1960	10 mos. 1960
UNITED STATES		p- 2	0	+ 1
BOSTON DISTRICT		- 3	- 1	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	- 7	- 3	- 2
Boston	Mass.	- 2	0	+ 3
Downtown Boston*	"	0	- 1	+ 3
Suburban Boston	"	- 4	+ 1	+ 4
Cambridge	"	- 3	+ 7	+ 7
Quincy	"	- 4	- 4	- 2
Lowell	"	-11	- 8	- 3
Springfield-Holyoke	"	+ 1	+ 7	+ 3
Springfield	"	+ 3	+ 7	+ 4
Worcester*	"	- 9	0	+ 7
NEW YORK DISTRICT		+ 1	+ 5	+ 4
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N.Y.	- 6	+ 2	+ 1
Schenectady	"	-10	+ 3	+ 2
Binghamton	"	- 3	+ 3	+ 1
Buffalo	"	- 3	+ 5	+ 2
Buffalo*	"	-13	- 4	- 8
Niagara Falls	"	-11	- 8	- 5
New York-N.E. New Jersey		+ 1	+ 5	+ 5
New York City*	N.Y.	- 1	+ 1	+ 1
Newark	N.J.	- 4	- 2	0
Newark (City)*	"	- 3	- 3	0
Paterson, Clifton, Passaic	N.J.	+17	+30	+17
Rochester*	N.Y.	- 2	0	+ 4
Rochester (City)	"	- 6	- 1	+ 2
Syracuse*	"	- 5	- 3	0
Utica-Rome	"	- 3	+ 1	+ 2
Utica	"	- 2	+ 3	+ 1
Cities				
Bridgeport*	Conn.	-12	- 7	- 3
Poughkeepsie	N.Y.	- 8	+ 3	+ 1
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		- 2	0	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	- 4	0	+ 1
Trenton	N.J.	+ 1	+ 3	+ 5
Lancaster*	Pa.	- 5	+ 4	+ 3
Philadelphia*	"	- 1	- 4	0
Central Phila.	"	- 4	- 9	- 3
Reading*	"	- 7	+ 2	+ 1
Scranton	"	-11	- 4	- 1
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton*	"	- 6	+ 3	0
City				
York*	Pa.	- 4	+ 3	+ 1

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Oct. 1960	Sept. 1960	10 mos. 1960
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		- 2	+ 1	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	-10	- 5	- 3
Akron*	Ohio	- 7	- 3	+ 1
Canton*	"	0	- 2	- 1
Cincinnati*	"	0	- 1	+ 1
Cleveland*	"	- 6	+ 2	+ 2
Downtown Cleve.	"	-11	- 6	- 1
Columbus*	"	- 4	+ 1	+ 2
Springfield*	"	-13	- 9	- 7
Toledo	"	+12	- 3	+ 1
Youngstown*	"	- 4	+ 1	+ 1
Erie*	Pa.	- 3	- 1	- 3
Pittsburgh*	"	+ 1	+ 5	+ 5
Downtown Pit.	"	- 1	+ 3	+ 2
Wheeling*	W.Va.	+ 7	+ 1	0
City				
Portsmouth*	Ohio	- 4	- 4	- 1
RICHMOND DISTRICT		p- 2	- 1	- 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington*	D.C.	0	0	0
Downtown Wash.	"	- 7	- 6	- 6
Baltimore*	Md.	+ 2	+ 6	0
Downtown Balto.	"	0	+ 3	- 5
Asheville*	N.C.	p-10	- 1	- 1
Raleigh*	"	- 1	+ 3	- 2
Winston-Salem*	"	- 7	+ 1	- 4
Charleston*	S.C.	+ 6	+ 4	0
Columbia*	"	- 7	0	- 3
Greenville*	"	- 3	- 3	0
Lynchburg*	Va.	- 5	+ 8	+ 1
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	"	p+ 1	- 5	- 4
Richmond*	"	- 2	- 8	- 4
Roanoke*	"	- 6	+ 3	- 2
Charleston*	W.Va.	- 4	- 4	- 5
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown	Md.	p- 7	- 4	- 3
Hagerstown	"	2/	2/	2/
Spartanburg	S.C.	-10	0	- 5
Newport News	Va.	p2/	- 9	2/
Fairmont-Morgantown	W.Va.	- 4	- 4	+ 1
Huntington*	"	p- 4	+ 4	+ 2
Parkersburg	"	- 7	r+ 8	0

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Oct. 1960	Sept. 1960	10 mos. 1960
ATLANTA DISTRICT		- 3	- 1	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	- 5	0	0
Mobile	"	- 5	- 1	+ 2
Montgomery	"	-10	- 2	- 4
Daytona Beach	Fla.	+ 3	- 2	- 4
Jacksonville*	"	- 4	+ 4	+10
Miami	"	+ 7	+ 3	+ 8
Downtown Miami	"	-14	-14	- 5
Orlando	"	- 2	- 4	- 2
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	0	+ 4	+ 7
Atlanta*	Ga.	- 5	- 1	+ 1
Central Atlanta	"	- 7	- 5	-11
Augusta	"	- 1	+ 6	+ 2
Columbus	"	-12	- 2	- 4
Macon*	"	- 3	+ 2	- 2
Savannah	"	- 9	- 4	- 5
Baton Rouge*	La.	+ 1	+11	- 2
New Orleans*	"	- 4	- 5	0
Jackson*	Miss.	-15	- 9	- 7
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	- 6	- 4	- 4
Knoxville*	"	- 1	0	0
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	+ 1	2/	- 5
Bristol	"	+ 5	2/	- 7
Cities				
Rome	Ga.	- 3	+ 2	+ 1
Meridian	Miss.	- 8	- 9	- 3
CHICAGO DISTRICT		- 3	- 2	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	- 2	- 1	0
State Street		- 6	- 8	- 2
Aurora	"	- 3	- 1	+ 1
Joliet*	"	- 1	- 5	0
Decatur*	"	- 5	- 6	- 6
Rockford	"	- 7	+ 3	- 3
Springfield	"	- 3	- 1	0
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	+ 1	+ 6	+10
Indianapolis*	"	- 4	- 4	0
Muncie	"	- 3	+ 1	+ 2
South Bend*	"	- 5	0	- 1
Terre Haute*	"	- 9	-13	- 5
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	+21	+ 3	+ 6
Des Moines	"	+ 8	+ 7	+12
Dubuque	"	- 5	0	- 1
Sioux City	"	- 3	- 3	- 4
Waterloo	"	- 1	+ 9	- 2
Detroit*	Mich.	- 5	- 2	+ 3
Downtown Det.	"	-10	-11	- 5
Flint*	"	+ 3	- 1	0
Grand Rapids*	"	- 8	- 5	- 2
Jackson*	"	- 5	- 7	- 1
Kalamazoo	"	- 9	-12	0
Lansing*	"	- 1	+ 1	- 2
Muskegon	"	-11	- 6	- 2
Saginaw	"	- 4	- 3	- 2

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Oct. 1960	Sept. 1960	10 mos. 1960
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
Green Bay	Wis.	- 1	- 3	+ 3
Madison	"	- 9	- 7	- 5
Milwaukee*	"	- 4	0	+ 2
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	- 5	- 6	- 7
Peoria*	"	- 8	- 6	- 7
Gary	Ind.	+13	+ 8	+ 1
Battle Creek	Mich.	-14	-10	- 6
Pontiac	"	- 4	- 5	- 1
Appleton	Wis.	+13	+ 9	+ 3
Sheboygan	"	0	0	+ 3
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		p- 3	- 2	- 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	- 3	-10	- 9
Little Rock*	"	- 9	- 5	- 4
Louisville*	Ky.	0	+ 2	+ 7
Louisville(City)	"	-10	- 8	- 3
Springfield	Mo.	-10	- 9	- 6
St. Louis*	"	p- 1	+ 1	+ 1
St. Louis (City)	"	- 2	+ 1	- 1
Memphis*	Tenn.	p- 8	- 7	- 3
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	- 4	+ 9	- 3
Evansville*	Ind.	+21	0	+ 4
Paducah	Ky.	+ 2	- 4	0
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		- 3	- 2	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.--St. Paul*	Minn.	- 3	- 2	+ 2
Minneapolis*	"	- 2	- 1	+ 4
St. Paul*	"	- 7	- 4	- 1
Sioux Falls	S.D.	+ 2	0	0
Cities				
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis.	-4	0	0
Mankato	Minn.	- 8	- 3	- 3
Rochester	"	0	- 4	+ 2
Willmar	"	- 9	- 5	- 2
Billings	Mont.	2/	- 9	2/
Great Falls	"	- 9	- 3	- 9
Fargo	N.D.	- 2	- 2	0
Grand Forks	"	+ 4	0	0
Minot	"	- 1	- 4	- 1
Aberdeen	S.D.	- 7	- 5	- 9
Lacrosse	Wis.	2/	- 6	2/

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Oct. 1960	Sept. 1960	10 mos. 1960
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p- 2	+ 2	0
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	+ 1	+ 2	+ 2
Topeka	Kans.	- 3	- 2	- 1
Wichita	"	-15	-15	-14
Kansas City	Mo.-Kans.	- 4	+ 1	+ 2
Downtown K.C.	"	- 3	- 8	- 2
St. Joseph	"	- 1	- 5	- 4
Lincoln	Nebr.	+12	+25	+ 6
Omaha	"	+18	+18	+ 7
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	- 7	+ 1	- 3
Oklahoma City	Okla.	- 4	+ 1	0
Tulsa	"	- 4	0	- 3
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+ 6	+ 7	+ 8
Hutchinson	Kans.	- 4	- 2	- 4
Joplin	Mo.	-15	-13	-10
Enid	Okla.	- 7	- 8	- 7
DALLAS DISTRICT		- 4	- 1	- 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	- 6	- 5	- 3
Corpus Christi	Tex.	- 9	- 9	- 6
Dallas*	"	- 6	+ 2	+ 1
El Paso	"	-13	-11	-13
Fort Worth	"	- 9	- 5	- 5
Houston*	"	+ 4	- 1	0
San Antonio	"	- 6	+ 2	- 4
Waco	"	-11	- 7	- 7
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		p- 2	- 2	0
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix*	Ariz.	+ 2	- 3	+ 1
Tucson	"	2/	r- 5	2/
Bakersfield*	Calif.	+ 9	- 7	+ 2
Fresno*	"	0	0	+ 4
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	p- 2	- 3	- 1
Downtown L.A.*	"	- 2	- 9	- 3
Westside L.A.*	"	- 2	0	+ 1
San Fernando Valley	"	- 2	0	+ 3
Long Beach*	"	- 5	- 5	- 6
Pasadena	"	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	"	- 6	-10	- 3
Sacramento*	"	+ 2	0	+ 4
San Diego*	"	+ 3	+ 8	+ 7
San Fran-Oakland*	"	- 1	+ 3	+ 3
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.	"	+ 2	+12	+10
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	+ 4	0	0
Downtown Oakland*	"	+13	+ 7	+ 3
San Francisco*	"	- 4	- 3	- 1
Vallejo	"	2/	2/	2/

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Oct. 1960	Sept. 1960	10 mos. 1960
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
San Jose*	Calif.	+ 6	r+ 8	+ 7
Stockton*	"	- 2	- 1	+ 2
Eugene	Ore.	- 6	- 1	+ 6
Portland*	"	- 4	- 5	- 2
Salt Lake City*	Utah	+ 1	- 4	+ 1
Seattle*	Wash.	- 9	- 5	- 4
Seattle	"	- 9	- 5	- 4
Everett	"	-14	- 6	- 5
Spokane*	"	- 5	- 3	0
Tacoma*	"	- 7	- 6	- 4
Cities				
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	+ 6	- 7	- 2
Idaho Falls	"	-14	-12	- 8
Twin Falls	"	- 3	- 6	- 2
Salem	Ore.	+ 2	- 2	+ 3
Bellingham	Wash.	-12	- 3	- 4
Walla Walla*	"	- 1	- 3	+ 2
Yakima*	"	p- 9	- 8	- 5

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

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BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
January 3, 1961.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
NOVEMBER 1960

Department store sales declined 5 per cent in November from the advanced October level. The seasonally adjusted index for November is estimated at 142 per cent of the 1947-49 average compared with 150 in October and 146 in November 1959.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1960		1959	1960		1959
	November	October	November	November	October	November
Boston	129	129	129	155	132	154
New York	131	140	134	167	147	170
Philadelphia	136	145	r142	178	149	r185
Cleveland	136	144	r142	167	145	r174
Richmond	p150	162	156	p182	169	r189
Atlanta	p179	189	189	p206	187	r218
Chicago	129	140	135	158	143	164
St. Louis	p139	149	149	p165	152	177
Minneapolis	134	138	131	151	152	148
Kansas City	p157	164	156	p181	164	179
Dallas	163	172	179	190	176	208
San Francisco	152	160	155	177	156	181
United States	p142	150	146	p171	153	r177

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description of the series see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1336. Back data may be obtained from the Board's Division of Administrative Services. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

November this year had one more trading day than last.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Nov. 1960	Oct. 1960	11 mos. 1960
UNITED STATES		p+ 1	- 2	+ 1
BOSTON DISTRICT		+ 5	- 3	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	- 2	- 7	- 2
Boston	Mass.	+ 8	- 2	+ 4
Downtown Boston*	"	+ 4	0	+ 3
Suburban Boston	"	+13	- 4	+ 5
Cambridge	"	+ 4	- 3	+ 7
Quincy	"	- 1	- 4	- 1
Lowell	"	- 1	-11	- 3
Springfield-Holyoke	"	+ 2	+ 1	+ 3
Springfield	"	+ 3	+ 3	+ 4
Worcester*	"	+ 7	- 9	+ 7
NEW YORK DISTRICT		+ 2	+ 1	+ 4
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N.Y.	+ 4	- 6	+ 1
Schenectady	"	+ 2	-10	+ 2
Binghamton	"	+ 7	- 3	+ 1
Buffalo	"	- 2	- 3	+ 2
Buffalo*	"	-10	-13	- 8
Niagara Falls	"	-21	-11	- 7
New York-N.E. New Jersey		+ 2	+ 1	+ 5
New York City*	N.Y.	- 1	- 1	+ 1
Newark	N.J.	- 1	- 4	0
Newark (City)*	"	- 4	- 3	0
Paterson, Clifton, Passaic	N.J.	+20	+17	+18
Rochester*	N.Y.	+ 5	- 2	+ 4
Rochester (City)	"	0	- 6	+ 2
Syracuse*	"	- 1	- 5	0
Utica-Rome	"	+ 4	- 3	+ 2
Utica	"	+ 4	- 2	+ 1
Cities				
Bridgeport*	Conn.	- 3	-12	- 3
Poughkeepsie	N.Y.	- 8	- 8	0
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		0	- 2	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	- 1	- 4	+ 1
Trenton	N.J.	+ 2	+ 1	+ 4
Lancaster*	Pa.	+ 3	- 5	+ 3
Philadelphia*	"	0	- 1	0
Central Phila.	"	- 3	- 4	- 3
Reading*	"	- 2	- 7	+ 1
Scranton	"	- 5	-11	- 2
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton*	"	- 3	- 6	- 1
City				
York*	Pa.	0	- 4	+ 1

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Nov. 1960	Oct. 1960	11 mos. 1960
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		0	- 2	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	- 6	-10	- 4
Akron*	Ohio	- 3	- 7	+ 1
Canton*	"	- 4	0	- 1
Cincinnati*	"	- 2	0	+ 1
Cleveland*	"	- 1	- 6	+ 2
Downtown Cleve.	"	- 7	-11	- 2
Columbus*	"	+ 2	- 4	+ 2
Springfield*	"	-12	-13	- 8
Toledo	"	+ 7	+12	+ 2
Youngstown*	"	- 3	- 4	+ 1
Erie*	Pa.	- 9	- 3	- 3
Pittsburgh*	"	- 1	+ 1	+ 4
Downtown Pit.	"	- 4	- 1	+ 1
Wheeling*	W.Va.	- 4	+ 7	0
City				
Portsmouth*	Ohio	+ 4	- 4	- 1
RICHMOND DISTRICT		p 0	- 2	- 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington*	D.C.	p- 1	0	0
Downtown Wash.	"	p- 8	- 7	- 6
Baltimore*	Md.	+ 2	+ 2	0
Downtown Balto.	"	0	0	- 4
Asheville*	N.C.	- 2	- 8	- 1
Raleigh*	"	p+ 4	- 1	- 2
Winston-Salem*	"	p 0	- 7	- 4
Charleston*	S.C.	p+ 3	+ 6	+ 1
Columbia*	"	- 2	- 7	- 3
Greenville*	"	p- 4	- 3	- 1
Lynchburg*	Va.	- 3	- 5	+ 1
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	"	p 0	+ 1	- 3
Richmond*	"	- 3	- 2	- 4
Roanoke*	"	p- 1	- 6	- 2
Charleston*	W.Va.	- 2	- 4	- 4
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown,	Md.	p- 2	- 7	- 3
Spartanburg	S.C.	+ 5	-10	- 4
Newport News	Va.	- 3	-14	- 8
Fairmont-Morgantown	W.Va.	+ 3	- 4	+ 1
Huntington*	"	- 3	- 3	0
Parkersburg	"	- 3	- 7	- 1

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Nov. 1960	Oct. 1960	11 mos. 1960
ATLANTA DISTRICT		p- 1	- 3	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	0	- 5	0
Mobile	"	+ 4	- 5	+ 2
Montgomery	"	- 9	-10	- 4
Daytona Beach	Fla.	- 7	+ 3	- 4
Jacksonville*	"	- 6	- 4	+ 8
Miami	"	+11	+ 7	+ 9
Downtown Miami	"	-10	-14	- 5
Orlando	"	- 3	- 2	- 2
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	+ 3	0	+ 6
Atlanta*	Ga.	- 2	- 5	+ 1
Central Atlanta	"	- 5	- 7	-10
Augusta	"	p- 3	- 1	+ 2
Columbus	"	+ 1	-12	- 3
Macon*	"	- 5	- 3	- 2
Savannah	"	-11	- 9	- 6
Baton Rouge*	La.	- 1	+ 1	- 2
New Orleans*	"	- 9	- 4	- 1
Jackson*	Miss.	-11	-15	- 8
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	+ 1	- 6	- 3
Knoxville*	"	+ 1	r+ 1	+ 1
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	0	+ 1	- 4
Bristol	"	- 1	+ 5	- 6
Cities				
Rome	Ga.	+ 4	- 3	+ 1
Meridian	Miss.	- 4	- 8	- 3
CHICAGO DISTRICT		0	- 3	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	- 1	- 2	0
State Street		- 3	- 6	- 2
Aurora	"	- 5	- 3	+ 1
Joliet*	"	-14	- 1	- 2
Decatur*	"	- 6	- 5	- 6
Rockford	"	- 6	- 7	- 4
Springfield	"	- 3	- 3	0
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	+ 9	+ 1	+10
Indianapolis*	"	+ 2	- 4	0
Muncie	"	+ 2	- 3	+ 2
South Bend*	"	- 5	- 5	- 2
Terre Haute*	"	-12	- 9	- 6
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	+32	+21	+ 9
Des Moines	"	+ 1	+ 8	+11
Dubuque	"	0	- 5	- 1
Sioux City	"	- 3	- 3	- 4
Waterloo	"	+ 1	- 1	- 2
Detroit*	Mich.	- 1	- 5	+ 3
Downtown Det.	"	- 8	-10	- 6
Flint*	"	+10	+ 3	+ 1
Grand Rapids*	"	- 4	- 8	- 2
Jackson*	"	- 8	- 5	- 2
Kalamazoo	"	- 3	- 9	0
Lansing*	"	+ 3	- 1	- 2
Muskegon	"	-17	-11	- 4
Saginaw	"	- 8	- 4	- 3

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Nov. 1960	Oct. 1960	11 mos. 1960
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
Green Bay	Wis.	+ 4	- 1	+ 3
Madison	"	- 5	- 9	- 5
Milwaukee*	"	- 1	- 4	+ 2
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	- 5	- 5	- 7
Peoria*	"	+ 4	- 8	- 6
Gary	Ind.	+12	+13	+ 2
Battle Creek	Mich.	-16	-14	- 7
Pontiac	"	+ 3	- 4	- 1
Appleton	Wis.	+22	+13	+ 5
Sheboygan	"	- 2	0	+ 3
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		p- 3	- 3	- 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	- 1	- 3	- 8
Little Rock*	"	- 8	- 9	- 5
Louisville*	Ky.	0	0	+ 6
Louisville(City)	"	-10	-10	- 4
Springfield	Mo.	-13	-10	- 7
St. Louis*	"	0	- 1	+ 1
St. Louis (City)	"	0	- 2	- 1
Memphis*	Tenn.	-10	- 9	- 4
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	- 5	- 4	- 3
Evansville*	Ind.	+ 2	+21	+ 4
Paducah	Ky.	- 4	+ 2	0
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		+ 6	- 3	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.--St. Paul*	Minn.	+ 5	- 3	+ 3
Minneapolis*	"	+ 4	- 2	+ 4
St. Paul*	"	+ 6	- 7	- 1
Sioux Falls	S.D.	+ 8	+ 2	+ 1
Cities				
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis	- 4	- 4	- 1
Mankato	Minn.	+13	- 8	- 2
Rochester	"	+ 7	0	+ 3
Willmar	"	- 1	- 9	- 2
Billings	Mont.	- 3	- 9	- 5
Great Falls	"	+13	r- 1	- 6
Fargo	N.D.	+ 1	r- 5	- 1
Grand Forks	"	+ 4	+ 4	+ 1
Minot	"	+14	- 1	0
Aberdeen	S.D.	- 7	- 7	- 9
Lacrosse	Wis.	+ 7	- 8	- 1

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Nov. 1960	Oct. 1960	11 mos. 1960
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p+ 5	- 2	0
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	+ 8	+ 1	+ 3
Topeka	Kans.	- 2	- 3	- 1
Wichita	"	-10	-15	-13
Kansas City	Mo.-Kans.	+ 5	- 4	+ 2
Downtown K.C.	"	- 1	- 3	- 2
St. Joseph	"	+ 2	- 1	- 4
Lincoln	Nebr.	+17	+12	+ 7
Omaha	"	+37	+18	+10
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	- 4	- 7	- 3
Oklahoma City	Okla.	- 1	- 4	0
Tulsa	"	- 9	- 4	- 4
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+28	+ 6	+10
Hutchinson	Kans.	+ 4	- 4	- 4
Joplin	Mo.	-12	-15	-10
Enid	Okla.	- 4	- 7	- 7
DALLAS DISTRICT		- 5	- 4	- 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	- 7	- 6	- 4
Corpus Christi	Tex.	-12	- 9	- 6
Dallas	"	- 2	- 6	0
El Paso	"	-10	-13	-12
Fort Worth	"	- 6	- 9	- 5
Houston	"	- 4	+ 4	0
San Antonio	"	- 7	- 6	- 4
Waco	"	+ 3	-11	- 6
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		+ 2	- 2	0
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix*	Ariz.	+ 5	+ 2	+ 1
Tucson	"	- 6	- 5	0
Bakersfield*	Calif.	+20	+ 9	+ 4
Fresno*	"	+ 2	0	+ 4
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	+ 3	- 2	- 1
Downtown L.A.*	"	- 4	- 2	- 3
Westside L.A.*	"	+ 1	- 2	+ 1
San Fernando Valley	"	+ 6	- 2	+ 4
Long Beach*	"	+ 3	- 5	- 5
Pasadena	"	+ 6	+ 1	+ 3
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	"	- 3	- 6	- 3
Sacramento*	"	+ 9	+ 2	+ 4
San Diego*	"	+13	+ 3	+ 8
San Fran-Oakland*	"	+ 2	- 1	+ 3
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.	"	+ 9	+ 2	+10
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	+ 9	+ 4	+ 1
Downtown Oakland*	"	+11	+13	+ 4
San Francisco*	"	- 3	- 4	- 1

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Nov. 1960	Oct. 1960	11 mos. 1960
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
San Jose*	Calif.	+ 8	+ 6	+ 8
Stockton*	"	+ 7	- 2	+ 2
Eugene	Ore.	+ 2	- 6	+ 5
Portland*	"	- 5	- 4	- 3
Salt Lake City*	Utah	+ 5	+ 1	+ 1
Seattle*	Wash.	- 4	- 9	- 4
Seattle	"	- 4	- 9	- 4
Everett	"	- 1	-14	- 5
Spokane*	"	+ 1	- 5	0
Tacoma*	"	- 3	- 7	- 4
Cities				
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	+ 1	+ 6	- 1
Idaho Falls	"	+ 1	-14	- 7
Twin Falls	"	+ 1	- 3	- 2
Salem	Ore.	- 5	+ 2	+ 2
Bellingham	Wash.	- 5	-12	- 4
Walla Walla*	"	- 2	- 1	+ 2
Yakima*	"	- 6	- 9	- 5

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.7.2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
January 30, 1961.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
DECEMBER 1960

Seasonally adjusted department store sales increased 4 per cent in December from the November level and were 1 per cent above December 1959. Sales for the year 1960 were at a new high, 1 per cent above the previous record established in 1959.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)						Average for year	
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted				
	1960		1959	1960		1959	1960	1959
	Dec.	Nov.	December	Dec.	Nov.	December		
Boston	128	129	129	249	155	251	p128	126
New York	135	131	135	246	167	245	p135	131
Philadelphia	136	136	140	250	178	257	p140	r140
Cleveland	142	136	r143	254	167	r256	p140	r139
Richmond	p154	150	156	p284	182	r288	p153	156
Atlanta	p187	179	185	p329	206	325	p182	181
Chicago	137	129	134	238	158	233	p134	133
St. Louis	p142	139	143	p249	166	250	p143	144
Minneapolis	138	r137	133	237	r154	230	p136	134
Kansas City	p160	157	155	p275	181	266	p155	155
Dallas	171	163	170	293	190	291	p169	172
San Francisco	p159	152	158	p282	177	281	p156	r157
United States	p147	142	146	p262	171	260	p145	144

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description of the series see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1336. Back data may be obtained from the Board's Division of Administrative Services. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	Year 1960
UNITED STATES		p 0	+ 1	+ 1
BOSTON DISTRICT		- 1	+ 5	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	- 2	- 2	- 2
Boston	Mass.	+ 1	+ 8	+ 3
Downtown Boston*	"	- 2	+ 4	+ 2
Suburban Boston	"	+ 4	+13	+ 5
Cambridge	"	+ 3	+ 4	+ 6
Quincy	"	- 2	- 1	- 2
Lowell	"	0	- 1	- 2
Springfield-Holyoke	"	+ 3	+ 2	+ 3
Springfield	"	+ 5	+ 3	+ 4
Worcester*	"	- 2	+ 7	+ 5
NEW YORK DISTRICT		+ 1	+ 2	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N.Y.	+ 1	+ 4	+ 1
Schenectady	"	+ 1	+ 2	+ 2
Binghamton	"	+ 3	+ 7	+ 2
Buffalo	"	- 1	- 2	+ 1
Buffalo*	"	-10	-10	- 8
Niagara Falls	"	- 7	-21	- 7
New York-N.E. New Jersey		- 1	+ 2	+ 4
New York City*	N.Y.	- 1	- 1	+ 1
Newark	N.J.	- 6	- 1	- 1
Newark (City)*	"	- 9	- 4	- 2
Paterson, Clifton, Passaic	N.J.	+11	+20	+16
Rochester*	N.Y.	+ 4	+ 5	+ 4
Rochester (City)	"	- 1	0	+ 1
Syracuse*	"	+ 3	- 1	0
Utica-Rome	"	+ 1	+ 4	+ 2
Utica	"	+ 2	+ 4	+ 1
Cities				
Bridgeport*	Conn.	- 7	- 3	- 4
Poughkeepsie	N.Y.	- 1	- 8	0
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		- 3	0	0
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	- 4	- 1	0
Trenton	N.J.	0	+ 2	+ 4
Lancaster*	Pa.	0	+ 3	+ 3
Philadelphia*	"	- 5	0	- 1
Central Phila.	"	- 8	- 3	- 4
Reading*	"	+ 1	- 2	+ 1
Scranton	"	- 2	- 5	- 2
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton*	"	- 3	- 3	- 1
City				
York*	Pa.	- 4	0	0

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	Year 1960
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		- 1	0	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	- 7	- 6	- 4
Akron*	Ohio	- 6	- 3	0
Canton*	"	- 3	- 4	- 2
Cincinnati*	"	+ 4	- 2	+ 1
Cleveland*	"	- 3	- 1	+ 1
Downtown Cleve.	"	- 9	- 7	- 3
Columbus*	"	+ 1	+ 2	+ 2
Springfield*	"	- 5	-12	- 7
Youngstown*	"	- 6	- 3	0
Erie*	Pa.	0	- 9	- 3
Pittsburgh*	"	+ 1	- 1	+ 3
Downtown Pit.	"	- 3	- 4	+ 1
Wheeling*	W.Va.	- 2	- 4	0
City				
Portsmouth*	Ohio	- 7	+ 4	- 2
RICHMOND DISTRICT		p- 1	0	- 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington*	D.C.	p+ 2	- 1	0
Downtown Wash.	"	p- 5	- 8	- 6
Baltimore*	Md.	p- 3	+ 2	0
Downtown Balto.	"	p- 6	0	- 3
Asheville*	N.C.	- 4	- 2	- 1
Raleigh*	"	p+ 6	+ 5	+ 1
Winston-Salem*	"	+ 4	- 1	- 3
Charleston*	S.C.	p+ 1	+ 2	- 2
Columbia*	"	- 1	- 2	- 3
Greenville*	"	- 2	- 4	- 1
Lynchburg*	Va.	- 1	- 3	0
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	"	p- 2	0	- 4
Richmond*	"	- 7	- 3	- 5
Roanoke*	"	- 2	- 1	- 2
Charleston*	W.Va.	p- 2	- 2	- 4
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown,	Md.	- 5	0	- 3
Spartanburg	S.C.	+ 2	+ 5	- 3
Newport News	Va.	-12	- 3	- 8
Fairmont-Morgantown	W.Va.	- 6	+ 3	0
Huntington*	"	- 4	- 3	0
Parkersburg	"	- 2	- 3	- 1

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR

Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	Year 1960
ATLANTA DISTRICT		p+ 1	- 1	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	- 2	0	- 1
Mobile	"	+11	+ 4	+ 3
Montgomery	"	- 3	- 9	- 4
Daytona Beach	Fla.	- 5	- 7	- 4
Jacksonville*	"	+ 7	- 6	+ 8
Miami	"	+ 9	+11	+ 9
Downtown Miami	"	-10	-10	- 6
Orlando	"	- 2	- 3	- 2
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	+ 1	+ 3	+ 5
Atlanta*	Ga.	- 6	- 2	0
Central Atlanta	"	-11	- 5	-10
Augusta	"	+ 1	+ 3	+ 2
Columbus	"	- 3	+ 1	- 3
Macon*	"	0	- 5	- 2
Savannah	"	- 7	-11	- 6
Baton Rouge*	La.	+ 2	- 1	- 1
New Orleans*	"	+ 1	- 9	- 1
Jackson*	Miss.	- 8	-11	- 8
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	- 1	+ 1	- 3
Knoxville*	"	- 1	+ 1	0
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	p+ 1	0	- 3
Bristol	"	+ 2	- 1	- 5
Cities				
Rome	Ga.	- 1	+ 4	+ 1
Meridian	Miss.	0	- 4	- 3
CHICAGO DISTRICT		+ 2	0	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	+ 4	- 1	+ 1
State Street		- 3	- 3	- 2
Aurora	"	+ 4	- 5	+ 1
Joliet*	"	- 5	-14	- 2
Decatur*	"	- 3	- 6	- 6
Rockford	"	- 1	- 6	- 3
Springfield	"	+ 1	- 3	0
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	+ 6	+ 9	+ 9
Indianapolis*	"	- 1	+ 2	0
Muncie	"	+ 6	+ 2	+ 3
South Bend*	"	0	- 5	- 1
Terre Haute*	"	- 5	-12	- 6
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	+24	+32	+11
Des Moines	"	+ 7	+ 1	+10
Dubuque	"	+ 3	0	0
Sioux City	"	+ 1	- 3	- 3
Waterloo	"	+ 8	+ 1	- 1
Detroit*	Mich.	0	- 1	+ 2
Downtown Det.	"	-10	- 8	- 6
Flint*	"	+ 8	+10	+ 2
Grand Rapids*	"	- 3	- 4	- 2
Jackson*	"	+ 6	- 8	- 1
Kalamazoo	"	- 4	- 3	- 1
Lansing*	"	+ 7	+ 3	0
Muskegon	"	- 5	-17	- 4
Saginaw	"	+ 2	- 8	+ 2
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
Green Bay	Wis.	+ 2	+ 4	+ 3
Madison	"	+ 7	- 5	- 3
Milwaukee*	"	+ 3	- 1	+ 2
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	- 4	- 5	- 6
Peoria*	"	- 3	+ 4	- 5
Gary	Ind.	+ 2	+12	+ 2
Battle Creek	Mich.	- 1	-16	- 6
Pontiac	"	+11	+ 3	+ 1
Port Huron	"	- 5	- 6	2/
Appleton	Wis.	+31	+22	+10
Sheboygan	"	+ 2	- 2	+ 2
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		p 0	- 3	- 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	+ 5	- 1	- 6
Little Rock*	"	- 3	- 8	- 4
Louisville*	Ky.	+ 5	0	+ 6
Louisville(City)	"	- 4	-10	- 4
Springfield	Mo.	- 2	-13	- 6
St. Louis*	"	p 0	0	+ 1
St. Louis (City)	"	- 1	0	- 1
Memphis*	Tenn.	p- 1	r- 9	- 3
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	- 1	- 5	- 3
Evansville*	Ind.	+ 6	+ 2	+ 4
Paducah	Ky.	0	- 4	0
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		+ 3	r+ 8	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.--St. Paul*	Minn.	+ 3	r+ 8	+ 3
Minneapolis*	"	+ 6	r+ 9	+ 5
St. Paul*	"	- 2	r+ 7	- 1
Sioux Falls	S.D.	+ 5	+ 8	+ 2
Cities				
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis	+ 3	- 4	0
Mankato	Minn.	+ 3	+13	- 1
Rochester	"	+ 2	+ 7	+ 3
Willmar	"	+ 4	- 1	- 1
Billings	Mont.	2/	- 3	2/
Great Falls	"	+ 4	+13	- 5
Fargo	N.D.	- 1	+ 1	- 1
Grand Forks	"	+ 8	+ 4	+ 2
Minot	"	0	+14	0
Aberdeen	S.D.	- 3	- 7	- 8
Lacrosse	Wis.	+ 2	+ 7	- 1

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	Year 1960
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p+ 3	+ 5	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	+ 3	+ 8	+ 3
Topeka	Kans.	+ 4	- 2	0
Wichita	"	- 9	-10	-13
Kansas City	Mo.-Kans.	+ 3	+ 5	+ 2
Downtown K.C.	"	+ 3	- 1	- 1
St. Joseph	"	+ 7	+ 2	- 2
Lincoln	Nebr.	+19	+17	+ 9
Omaha	"	+27	+37	+13
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	- 3	- 4	- 3
Oklahoma City	Okla.	- 6	- 1	- 1
Tulsa	"	0	- 9	- 3
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+17	+28	+11
Hutchinson	Kans.	- 4	+ 4	- 4
Joplin	Mo.	- 3	-12	- 9
Enid	Okla.	+ 1	- 4	- 6
DALLAS DISTRICT		+ 1	- 5	- 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	+ 3	- 7	- 3
Corpus Christi	Tex.	- 4	-12	- 6
Dallas	"	+ 2	- 2	+ 1
El Paso	"	- 4	-10	-11
Fort Worth	"	- 4	- 6	- 5
Houston	"	+ 1	- 4	0
San Antonio	"	+ 4	- 7	- 3
Waco	"	+ 4	+ 3	- 4
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		p 0	+ 2	0
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix*	Ariz.	+ 1	+ 5	+ 1
Tucson	"	2/	- 6	2/
Bakersfield*	Calif.	+ 7	+20	+ 4
Fresno*	"	0	+ 2	+ 3
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	- 1	+ 3	- 1
Downtown L.A.*	"	- 6	- 4	- 3
Westside L.A.*	"	- 1	+ 1	+ 1
San Fernando Valley	"	0	+ 6	+ 3
Long Beach*	"	- 3	+ 3	- 4
Pasadena	"	+ 2	+ 6	+ 3
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	"	- 7	- 3	- 4
Sacramento*	"	0	+ 9	+ 4
San Diego*	"	+10	+13	+ 8
San Fran-Oakland*	"	+ 4	+ 2	+ 3
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.	"	+ 5	r+10	+ 9
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	+ 3	+ 9	+ 2
Downtown Oakland*	"	+ 9	+11	+ 5
San Francisco*	"	+ 1	- 3	- 1
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
San Jose*	Calif.	+ 7	+ 8	+ 7
Stockton*	"	- 4	+ 7	+ 1
Eugene	Ore.	- 3	+ 2	+ 4
Portland*	"	+ 1	- 5	- 2
Salt Lake City*	Utah	p+ 4	+ 5	+ 2
Seattle*	Wash.	- 3	- 4	- 4
Seattle	"	- 3	- 4	- 4
Everett	"	- 7	- 1	- 5
Spokane*	"	- 2	+ 1	- 1
Tacoma*	"	- 2	- 3	- 4
Cities				
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	p 0	+ 1	- 1
Idaho Falls	"	- 8	+ 1	- 7
Twin Falls	"	- 7	+ 1	- 2
Salem	Ore.	- 3	- 5	+ 1
Bellingham	Wash.	- 3	- 5	- 4
Walla Walla*	"	0	- 2	+ 1
Yakima*	"	- 5	- 6	- 5

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

G.7.2

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 9, 1961.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
JANUARY 1961

Department store sales in January declined 3 per cent from December after seasonal adjustment. The index for January is estimated at 142 per cent of the 1947-49 average compared with 147 in December and 147 in January a year ago.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)						Average for year	
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted				
	1961	1960		1961	1960			
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	1960	1959
Boston	126	128	131	96	249	99	128	126
New York	p129	135	135	p103	r245	108	135	131
Philadelphia	131	136	146	97	250	108	140	140
Cleveland	p140	142	r146	p105	254	r109	140	139
Richmond	p146	153	156	p105	283	112	153	156
Atlanta	p177	187	180	p136	329	139	182	181
Chicago	p130	137	134	p 97	238	101	134	133
St. Louis	p141	142	150	p105	248	111	143	144
Minneapolis	p134	138	137	p 96	r238	98	136	134
Kansas City	p161	159	156	p119	274	115	155	155
Dallas	p167	171	171	p132	293	135	169	172
San Francisco	p152	159	r157	p118	282	r122	156	157
United States	p142	147	r147	p108	261	111	145	144

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description of the series see Federal Reserve Bulletin, for December 1957, pp. 1323-1336. Back data may be obtained from the Board's Division of Administrative Services. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Jan. 1961	Dec. 1960	Year 1960
UNITED STATES		p- 4	0	+ 1
BOSTON DISTRICT		- 4	- 1	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	- 9	- 2	- 2
Boston	Mass.	- 1	+ 1	+ 3
Downtown Boston*	"	- 2	- 2	+ 2
Suburban Boston	"	0	+ 4	+ 5
Cambridge	"	- 4	+ 3	+ 6
Quincy	"	- 8	- 2	- 2
Lowell	"	- 7	0	- 2
Springfield-Holyoke	"	- 4	+ 3	+ 3
Springfield	"	- 4	+ 5	+ 4
Worcester*	"	- 7	- 2	+ 5
NEW YORK DISTRICT		p- 5	r 0	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N.Y.	- 5	+ 1	+ 1
Schenectady	"	- 5	+ 1	+ 2
Binghamton	"	- 3	+ 3	+ 2
Buffalo	"	0	- 1	+ 1
Buffalo*	"	- 7	-10	- 8
Niagara Falls	"	-10	- 7	- 7
New York-N.E. New Jersey		- 6	- 1	+ 4
New York City*	N.Y.	- 5	- 1	+ 1
Newark	N.J.	-10	- 6	- 1
Newark (City)*	"	-10	- 9	- 2
Paterson, Clifton, Passaic	N.J.	+ 1	+11	+16
Rochester*	N.Y.	- 1	+ 4	+ 4
Rochester (City)	"	- 5	- 1	+ 1
Syracuse*	"	- 4	+ 3	0
Utica-Rome	"	- 8	+ 1	+ 2
Utica	"	- 7	+ 2	+ 1
Cities				
Bridgeport*	Conn.	-13	- 7	- 4
Poughkeepsie	N.Y.	2/	c+ 1	0
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		-10	- 3	0
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	- 9	- 4	0
Trenton	N.J.	-13	0	+ 4
Lancaster*	Pa.	-12	0	+ 3
Philadelphia*	"	- 9	- 5	- 1
Central Phila.	"	-10	- 8	- 4
Reading*	"	-16	+ 1	+ 1
Scranton	"	- 8	- 2	- 2
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton*	"	-14	- 3	- 1
City				
York*	Pa.	-12	- 4	0

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Jan. 1961	Dec. 1960	Year 1960
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		p- 4	- 1	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	- 9	- 7	- 4
Akron*	Ohio	2/	- 6	0
Canton*	"	-15	- 3	- 2
Cincinnati*	"	- 1	+ 4	+ 1
Cleveland*	"	- 4	- 3	+ 1
Downtown Cleve.	"	- 6	- 9	- 3
Columbus*	"	- 2	+ 1	+ 2
Springfield*	"	- 3	- 5	- 7
Toledo	"	+ 1	2/	2/
Youngstown*	"	-15	- 6	0
Erie*	Pa.	- 9	0	- 3
Pittsburgh*	"	- 2	+ 1	+ 3
Downtown Pit.	"	- 2	- 3	+ 1
Wheeling*	W.Va.	-10	- 2	0
City				
Portsmouth*	Ohio	- 3	- 7	- 2
RICHMOND DISTRICT		p- 6	- 2	- 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington*	D.C.	p- 6	+ 2	0
Downtown Wash.	"	p-11	- 5	- 6
Baltimore*	Md.	p- 8	- 3	- 1
Downtown Balto.	"	p-11	- 6	- 5
Asheville*	N.C.	p- 4	- 4	- 1
Raleigh*	"	+ 6	+ 3	0
Winston-Salem*	"	- 2	+ 4	- 3
Charleston*	S.C.	- 2	+ 5	+ 1
Columbia*	"	- 7	- 1	- 3
Greenville*	"	p-11	- 2	- 1
Lynchburg*	Va.	-10	- 1	0
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	"	p- 7	- 2	- 3
Richmond*	"	- 7	- 7	- 5
Roanoke*	"	- 9	- 2	- 2
Charleston*	W.Va.	p-10	- 2	- 4
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown,	Md.	p-16	- 5	- 3
Spartanburg	S.C.	p- 8	+ 2	- 3
Newport News	Va.	2/	-12	- 8
Fairmont-Morgantown	W.Va.	p- 6	- 6	0
Huntington*	"	p-10	- 4	0
Parkersburg	"	p- 9	- 2	- 1

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Jan. 1961	Dec. 1960	Year 1960
ATLANTA DISTRICT		p- 2	+ 1	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	p-11	- 2	- 1
Mobile	"	+10	+11	+ 3
Montgomery	"	- 8	- 3	- 4
Daytona Beach	Fla.	p-11	- 5	- 4
Jacksonville*	"	p+ 8	+ 7	+ 8
Miami	"	+10	+ 9	+ 9
Downtown Miami	"	- 7	-10	- 6
Orlando	"	- 4	- 2	- 2
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	p- 6	+ 1	+ 5
Atlanta*	Ga.	-10	- 6	0
Central Atlanta	"	-13	-11	-10
Augusta	"	0	+ 1	+ 2
Columbus	"	p- 6	- 3	- 3
Macon*	"	p-10	0	- 2
Savannah	"	-11	- 7	- 6
Baton Rouge*	La.	p-14	+ 2	- 1
New Orleans*	"	0	+ 1	- 1
Jackson*	Miss.	p-10	- 8	- 8
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	- 8	- 1	- 3
Knoxville*	"	p- 8	- 1	0
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	p+ 1	+ 3	- 3
Bristol	"	p+ 1	+ 2	- 5
Cities				
Rome	Ga.	- 4	- 1	+ 1
Meridian	Miss.	- 2	0	- 3
CHICAGO DISTRICT		p- 3	+ 2	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	- 4	+ 4	+ 1
State Street		- 5	- 3	- 2
Aurora	"	- 5	+ 4	+ 1
Joliet*	"	- 8	- 5	- 2
Decatur*	"	- 5	- 3	- 6
Rockford	"	- 8	- 1	- 3
Springfield	"	+ 6	+ 1	0
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	-11	+ 6	+ 9
Indianapolis*	"	- 5	- 1	0
Muncie	"	-20	+ 6	+ 3
South Bend*	"	-11	0	- 1
Terre Haute*	"	- 3	- 5	- 6
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	+25	+24	+11
Des Moines	"	+ 2	+ 7	+10
Dubuque	"	+ 3	+ 3	0
Sioux City	"	+ 2	+ 1	- 3
Waterloo	"	+ 8	+ 8	- 1
Detroit*	Mich.	- 5	0	+ 2
Downtown Det.	"	- 7	-10	- 6
Flint*	"	- 5	+ 8	+ 2
Grand Rapids*	"	- 5	- 3	- 2
Jackson*	"	- 8	+ 6	- 1
Kalamazoo	"	-10	- 4	- 1
Lansing*	"	- 4	+ 7	0
Muskegon	"	-14	- 5	- 4
Saginaw	"	- 8	+ 2	- 2

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Jan. 1961	Dec. 1960	Year 1960
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
Green Bay	Wis.	2/	+ 2	+ 3
Madison	"	+ 2	+ 7	- 3
Milwaukee*	"	0	+ 3	+ 2
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	- 8	- 4	- 6
Peoria*	"	+ 3	- 3	- 5
Gary	Ind.	- 5	+ 2	+ 2
Battle Creek	Mich.	- 4	- 1	- 6
Pontiac	"	+ 2	+11	+ 1
Port Huron	"	-15	- 5	2/
Appleton	Wis.	+32	+31	+10
Sheboygan	"	+ 7	+ 2	+ 2
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		p- 6	- 1	- 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	+ 6	+ 5	- 6
Little Rock*	"	p- 8	- 3	- 4
Louisville*	Ky.	-10	+ 5	+ 6
Louisville(City)	"	-11	- 4	- 4
Springfield	Mo.	- 8	- 2	- 6
St. Louis*	"	- 2	0	+ 1
St. Louis (City)	"	- 3	- 1	- 1
Memphis*	Tenn.	- 4	- 4	- 4
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	p- 8	- 1	- 3
Evansville*	Ind.	+ 2	+ 6	+ 4
Paducah	Ky.	p-12	0	0
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		p- 2	+ 3	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.--St. Paul*	Minn.	- 3	r+ 4	+ 3
Minneapolis*	"	- 2	+ 6	+ 5
St. Paul*	"	- 4	- 2	- 1
Sioux Falls	S.D.	+ 6	+ 5	+ 2
Cities				
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis.	- 4	+ 3	0
Mankato	Minn.	+12	+ 3	- 1
Rochester	"	- 3	+ 2	+ 3
Willmar	"	2/	+ 4	- 1
Billings	Mont.	- 4	-13	- 7
Great Falls	"	2/	+ 4	- 5
Fargo	N.D.	-11	r+ 4	r 0
Grand Forks	"	+11	+ 8	+ 2
Minot	"	+ 1	0	0
Aberdeen	S.D.	2/	- 3	- 8
Lacrosse	Wis.	+ 1	+ 2	- 1

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Jan. 1961	Dec. 1960	Year 1960
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p+ 3	+ 3	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	p+ 7	+ 3	+ 3
Topeka	Kans.	p+ 7	+ 4	0
Wichita	"	p- 9	- 9	-13
Kansas City	Mo.-Kans.	p 0	r+ 1	+ 2
Downtown K.C.	"	- 1	r+ 1	r- 2
St. Joseph	"	p+ 6	+ 7	- 2
Lincoln	Nebr.	p+12	+19	+ 9
Omaha	"	+34	+27	+13
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	p- 6	- 3	- 3
Oklahoma City	Okla.	p- 4	- 6	- 1
Tulsa	"	- 3	0	- 3
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+11	+17	+11
Hutchinson	Kans.	+ 2	- 4	- 4
Joplin	Mo.	-15	- 3	- 9
Enid	Okla.	p- 1	+ 1	- 6
DALLAS DISTRICT		p- 3	+ 1	- 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	- 4	+ 3	- 3
Corpus Christi	Tex.	- 2	- 4	- 6
Dallas	"	- 6	+ 2	+ 1
El Paso	"	-11	- 4	-11
Fort Worth	"	- 5	- 4	- 5
Houston	"	+ 1	+ 1	0
San Antonio	"	+ 1	+ 4	- 3
Waco	"	+ 1	+ 4	- 4
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		p- 3	0	0
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix*	Ariz.	p- 4	+ 1	+ 1
Tucson	"	2/	-10	- 2
Bakersfield*	Calif.	+10	+ 7	+ 4
Fresno*	"	p+ 3	0	+ 3
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	p- 5	- 1	- 1
Downtown L.A.*	"	- 6	- 6	- 3
Westside L.A.*	"	- 5	- 1	+ 1
San Fernando Valley	"	- 6	0	+ 3
Long Beach*	"	p- 6	- 3	- 4
Pasadena	"	+ 2	+ 2	+ 3
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	"	2/	- 7	- 4
Sacramento*	"	p+ 4	0	+ 4
San Diego*	"	p+ 1	+10	+ 8
San Fran-Oakland*	"	p- 2	+ 4	+ 3
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.	"	p+ 4	+ 5	+ 9
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	p+ 5	+ 3	+ 2
Downtown Oakland*	"	p+ 6	+ 9	+ 5
San Francisco*	"	- 5	+ 1	- 1

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Jan. 1961	Dec. 1960	Year 1960
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
San Jose*	Calif.	p+ 1	+ 7	+ 7
Stockton*	"	+ 6	- 4	+ 1
Eugene	Ore.	p- 7	- 3	+ 4
Portland*	"	p+ 7	+ 1	- 2
Salt Lake City*	Utah	- 3	+ 4	+ 2
Seattle*	Wash.	- 6	- 3	- 4
Seattle	"	- 6	- 3	- 4
Everett	"	2/	- 7	- 5
Spokane*	"	p 0	- 2	- 1
Tacoma*	"	- 3	r- 1	- 4
Cities				
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	p- 3	0	- 1
Idaho Falls	"	2/	- 8	- 7
Twin Falls	"	- 7	- 7	- 2
Salem	Ore.	p+ 2	- 3	+ 1
Bellingham	Wash.	- 9	- 3	- 4
Walla Walla*	"	p 0	0	+ 1
Yakima*	"	p- 7	- 5	- 5

p--Preliminary. r--Revised. c--Corrected.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.7.2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 4, 1961.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
FEBRUARY 1961

Seasonally adjusted department store sales improved in February and the index for the month is estimated at 145 per cent of the 1947-49 average, a 2 per cent increase from the 142 index of January. Sales in February were also 2 per cent above the corresponding month a year ago.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1961		1960	1961		1960
	February	January	February	February	January	Feb.
Boston	126	126	130	91	95	93
New York	136	129	r134	105	103	r104
Philadelphia	142	131	143	101	97	102
Cleveland	135	140	136	104	105	105
Richmond	p152	146	149	p108	105	105
Atlanta	p180	177	175	p140	137	137
Chicago	128	130	127	96	98	95
St. Louis	134	145	134	102	107	102
Minneapolis	142	133	135	104	96	99
Kansas City	p156	164	144	p114	121	105
Dallas	169	165	163	127	130	122
San Francisco	p163	154	r159	p125	119	121
United States	p145	142	142	p109	108	r107

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description of the series see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1336. Back data may be obtained from the Board's Division of Administrative Services. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

February this year had one less trading day than last.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Feb. 1961	Jan. 1961	2 mos. 1961
UNITED STATES		p- 2	- 3	- 3
BOSTON DISTRICT		- 3	- 4	- 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	- 2	- 9	- 6
Boston	Mass.	0	- 1	- 1
Downtown Boston*	"	- 4	- 2	- 3
Suburban Boston	"	+ 5	0	+ 2
Cambridge	"	- 4	- 4	- 4
Quincy	"	- 3	- 8	- 5
Lowell	"	- 5	- 7	- 6
Springfield-Holyoke	"	+ 3	- 4	- 1
Springfield	"	+ 4	- 4	0
Worcester*	"	- 7	- 7	- 7
NEW YORK DISTRICT		- 3	- 5	- 4
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N.Y.	0	r+ 1	0
Schenectady	"	- 3	- 5	- 4
Binghamton	"	+ 5	r- 1	+ 2
Buffalo	"	+ 9	0	+ 4
Buffalo*	"	+ 2	- 7	- 3
Niagara Falls	"	- 5	-10	- 8
New York-N.E. New Jersey		- 5	- 6	- 6
New York City*	N.Y.	- 7	- 5	- 6
Newark	N.J.	- 9	-10	- 9
Newark (City)*	"	-11	-10	-10
Paterson, Clifton, Passaic	N.J.	+12	+ 1	+ 6
Rochester*	N.Y.	- 2	- 1	- 1
Rochester (City)	"	- 5	- 5	- 5
Syracuse*	"	- 1	- 4	- 2
Utica-Rome	"	- 1	r- 4	- 2
Utica	"	+ 2	- 7	- 3
Cities				
Bridgeport*	Conn.	- 6	-13	-10
Poughkeepsie	N.Y.	- 3	- 8	- 6
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		- 4	-10	- 7
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	- 7	- 9	- 8
Trenton	N.J.	- 8	-13	-11
Lancaster*	Pa.	- 4	-12	- 8
Philadelphia*	"	- 2	- 9	- 6
Central Phila.	"	- 1	-10	- 5
Reading*	"	- 9	-16	-12
Scranton	"	- 9	- 8	- 8
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton*	"	-12	-14	-13
City				
York*	Pa.	- 8	-12	-10

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Feb. 1961	Jan. 1961	2 mos. 1961
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		- 5	- 4	- 4
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	+ 1	r-11	- 5
Canton*	Ohio	- 8	-15	-11
Cincinnati*	"	+ 6	- 1	+ 2
Cleveland*	"	- 8	- 4	- 6
Downtown Cleve.	"	-13	- 6	-10
Columbus*	"	+ 1	- 2	- 1
Springfield*	"	- 1	- 3	- 2
Toledo	"	+ 3	+ 1	+ 2
Youngstown*	"	-12	-15	-13
Erie*	Pa.	+ 1	- 9	- 4
Pittsburgh*	"	- 6	- 2	- 4
Downtown Pit.	"	-10	- 2	- 6
Wheeling*	W.Va.	- 3	-10	- 7
City				
Portsmouth*	Ohio	+ 5	r+ 2	+ 4
RICHMOND DISTRICT		p- 2	- 6	- 4
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington*	D.C.	p- 1	- 6	- 4
Downtown Wash.	"	- 3	-11	- 7
Baltimore*	Md.	p- 1	- 8	- 5
Downtown Balto.	"	p- 2	-10	- 7
Asheville*	N.C.	+ 4	- 5	- 1
Raleigh*	"	+11	+ 6	+ 9
Winston-Salem*	"	+ 6	- 2	+ 2
Charleston*	S.C.	p 0	- 2	- 1
Columbia*	"	- 1	- 7	- 4
Greenville*	"	-12	-13	-13
Lynchburg*	Va.	p- 9	-10	-10
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	"	- 6	- 7	- 6
Richmond*	"	- 5	- 7	- 6
Roanoke*	"	p- 5	- 9	- 8
Charleston*	W.Va.	p- 1	-11	- 6
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown,	Md.	p-14	-16	-15
Spartanburg	S.C.	p+ 3	-15	- 7
Fairmont-Morgantown	W.Va.	p- 3	- 9	- 7
Huntington*	"	p- 1	-10	- 6
Parkersburg	"	2/	- 9	2/

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Feb. 1961	Jan. 1961	2 mos. 1961
ATLANTA DISTRICT		p- 2	- 2	- 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	- 6	-10	- 8
Mobile	"	- 4	+10	+ 3
Montgomery	"	-15	r- 9	-12
Daytona Beach	Fla.	p-10	- 9	-10
Jacksonville*	"	p+12	+ 6	+ 9
Miami	"	+ 2	+10	+ 6
Downtown Miami	"	-14	- 7	-11
Orlando	"	- 2	- 4	- 3
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	p 0	- 2	- 1
Atlanta*	Ga.	- 9	-10	- 9
Central Atlanta	"	-13	-13	-13
Augusta	"	- 7	0	- 4
Columbus	"	p-11	- 5	- 8
Macon*	"	- 6	- 9	- 8
Savannah	"	- 9	-11	-10
Baton Rouge*	La.	p+ 2	- 2	0
New Orleans*	"	- 4	0	- 2
Jackson*	Miss.	- 4	-12	- 8
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	- 3	- 8	- 5
Knoxville*	"	- 5	- 8	- 7
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	p+ 5	- 1	+ 1
Bristol	"	+10	- 1	+ 4
Cities				
Rome	Ga.	- 5	- 4	- 4
Meridian	Miss.	- 3	- 2	- 3
CHICAGO DISTRICT		- 3	- 3	- 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	0	- 4	- 2
State Street		- 7	- 5	- 6
Aurora	"	- 3	- 5	- 4
Joliet*	"	-11	- 8	-10
Decatur*	"	- 5	- 5	- 5
Rockford	"	- 1	- 8	- 5
Springfield	"	+11	+ 6	+ 8
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	+11	r- 1	+ 5
Indianapolis*	"	+ 2	- 5	- 2
Muncie	"	- 6	-20	-13
South Bend*	"	- 7	-11	- 9
Terre Haute*	"	- 6	- 3	- 6
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	+37	+25	+31
Des Moines	"	+ 5	+ 2	+ 4
Dubuque	"	+ 9	+ 3	+ 6
Sioux City	"	+ 2	r+ 1	+ 1
Waterloo	"	+ 3	+ 8	+ 5
Detroit*	Mich.	-14	- 5	- 9
Downtown Det.	"	-17	- 7	-12
Flint*	"	-17	- 5	-11
Grand Rapids*	"	-11	- 5	- 8
Jackson*	"	-26	- 8	-17
Kalamazoo	"	- 6	-10	- 7
Lansing*	"	- 3	- 4	- 4
Muskegon	"	-14	-14	-14
Saginaw	"	-21	- 8	-15

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Feb. 1961	Jan. 1961	2 mos. 1961
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
Green Bay	Wis.	0	2/	0
Madison	"	+ 3	+ 2	+ 2
Milwaukee*	"	- 3	0	- 2
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	- 5	- 8	- 6
Peoria*	"	+11	+ 3	+ 6
Gary	Ind.	- 2	- 5	- 4
Battle Creek	Mich.	-15	- 4	-10
Pontiac	"	-24	+ 2	-13
Port Huron	"	-20	-15	-17
Appleton	Wis.	+27	+32	+29
Sheboygan	"	- 3	+ 7	+ 2
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		- 4	- 3	- 4
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	0	+ 6	+ 3
Little Rock*	"	- 2	- 8	- 5
Louisville*	Ky.	- 3	r+ 3	0
Louisville(City)	"	-11	r- 6	- 8
Springfield	Mo.	- 8	- 8	- 8
St. Louis*	"	- 4	- 2	- 3
St. Louis (City)	"	- 6	- 3	- 5
Memphis*	Tenn.	-10	- 4	- 7
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	+ 7	- 7	0
Evansville*	Ind.	+ 8	+ 2	+ 5
Paducah	Ky.	- 1	-11	- 6
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		+ 1	- 2	- 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.--St. Paul*	Minn.	- 1	- 3	- 2
Minneapolis*	"	- 1	r- 3	- 2
St. Paul*	"	- 2	- 4	- 3
Sioux Falls	S.D.	+ 5	r+ 4	+ 5
Cities				
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis.	- 2	- 4	- 3
Mankato	Minn.	+ 6	r+ 8	+ 7
Rochester	"	+ 2	r- 4	- 1
Willmar	"	+ 3	0	+ 1
Billings	Mont.	- 6	r- 5	- 5
Great Falls	"	- 4	+ 4	+ 1
Fargo	N.D.	+ 6	r+ 1	+ 3
Grand Forks	"	+ 8	+11	+ 9
Minot	"	+ 8	r+ 2	+ 4
Aberdeen	S.D.	0	+ 5	+ 3
Lacrosse	Wis.	+ 2	r- 1	0

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Feb. 1961	Jan. 1961	2 mos. 1961
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p+ 4	+ 5	+ 5
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	+ 7	+ 9	+ 8
Topeka	Kans.	+ 4	+ 7	+ 5
Wichita	"	- 7	- 8	- 7
Kansas City	Mo.-Kans.	0	+ 3	+ 2
Downtown K.C.	"	- 2	- 1	- 2
St. Joseph	"	+ 6	+ 8	+ 7
Lincoln	Nebr.	+19	+14	+16
Omaha	"	+22	+34	+28
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	+ 1	- 4	- 2
Oklahoma City	Okla.	- 6	- 3	- 4
Tulsa	"	+ 3	- 3	0
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+19	r+13	+16
Hutchinson	Kans.	+ 2	r+ 5	+ 4
Joplin	Mo.	- 9	-15	-12
Enid	Okla.	+ 4	+ 4	+ 4
DALLAS DISTRICT		0	- 4	- 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	- 1	r- 3	- 2
Corpus Christi	Tex.	- 9	r- 8	- 8
Dallas	"	+ 1	- 6	- 2
El Paso	"	- 8	-11	-10
Fort Worth	"	+ 1	r- 9	- 4
Houston	"	- 2	+ 1	0
San Antonio	"	+ 2	r 0	+ 1
Waco	"	+ 1	r- 1	0
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		p- 2	- 2	- 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix*	Ariz.	- 5	- 2	- 3
Tucson	"	2/	-11	2/
Bakersfield*	Calif.	+13	+10	+11
Fresno*	"	0	+ 6	+ 3
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	- 3	- 5	- 4
Downtown L.A.*	"	-13	- 6	-10
Westside L.A.*	"	- 3	- 5	- 4
San Fernando Valley	"	- 2	- 6	- 4
Long Beach*	"	- 7	- 6	- 7
Pasadena	"	+ 4	+ 2	+ 3
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	"	- 6	- 6	- 6
Sacramento*	"	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3
San Diego*	"	+ 6	+ 1	+ 4
San Fran-Oakland*	"	- 2	0	- 1
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.	"	+ 4	+ 7	+ 5
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	+ 4	+ 8	+ 6
Downtown Oakland*	"	+ 2	+ 6	+ 4
San Francisco*	"	- 6	- 5	- 6
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
San Jose*	Calif.	+ 1	+ 3	+ 2
Stockton*	"	+ 1	+ 6	+ 4
Eugene	Ore.	- 2	- 4	- 3
Portland*	"	- 8	+ 8	- 1
Salt Lake City*	Utah	- 1	- 3	- 2
Seattle*	Wash.	- 2	- 6	- 4
Seattle	"	- 2	- 6	- 4
Spokane*	"	- 5	0	- 2
Tacoma*	"	- 1	- 3	- 2
Cities				
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	+ 2	- 3	- 1
Idaho Falls	"	- 1	- 5	- 3
Twin Falls	"	+ 2	- 7	- 3
Salem	Ore.	- 3	+ 2	0
Bellingham	Wash.	- 5	- 9	- 7
Walla Walla*	"	- 4	+ 4	0
Yakima*	"	+ 1	- 4	- 2

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.7.2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
May 1, 1961.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
MARCH 1961

Seasonally adjusted department store sales for March remained at the same level as February. The March index is estimated at 145 per cent of the 1947-49 average compared with 138 for the corresponding month a year ago.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1961		1960	1961		1960
	March	February	March	March	February	March
Boston	135	126	122	116	91	95
New York	140	136	r128	128	105	r108
Philadelphia	144	142	134	134	r102	113
Cleveland	144	135	r140	130	104	113
Richmond	157	155	r141	142	110	r115
Atlanta	p178	181	162	p177	141	149
Chicago	127	128	125	116	96	108
St. Louis	142	134	131	126	102	110
Minneapolis	133	142	123	120	104	105
Kansas City	158	156	142	137	114	119
Dallas	168	r170	r163	155	127	r142
San Francisco	p160	164	r158	p138	126	r127
United States	p145	145	138	p131	109	r116

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description of the series see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1336. Back data may be obtained from the Board's Division of Administrative Services. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961	3 mos. 1961
UNITED STATES		p+14	- 2	+ 3
BOSTON DISTRICT		+22	- 3	+ 6
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	+ 9	- 2	0
Boston	Mass.	+31	0	+10
Downtown Boston*	"	+19	- 4	+ 5
Suburban Boston	"	+49	+ 5	+18
Cambridge	"	+18	- 4	+ 3
Quincy	"	+35	- 3	+ 8
Lowell	"	+17	- 5	+ 3
Springfield-Holyoke	"	+14	+ 3	+ 5
Springfield	"	+14	+ 4	+ 5
Worcester*	"	+16	- 7	+ 1
NEW YORK DISTRICT		+18	- 3	+ 4
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N.Y.	+ 8	0	+ 3
Schenectady	"	+10	- 3	+ 1
Binghamton	"	+12	+ 5	+ 6
Buffalo	"	+14	+ 9	+ 8
Buffalo*	"	+10	+ 2	+ 2
Niagara Falls	"	+ 6	- 5	- 2
New York-N.E. New Jersey		+19	- 5	+ 3
New York City*	N.Y.	+14	- 7	+ 1
Newark	N.J.	+15	- 9	- 1
Newark (City)*	"	+10	-11	- 3
Paterson, Clifton, Passaic	N.J.	+39	+12	+18
Rochester*	N.Y.	+15	- 2	+ 5
Rochester (City)	"	+ 9	- 5	0
Syracuse*	"	+16	- 1	+ 4
Utica-Rome	"	+12	- 1	+ 3
Utica	"	+14	+ 2	+ 3
Cities				
Bridgeport*	Conn.	+16	- 6	- 1
Poughkeepsie	N.Y.	+21	- 3	+ 5
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		+18	- 4	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	+20	- 7	+ 2
Trenton	N.J.	+11	- 8	- 3
Lancaster*	Pa.	+25	- 4	+ 4
Philadelphia*	"	+18	- 2	+ 3
Central Phila.	"	+11	- 1	+ 1
Reading*	"	+17	- 9	- 2
Scranton	"	+19	- 9	+ 2
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton*	"	+23	-12	0
City				
York*	Pa.	+23	- 8	+ 2

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961	3 mos. 1961
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		+15	- 5	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	+23	+ 1	+ 6
Canton*	Ohio	+ 4	- 8	- 6
Cincinnati*	"	+22	+ 6	+10
Cleveland*	"	+10	- 8	0
Downtown Cleve.	"	+ 4	-13	- 5
Columbus*	"	+16	+ 1	+ 6
Springfield*	"	+ 7	- 1	+ 1
Toledo	"	+10	+ 3	+ 5
Youngstown*	"	- 2	-12	- 9
Erie*	Pa.	+10	+ 1	+ 2
Pittsburgh*	"	+24	- 6	+ 6
Downtown Pit.	"	+16	-10	+ 2
Wheeling*	W.Va.	+17	- 3	+ 2
City				
Portsmouth*	Ohio	+17	+ 5	+ 9
RICHMOND DISTRICT		+23	- 1	+ 6
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington*	D.C.	+21	- 1	+ 5
Downtown Wash.	"	+14	- 3	0
Baltimore*	Md.	+21	0	+ 5
Downtown Balto.	"	+14	- 1	+ 2
Asheville*	N.C.	+44	+ 4	+14
Raleigh*	"	+33	+11	+18
Winston-Salem*	"	+42	+ 6	+17
Charleston*	S.C.	+26	- 1	+ 9
Columbia*	"	+31	- 1	+ 9
Greenville*	"	+34	-12	+ 4
Lynchburg*	Va.	+19	-12	0
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	"	+17	- 6	+ 2
Richmond*	"	+21	- 5	+ 3
Roanoke*	"	+32	- 4	+ 7
Charleston*	W.Va.	+23	0	+ 6
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown,	Md.	+16	- 7	- 2
Spartanburg	S.C.	+29	+ 3	+ 7
Newport News	Va.	+13	- 9	+ 1
Fairmont-Morgantown	W.Va.	+14	- 1	+ 2
Huntington*	"	+21	- 1	+ 4
Parkersburg	"	+18	+ 1	+ 4

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961	3 mos. 1961
ATLANTA DISTRICT		p+18	- 1	+ 6
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	+15	- 6	+ 1
Mobile	"	+17	- 4	+ 9
Montgomery	"	+ 9	-15	- 4
Daytona Beach	Fla.	+15	-12	- 1
Jacksonville*	"	+27	+15	+16
Miami	"	+17	+ 2	+10
Downtown Miami	"	- 4	-14	- 8
Orlando	"	+ 5	- 2	0
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	+11	+ 3	+ 4
Atlanta*	Ga.	+17	- 9	0
Central Atlanta	"	+11	-13	- 5
Augusta	"	+27	- 7	+ 8
Columbus	"	+20	-11	+ 2
Macon*	"	+26	- 6	+ 5
Savannah	"	+16	- 9	- 1
Baton Rouge*	La.	+13	+ 4	+ 6
New Orleans*	"	+18	- 4	+ 5
Jackson*	Miss.	+ 9	- 4	- 1
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	+24	- 3	+ 5
Knoxville*	"	+22	- 5	+ 4
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	p+39	+ 8	+16
Bristol	"	+40	+10	+17
Cities				
Rome	Ga.	+30	- 5	+ 8
Meridian	Miss.	+21	- 3	+ 6
CHICAGO DISTRICT		+ 7	- 3	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	+ 9	0	+ 2
State Street		+ 3	- 7	- 3
Aurora	"	+12	- 3	+ 2
Joliet*	"	+ 9	-11	- 3
Decatur*	"	+14	- 5	+ 3
Rockford	"	+ 2	- 1	- 2
Springfield	"	+29	+11	+16
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	+ 8	+11	+ 6
Indianapolis*	"	+11	+ 2	+ 3
Muncie	"	+16	- 6	- 3
South Bend*	"	+11	- 7	- 2
Terre Haute*	"	+15	- 6	+ 2
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	+27	+37	+29
Des Moines	"	+17	+ 5	+ 9
Dubuque	"	+26	+ 9	+13
Sioux City	"	+18	+ 2	+ 7
Waterloo	"	+12	+ 3	+ 8
Detroit*	Mich.	0	-14	- 6
Downtown Det.	"	- 5	-17	-10
Flint*	"	- 6	-17	- 9
Grand Rapids*	"	+ 1	-11	- 5
Jackson*	"	- 8	-26	-14
Kalamazoo	"	+ 8	- 6	- 1
Lansing*	"	+ 7	- 3	0
Muskegon	"	- 1	-14	- 9
Saginaw	"	-12	-21	-13

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961	3 mos. 1961
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
Green Bay	Wis.	+16	0	+ 6
Madison	"	+12	+ 3	+ 5
Milwaukee*	"	+ 3	- 3	0
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	+16	- 5	+ 2
Peoria*	"	+13	+11	+ 9
Gary	Ind.	- 2	- 2	- 3
Battle Creek	Mich.	- 1	-15	- 7
Pontiac	"	+ 1	-24	- 8
Port Huron	"	+13	-20	- 7
Appleton	Wis.	2/	+27 3/	+29
Sheboygan	"	+11	- 3	+ 5
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		+15	- 4	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	+11	0	+ 6
Little Rock*	"	+15	- 2	+ 2
Louisville*	Ky.	+30	- 3	+11
Louisville(City)	"	+15	-11	0
Springfield	Mo.	+24	- 8	+ 4
St. Louis*	"	+15	- 4	+ 3
St. Louis(City)	"	+12	- 6	+ 1
Memphis*	Tenn.	+ 6	-10	- 2
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	+14	+ 7	+ 5
Evansville*	Ind.	+31	+ 8	+14
Paducah	Ky.	+27	- 1	+ 6
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		+14	+ 1	+ 5
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.--St. Paul*	Minn.	+13	- 1	+ 3
Minneapolis*	"	+14	- 1	+ 4
St. Paul*	"	+ 9	- 2	+ 1
Sioux Falls	S.D.	+37	r+ 7	+18
Cities				
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis.	+ 7	r- 3	+ 1
Mankato	Minn.	+25	+ 6	+14
Rochester	"	+19	r+ 3	+ 7
Willmar	"	+31	r+ 4	+13
Billings	Mont.	+ 3	- 6	- 2
Great Falls	"	+22	r+ 5	+11
Fargo	N.D.	+25	+ 6	+12
Grand Forks	"	+33	+ 8	+19
Minot	"	+30	r+ 5	+14
Aberdeen	S.D.	+22	r+ 2	+11
Lacrosse	Wis.	+18	r- 2	+ 6

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961	3 mos. 1961
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		+15	+ 4	+ 9
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	+10	+ 7	+ 9
Topeka	Kans.	+20	+ 4	+11
Wichita	"	+ 2	- 7	- 4
Kansas City	Mo.-Kans.	+17	0	+ 7
Downtown K.C.	"	+ 8	r- 3	+ 2
St. Joseph	"	+17	+ 6	+11
Lincoln	Nebr.	+39	+19	+24
Omaha	"	+43	+22	+33
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	+36	+ 1	+13
Oklahoma City	Okla.	- 2	- 6	- 3
Tulsa	"	+ 7	+ 3	+ 3
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+19	+19	+17
Hutchinson	Kans.	+12	+ 2	+ 7
Joplin	Mo.	+11	- 9	- 4
Enid	Okla.	+18	+ 4	+ 9
DALLAS DISTRICT		+ 9	0	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	+20	- 1	+ 6
Corpus Christi	Tex.	+ 4	- 9	- 3
Dallas	"	+ 7	+ 1	+ 1
El Paso	"	- 4	- 8	- 8
Fort Worth	"	+10	+ 1	+ 1
Houston	"	+13	- 2	+ 4
San Antonio	"	+11	+ 2	+ 5
Waco	"	+ 9	+ 1	+ 4
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		p+ 8	- 1	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix*	Ariz.	+ 4	- 5	0
Tucson	"	2/	2/	4/-11
Bakersfield*	Calif.	+14	+13	+12
Fresno*	"	+ 5	0	+ 4
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	p+ 7	- 3	0
Downtown L.A.*	"	0	-13	- 6
Westside L.A.*	"	+ 5	- 3	- 1
San Fernando Valley	"	+ 5	- 2	- 1
Long Beach*	"	+ 4	- 7	- 3
Pasadena	"	+11	+ 4	+ 6
Riverside, San Bernardino, Ontario	"	+ 1	- 6	-3
Sacramento*	"	+21	+ 3	+10
San Diego*	"	+19	+ 6	+ 9
San Fran-Oakland*	"	+ 8	- 2	+ 2
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.	"	+14	+ 4	+ 9
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	+11	+ 4	+ 8
Downtown Oakland*	"	+19	+ 2	+ 9
San Francisco*	"	+ 4	- 6	- 2
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
San Jose*	Calif.	+11	+ 1	+ 5
Stockton*	"	0	+ 1	+ 2
Eugene	Ore.	+ 9	- 2	+ 2
Portland*	"	+ 7	- 8	+ 2
Salt Lake City*	Utah	+ 6	- 1	+ 1
Seattle*	Wash.	+11	- 2	+ 1
Seattle	"	+11	- 2	+ 1
Spokane*	"	+10	- 5	+ 2
Tacoma*	"	+11	- 1	+ 2
Cities				
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	+ 7	+ 2	+ 2
Idaho Falls	"	+15	- 1	+ 4
Twin Falls	"	- 1	+ 2	- 2
Salem	Ore.	+ 6	- 3	+ 2
Bellingham	Wash.	+16	- 5	+ 1
Walla Walla*	"	+ 7	- 4	+ 3
Yakima*	"	+12	+ 1	+ 3

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.
1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.
2/ Data not available. 3/ 2 mos. 1961. 4/ Jan. 1961.
*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

G.7.2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
May 31, 1961.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
APRIL 1961

Department store sales continued to improve during April. The seasonally adjusted index for the month advanced to 148 per cent of the 1947-49 average, up 1 per cent from the 146 index of March but 4 per cent below the record 154 of April 1960.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1961		1960	1961		1960
	April	March	April	April	March	April
Boston	132	135	134	120	116	133
New York	140	140	r146	125	128	r139
Philadelphia	141	r145	151	131	134	153
Cleveland	139	144	r148	127	130	r148
Richmond	p156	157	r170	p139	142	r167
Atlanta	183	178	192	172	177	194
Chicago	p135	127	145	p123	116	139
St. Louis	142	142	159	127	126	150
Minneapolis	p142	133	147	p127	120	139
Kansas City	p162	158	164	p147	137	r155
Dallas	177	168	181	159	155	172
San Francisco	164	160	r160	148	138	r154
United States	p148	146	r154	p135	132	r150

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description of the series see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1336. Back data may be obtained from the Board's Division of Administrative Services. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

April this year had one less trading day compared to last.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	4 mos. 1961
UNITED STATES		p-14	+14	- 2
BOSTON DISTRICT		-13	+22	0
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	-16	+ 9	- 6
Boston	Mass.	-13	+31	+ 3
Downtown Boston*	"	-16	+19	- 2
Suburban Boston	"	- 8	+49	+ 9
Cambridge	"	-14	+18	- 2
Quincy	"	-18	+35	- 1
Lowell	"	-13	+17	- 3
Springfield-Holyoke	"	-10	+14	0
Springfield	"	- 8	+14	+ 1
Worcester*	"	-19	+16	- 6
NEW YORK DISTRICT		-13	+18	- 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N.Y.	-13	+ 8	- 2
Schenectady	"	-18	+10	- 5
Binghamton	"	- 5	+12	+ 2
Buffalo	"	-19	+14	- 1
Buffalo*	"	-18	+10	- 4
Niagara Falls	"	-25	+ 6	-10
New York-N.E. New Jersey		-12	+19	- 2
New York City*	N.Y.	-12	+14	- 3
Newark	N.J.	-18	+15	- 6
Newark (City)*	"	-20	+10	- 8
Paterson, Clifton, Passaic	N.J.	- 3	+39	+11
Rochester*	N.Y.	-16	+15	- 2
Rochester (City)	"	-18	+ 9	- 5
Syracuse*	"	-16	+16	- 2
Utica-Rome	"	-17	+12	- 4
Utica	"	-17	+14	- 3
Cities				
Bridgeport*	Conn.	-17	+16	- 6
Poughkeepsie	N.Y.	-19	+21	- 4
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		-18	r+19	- 4
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	-20	+20	- 5
Trenton	N.J.	-15	+11	- 7
Lancaster*	Pa.	-14	+25	- 2
Philadelphia*	"	-17	+18	- 3
Central Phila.	"	-18	+11	- 5
Reading*	"	-22	+17	- 9
Scranton	"	-20	+19	- 5
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton*	"	-24	+23	- 8
City				
York*	Pa.	-21	+23	- 6

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	4 mos. 1961
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		-18	+15	- 4
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	-23	+23	- 4
Canton*	Ohio	-21	+ 4	-10
Cincinnati*	"	-10	+22	+ 4
Cleveland*	"	-19	+10	- 6
Downtown Cleve.	"	-21	+ 4	-10
Columbus*	"	-16	+16	- 1
Springfield*	"	-10	+ 7	- 2
Toledo	"	- 8	+10	+ 1
Youngstown*	"	-25	- 2	-14
Erie*	Pa.	-22	+10	- 6
Pittsburgh*	"	-20	+24	- 2
Downtown Pit.	"	-23	+16	- 6
Wheeling*	W.Va.	-22	+17	- 6
City				
Portsmouth*	Ohio	-24	+17	- 3
RICHMOND DISTRICT		p-20	+23	- 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington*	D.C.	-15	+21	- 1
Downtown Wash.	"	-19	+14	- 6
Baltimore*	Md.	-21	+21	- 4
Downtown Balto.	"	-33	+14	-10
Asheville*	N.C.	-20	+44	+ 1
Raleigh*	"	-14	+33	+ 6
Winston-Salem*	"	-22	+42	+ 3
Charleston*	S.C.	-21	+26	- 1
Columbia*	"	-22	+31	- 2
Greenville*	"	-22	+34	- 5
Lynchburg*	Va.	-36	+19	-13
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	"	p-28	+17	- 7
Richmond*	"	-20	+21	- 4
Roanoke*	"	-26	+32	- 5
Charleston*	W.Va.	-22	+23	- 4
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown,	Md.	-14	+16	- 6
Spartanburg	S.C.	-16	+29	- 1
Newport News	Va.	-20	+13	- 6
Fairmont-Morgantown	W.Va.	-27	+14	- 8
Huntington*	"	-25	+21	- 6
Parkersburg	"	-19	+18	- 4

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	4 mos. 1961
ATLANTA DISTRICT		-15	+18	- 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	-15	+15	- 4
Mobile	"	-18	+17	0
Montgomery	"	-21	+ 9	-10
Daytona Beach	Fla.	-15	+15	- 5
Jacksonville*	"	- 7	+27	+ 9
Miami	"	- 2	+17	+ 7
Downtown Miami	"	-13	- 4	-10
Orlando	"	-13	+ 5	- 4
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	-17	+11	- 2
Atlanta*	Ga.	-19	+17	- 6
Central Atlanta	"	-21	+11	-10
Augusta	"	-20	+27	- 1
Columbus	"	-18	+20	- 5
Macon*	"	-24	+26	- 5
Savannah	"	-26	+16	- 9
Baton Rouge*	La.	- 8	+13	+ 1
New Orleans*	"	-18	+18	- 2
Jackson*	Miss.	-20	+ 9	- 7
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	-17	+24	- 2
Knoxville*	"	-27	+22	- 7
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	-28	+43	+ 1
Bristol	"	-30	+40	- 1
Cities				
Rome	Ga.	-29	+30	- 6
Meridian	Miss.	-20	+21	- 3
CHICAGO DISTRICT		p-15	+ 7	- 4
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	-13	+ 9	- 2
State Street		-16	+ 3	- 7
Aurora	"	-21	+12	- 6
Joliet*	"	-18	+ 9	- 8
Decatur*	"	-13	+14	- 3
Rockford	"	-15	+ 2	- 6
Springfield	"	-19	+29	+ 4
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	-13	+ 8	- 1
Indianapolis*	"	-20	+11	- 4
Muncie	"	-21	+16	- 9
South Bend*	"	-22	+11	- 9
Terre Haute*	"	-15	+15	- 4
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	+ 1	+27	+20
Des Moines	"	- 8	+17	+ 3
Dubuque	"	2/	+26 3/	+13
Sioux City	"	-14	+18	+ 1
Waterloo	"	- 8	+12	+ 2
Detroit*	Mich.	-19	0	-10
Downtown Det.	"	-23	- 5	-14
Flint*	"	-22	- 6	-13
Grand Rapids*	"	-20	+ 1	- 9
Jackson*	"	-25	- 8	-17
Kalamazoo	"	-16	+ 8	- 6
Lansing*	"	-13	+ 7	- 4
Muskegon	"	-23	- 1	-14
Saginaw	"	-22	-12	-17

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	4 mos. 1961
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
Green Bay	Wis.	-14	+16	- 1
Madison	"	-12	+12	- 1
Milwaukee*	"	-15	+ 3	- 5
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	-12	+16	- 3
Peoria*	"	-13	+13	+ 2
Gary	Ind.	-25	- 2	-10
Battle Creek	Mich.	-24	- 1	-13
Pontiac	"	-23	+ 1	-13
Port Huron	"	-22	+13	-12
Sheboygan	Wis.	-16	+11	- 1
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		-19	+15	- 4
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	-16	+11	- 1
Little Rock*	"	-14	+15	- 3
Louisville*	Ky.	-17	+30	+ 1
Louisville(City)	"	-24	+15	- 8
Springfield	Mo.	-21	+24	- 5
St. Louis*	"	-20	+15	- 4
St. Louis(City)	"	-21	+12	- 5
Memphis*	Tenn.	-19	+ 6	- 7
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	-25	+14	- 5
Evansville*	Ind.	-17	+31	+ 3
Paducah	Ky.	-30	+27	- 8
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		p-12	+14	- 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.--St. Paul*	Minn.	-13	r+12	- 2
Minneapolis*	"	-12	r+13	- 1
St. Paul*	"	-13	r+ 8	- 4
Sioux Falls	S.D.	-18	+37	+ 5
Cities				
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis.	-13	+ 7	- 4
Mankato	Minn.	-19	+25	+ 2
Rochester	"	-12	+19	0
Willmar	"	-26	+31	- 1
Billings	Mont.	-22	+ 3	- 8
Great Falls	"	- 6	+22	+ 6
Fargo	N.D.	2/	+25 3/	+12
Grand Forks	"	-21	+33	+ 4
Minot	"	-13	+30	+ 4
Aberdeen	S.D.	-17	+22	+ 1
Lacrosse	Wis.	-16	+18	- 1

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	4 mos. 1961
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p- 8	+15	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	- 3	+10	+ 5
Topeka	Kans.	-11	+20	+ 3
Wichita	"	-11	+ 2	- 6
Kansas City	Mo.-Kans.	-11	+17	+ 1
Downtown K.C.	"	-19	+ 8	- 5
St. Joseph	"	- 8	+17	+ 5
Lincoln	Nebr.	+ 3	+39	+18
Omaha	"	- 1	+43	+22
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	+ 7	+36	+11
Oklahoma City	Okla.	-16	- 2	- 7
Tulsa	"	-14	+ 7	- 3
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	- 2	+19	+11
Hutchinson	Kans.	-13	+12	+ 1
Joplin	Mo.	-23	+11	-10
Enid	Okla.	- 6	+18	+ 4
DALLAS DISTRICT		-11	+ 9	- 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	-12	+20	0
Corpus Christi	Tex.	-17	+ 4	- 8
Dallas	"	-10	+ 7	- 2
El Paso	"	-13	- 4	- 9
Fort Worth	"	-13	+10	- 3
Houston	"	-10	+13	0
San Antonio	"	-10	+11	+ 1
Waco	"	-16	+ 9	- 3
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		- 7	+ 8	- 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix*	Ariz.	0	+ 4	0
Bakersfield*	Calif.	+ 5	+14	+10
Fresno*	"	- 9	+ 5	0
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	- 8	+ 7	- 3
Downtown L.A.*	"	-16	0	- 9
Westside L.A.*	"	- 7	+ 5	- 3
San Fernando Valley	"	- 4	+ 5	- 2
Long Beach*	"	-15	+ 4	- 7
Pasadena	"	- 6	+11	+ 2
Riverside, San Bernardino, Ontario	"	- 6	+ 1	- 4
Sacramento*	"	- 2	+21	+ 6
San Diego*	"	- 2	+19	+ 6
San Fran-Oakland*	"	- 7	+ 8	0
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.	"	- 3	+14	+ 5
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	- 3	+11	+ 5
Downtown Oakland*	"	- 4	+19	+ 5
San Francisco*	"	-11	+ 4	- 5
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
San Jose*	Calif.	- 2	+11	+ 3
Stockton*	"	- 9	0	- 1
Eugene	Ore.	- 3	+ 9	0
Portland*	"	- 8	+ 7	- 1
Salt Lake City*	Utah	-17	+ 6	- 4
Seattle*	Wash.	- 8	+11	- 1
Seattle	"	- 9	+11	- 2
Spokane*	"	-10	+10	- 1
Tacoma*	"	-14	+11	- 3
Cities				
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	-17	+ 7	- 4
Idaho Falls	"	- 8	+15	0
Twin Falls	"	-14	- 1	- 6
Salem	Ore.	-10	+ 6	- 1
Bellingham	Wash.	-18	+16	- 5
Walla Walla*	"	-12	+ 7	- 2
Yakima*	"	- 4	+12	+ 1

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.
1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.
2/ Data not available. 3/ 3 mos. 1961.
*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

Materials

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 27, 1961.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
MAY 1961

Department store sales declined in May. The seasonally adjusted index for the month is estimated at 144 per cent of the 1947-49 average, down 3 per cent from April but 1 per cent above May 1960.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1961		1960	1961		1960
	May	April	May	May	April	May
Boston	133	132	125	131	120	124
New York	136	140	r132	132	125	r128
Philadelphia	138	141	136	135	131	134
Cleveland	138	139	r138	133	r126	r133
Richmond	p150	156	146	p149	139	145
Atlanta	175	183	176	171	172	173
Chicago	132	135	132	131	123	130
St. Louis	p138	142	r142	p140	127	r143
Minneapolis	p139	143	r134	p133	128	r128
Kansas City	p152	162	150	p152	147	150
Dallas	160	177	159	160	159	159
San Francisco	p153	164	153	p145	148	145
United States	p144	148	r142	p140	134	139

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description of the series see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1336. Back data may be obtained from the Board's Division of Administrative Services. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

May this year had one more trading day compared to last.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		May 1961	Apr. 1961	5 mos. 1961
UNITED STATES		p+ 5	-14	- 1
BOSTON DISTRICT		+10	-13	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	- 3	-16	- 5
Boston	Mass.	+12	-13	+ 5
Downtown Boston*	"	+ 6	-16	0
Suburban Boston	"	+21	- 8	+12
Cambridge	"	+ 2	-14	- 1
Quincy	"	+ 6	-18	+ 1
Lowell	"	+ 2	-13	- 2
Springfield-Holyoke	"	+ 5	-10	+ 1
Springfield	"	+ 5	- 8	+ 2
Worcester*	"	+ 5	-19	- 3
NEW YORK DISTRICT		+ 7	-13	0
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N.Y.	+ 4	-13	- 1
Schenectady	"	+11	-18	- 1
Binghamton	"	+14	- 5	+ 5
Buffalo	"	+ 3	-19	0
Buffalo*	"	+ 2	-18	- 3
Niagara Falls	"	- 2	-25	- 8
New York-N.E. New Jersey		+ 7	-12	0
New York City*	N.Y.	+ 5	-12	- 1
Newark	N.J.	+ 6	-18	- 4
Newark (City)*	"	+ 4	-20	- 6
Paterson, Clifton, Passaic	N.J.	+23	- 3	+14
Rochester*	N.Y.	+ 3	-16	- 1
Rochester (City)	"	0	-18	- 4
Syracuse*	"	+ 3	-16	- 1
Utica-Rome	"	+ 1	-17	- 3
Utica	"	+ 3	-17	- 2
Cities				
Bridgeport*	Conn.	+ 4	-17	- 4
Poughkeepsie	N.Y.	+ 3	-19	- 2
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		+ 5	-18	- 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	+ 8	-20	- 2
Trenton	N.J.	+ 5	-15	- 4
Lancaster*	Pa.	+ 2	-14	- 1
Philadelphia*	"	+ 7	-17	- 1
Central Phila.	"	+ 2	-18	- 4
Reading*	"	0	-22	- 7
Scranton	"	+ 3	-20	- 3
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton*	"	+ 3	-24	- 5
City				
York*	Pa.	+ 5	-21	- 4

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		May 1961	Apr. 1961	5 mos. 1961
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		+ 4	-18	- 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	- 3	-23	- 4
Akron	Ohio	+ 9	2/	- 7
Canton*	"	+ 1	-21	- 8
Cincinnati*	"	+14	-10	+ 6
Cleveland*	"	+ 2	r-21	- 5
Downtown Cleve.	"	- 3	r-23	- 9
Columbus*	"	+ 8	-16	+ 1
Springfield*	"	+ 9	-10	0
Toledo	"	+ 9	- 8	+ 3
Youngstown*	"	- 5	-25	-12
Erie*	Pa.	- 2	-22	- 5
Pittsburgh*	"	+ 2	-20	- 1
Downtown Pit.	"	- 4	-23	- 6
Wheeling*	W.Va.	- 2	-22	- 5
City				
Portsmouth*	Ohio	- 1	-24	- 3
RICHMOND DISTRICT		p+ 7	-20	0
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington*	D.C.	+13	-15	+ 2
Downtown Wash.	"	+ 5	-19	- 3
Baltimore*	Md.	+ 7	-21	- 1
Downtown Balto.	"	-11	-33	-10
Asheville*	N.C.	p+ 7	-20	+ 2
Raleigh*	"	+ 9	-14	+ 7
Winston-Salem*	"	+ 6	-22	+ 4
Charleston*	S.C.	- 1	-21	- 1
Columbia*	"	+ 8	-22	0
Greenville*	"	0	-22	- 4
Lynchburg*	Va.	- 9	-36	-12
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	"	+ 3	-28	- 5
Richmond*	"	+ 4	-20	- 2
Roanoke*	"	0	-26	- 3
Charleston*	W.Va.	p+ 3	-22	- 3
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown,	Md.	+ 6	-14	- 3
Spartanburg	S.C.	p+ 4	-16	0
Newport News	Va.	+ 2	-20	- 4
Fairmont-Morgantown	W.Va.	+ 4	-27	- 6
Huntington*	"	p 0	-25	- 5
Parkersburg	"	p- 5	-19	- 4

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		May 1961	Apr. 1961	5 mos. 1961
ATLANTA DISTRICT		+ 3	-15	0
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	+ 2	-15	- 3
Mobile	"	+ 6	-18	+ 1
Montgomery	"	- 5	-21	- 9
Daytona Beach	Fla.	+ 1	-15	- 4
Jacksonville*	"	- 2	- 7	+ 6
Miami	"	+ 6	- 2	+ 7
Downtown Miami	"	+ 1	-13	- 8
Orlando	"	- 2	-13	- 4
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	- 2	-17	- 2
Atlanta*	Ga.	+ 3	-19	- 4
Central Atlanta	"	- 1	-21	- 8
Augusta	"	+ 5	-20	0
Columbus	"	+ 6	-18	- 2
Macon*	"	+ 6	-24	- 2
Savannah	"	- 7	-26	- 9
Baton Rouge*	La.	+ 4	- 8	+ 2
New Orleans	"	+ 2	-18	- 1
Jackson*	Miss.	+ 2	-20	- 5
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	+ 4	-17	0
Knoxville*	"	-10	-27	- 8
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	+ 6	-28	+ 2
Bristol	"	+ 3	-30	0
Cities				
Rome	Ga.	0	-29	- 5
Meridian	Miss.	+ 2	-20	- 2
CHICAGO DISTRICT		+ 4	-15	- 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	+ 7	-13	0
State Street		+ 5	-16	- 4
Aurora	"	+ 8	-21	- 3
Joliet*	"	+ 6	-18	- 5
Decatur*	"	+ 9	-13	0
Rockford	"	+ 7	-15	- 3
Springfield	"	+ 8	-19	+ 5
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	+ 6	-13	+ 1
Indianapolis*	"	+ 3	-20	- 2
Muncie	"	+ 1	-21	- 7
South Bend*	"	+ 2	-22	- 6
Terre Haute*	"	0	-15	- 3
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	+32	+ 1	+23
Des Moines	"	+ 4	- 8	+ 4
Dubuque	"	+ 7	2/	2/
Sioux City	"	+ 5	-14	+ 2
Waterloo	"	+ 7	- 8	+ 4
Detroit*	Mich.	+ 2	-19	- 7
Downtown Det.	"	- 5	-23	-12
Flint*	"	- 3	-22	-11
Grand Rapids*	"	+ 7	-20	- 6
Jackson*	"	- 6	-25	-15
Kalamazoo	"	+ 1	-16	- 5
Lansing*	"	+ 9	-13	- 1
Muskegon	"	- 3	-23	-11
Saginaw	"	- 8	-22	-15

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		May 1961	Apr. 1961	5 mos. 1961
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
Green Bay	Wis.	- 1	-14	- 1
Madison	"	+ 9	-12	+ 2
Milwaukee*	"	- 1	-15	- 4
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	+ 9	-12	0
Peoria*	"	+ 9	-13	+ 3
Gary	Ind.	- 2	-25	- 8
Battle Creek	Mich.	- 5	-24	-11
Pontiac	"	- 4	-23	-11
Port Huron	"	+ 2	-22	- 9
Sheboygan	Wis.	+ 3	-16	0
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		p+ 2	-19	- 3
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	+ 7	-16	+ 1
Little Rock*	"	- 2	-14	- 3
Louisville*	Ky.	+ 8	-17	+ 3
Louisville(City)	"	- 4	-24	- 7
Springfield	Mo.	- 2	-21	- 4
St. Louis*	"	- 1	-20	- 3
St. Louis(City)	"	- 3	-21	- 5
Memphis*	Tenn.	- 2	-19	- 5
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	- 4	-25	- 4
Evansville*	Ind.	- 1	-17	+ 2
Paducah	Ky.	p+15	-30	- 3
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		p+ 8	-11	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.--St. Paul*	Minn.	+ 8	-13	0
Minneapolis*	"	+10	-12	+ 1
St. Paul*	"	+ 5	-13	- 2
Sioux Falls	S.D.	+ 9	-18	+ 6
Cities				
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis.	+ 4	-13	- 2
Mankato	Minn.	+10	-19	+ 4
Rochester	"	+15	-12	+ 4
Willmar	"	+ 5	-26	0
Billings	Mont.	-11	-22	- 9
Great Falls	"	+12	- 6	+ 7
Fargo	N.D.	2/	-12 3/	- 1
Grand Forks	"	+ 3	-21	+ 4
Minot	"	+ 8	-13	+ 5
Aberdeen	S.D.	+ 6	-17	+ 2
Lacrosse	Wis.	2/	-16 3/	- 1

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		May 1961	Apr. 1961	5 mos. 1961
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p+ 5	- 8	+ 4
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	+ 9	- 3	+ 6
Topeka	Kans.	+ 4	-11	+ 3
Wichita	"	+ 3	-11	- 4
Kansas City	Mo.-Kans.	+ 2	-11	+ 1
Downtown K.C.	"	+ 1	-19	- 3
St. Joseph	"	+12	- 8	+ 6
Lincoln	Nebr.	+16	+ 3	+17
Omaha	"	+22	- 1	+22
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	+29	+ 7	+15
Oklahoma City	Okla.	- 9	-16	- 8
Tulsa	"	- 3	-14	- 3
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+11	- 2	+11
Hutchinson	Kans.	+ 1	-13	+ 1
Joplin	Mo.	- 5	-23	- 9
Enid	Okla.	+ 7	- 6	+ 5
DALLAS DISTRICT		+ 4	-11	0
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	+12	-12	+ 3
Corpus Christi	Tex.	- 1	-17	- 6
Dallas	"	+ 4	-10	- 1
El Paso	"	+ 4	-13	- 6
Fort Worth	"	- 4	-13	- 4
Houston	"	+ 8	-10	+ 2
San Antonio	"	+ 9	-10	+ 3
Waco	"	+ 3	-16	- 1
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		p+ 4	r- 8	0
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix*	Ariz.	+13	0	+ 2
Bakersfield*	Calif.	+18	+ 5	+12
Fresno*	"	+ 2	- 9	0
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	p- 2	- 8	- 3
Downtown L.A.*	"	- 5	-16	- 8
Westside L.A.*	"	- 5	- 7	- 3
San Fernando Valley	"	- 2	- 4	- 2
Long Beach*	"	- 8	-15	- 7
Pasadena	"	+ 4	- 6	+ 3
Riverside, San Bernardino, Ontario	"	- 8	- 6	- 5
Sacramento*	"	+11	- 2	+ 7
San Diego*	"	+13	- 2	+ 8
San Fran-Oakland*	"	p+ 8	- 7	+ 1
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.	"	+11	- 3	+ 6
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	+ 8	- 3	+ 5
Downtown Oakland*	"	+12	- 4	+ 7
San Francisco*	"	+ 7	-11	- 2
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
San Jose*	Calif.	+10	- 2	+ 4
Stockton*	"	- 2	- 9	- 2
Eugene	Ore.	+ 8	- 3	+ 2
Portland*	"	+ 6	- 8	+ 1
Salt Lake City*	Utah	p+ 8	-17	- 2
Seattle*	Wash.	+ 7	- 8	0
Seattle	"	+ 7	- 9	0
Spokane*	"	+ 8	-10	0
Tacoma*	"	+10	-14	0
Cities				
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	+16	-17	0
Idaho Falls	"	+ 6	- 8	+ 1
Twin Falls	"	2/	-14	2/
Salem	Ore.	+ 2	-10	- 1
Bellingham	Wash.	- 1	-18	- 4
Walla Walla*	"	+ 4	-12	0
Yakima*	"	+13	- 4	+ 4

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available. 3/ 4 mos. 1961.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

FEDERAL RESERVE
statistical release

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July 28, 1961.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
JUNE 1961

Seasonally adjusted department store sales increased 3 per cent from May to June and the index reached 149 per cent of the 1947-49 average, the highest level of the year. The index in May was 144 and June 1960 was 145.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1961		1960	1961		1960
	June	May	June	June	May	June
Boston	136	133	129	129	131	123
New York	142	136	r137	136	132	r131
Philadelphia	146	138	144	136	135	134
Cleveland	143	138	r137	134	133	r129
Richmond	p157	150	150	p146	149	140
Atlanta	185	175	r184	166	171	165
Chicago	137	132	134	132	131	129
St. Louis	p143	138	r143	p133	140	r133
Minneapolis	144	139	r138	139	133	r134
Kansas City	p159	152	154	p151	152	146
Dallas	162	160	170	149	160	156
San Francisco	162	153	153	156	145	r148
United States	p149	144	145	p141	140	137

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description of the series see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1336. Back data may be obtained from the Board's Division of Administrative Services. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		June 1961	May 1961	6 mos. 1961
UNITED STATES		+ 3	+ 5	0
BOSTON DISTRICT		+ 5	+10	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	+ 1	- 3	- 4
Boston	Mass.	+ 6	+12	+ 5
Downtown Boston*	"	- 2	+ 6	0
Suburban Boston	"	+15	+21	+13
Cambridge	"	+ 3	+ 2	0
Quincy	"	+ 3	+ 6	+ 1
Lowell	"	+ 1	+ 2	- 1
Springfield-Holyoke	"	+ 6	+ 5	+ 2
Springfield	"	+ 7	+ 5	+ 3
Worcester*	"	- 2	+ 5	- 3
NEW YORK DISTRICT		+ 4	+ 7	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N.Y.	- 1	+ 4	- 1
Schenectady	"	- 3	+11	- 2
Binghamton	"	+ 8	+14	+ 5
Buffalo	"	0	+ 3	0
Buffalo*	"	- 2	+ 2	- 3
Niagara Falls	"	- 8	- 2	- 8
New York-N.E. New Jersey		+ 4	+ 7	+ 1
New York City*	N.Y.	+ 3	+ 5	0
Newark	N.J.	- 1	+ 6	- 3
Newark (City)*	"	- 5	+ 4	- 5
Paterson, Clifton, Passaic	N.J.	+18	+23	+14
Rochester*	N.Y.	+ 7	+ 3	+ 1
Rochester (City)	"	+ 1	0	- 3
Syracuse*	"	0	+ 3	- 1
Utica-Rome	"	+ 1	+ 1	- 2
Utica	"	+ 2	+ 3	- 1
Cities				
Bridgeport*	Conn.	+ 7	+ 4	- 2
Poughkeepsie	N.Y.	+ 2	+ 3	- 1
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		+ 2	+ 5	- 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	0	+ 8	- 2
Trenton	N.J.	0	+ 5	- 3
Lancaster*	Pa.	+ 5	+ 2	0
Philadelphia*	"	+ 3	+ 7	0
Central Phila.	"	- 1	+ 2	- 3
Reading*	"	- 2	0	- 6
Scranton	"	- 2	+ 3	- 3
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton*	"	- 2	+ 3	- 5
City				
York*	Pa.	+ 2	+ 5	- 3

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		June 1961	May 1961	6 mos. 1961
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		+ 4	+ 4	- 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	-15	- 3	- 6
Akron	Ohio	+11	+ 9	- 4
Canton*	"	+ 5	+ 1	- 6
Cincinnati*	"	+11	+14	+ 7
Cleveland*	"	+ 6	+ 2	- 3
Downtown Cleve.	"	0	- 3	- 7
Columbus*	"	+ 3	+ 8	+ 1
Springfield*	"	+ 6	+ 9	+ 1
Toledo	"	+ 7	+ 9	+ 3
Youngstown*	"	0	- 5	-10
Erie*	Pa.	- 3	- 2	- 5
Pittsburgh*	"	+ 1	+ 2	- 1
Downtown Pit.	"	- 6	- 4	- 6
Wheeling*	W.Va.	- 3	- 2	- 5
City				
Portsmouth*	Ohio	- 3	- 1	- 3
RICHMOND DISTRICT		p+ 4	+ 7	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington*	D.C.	+ 7	+13	+ 3
Downtown Wash.	"	+ 1	+ 5	- 3
Baltimore*	Md.	+ 4	+ 7	0
Downtown Balto.	"	+ 1	-11	- 3
Asheville*	N.C.	p+ 1	+ 4	+ 2
Raleigh*	"	+15	+ 9	+ 9
Winston-Salem*	"	+ 8	+ 6	+ 4
Charleston*	S.C.	+ 5	- 1	0
Columbia*	"	+ 6	+ 8	+ 1
Greenville*	"	p+ 2	0	- 3
Lynchburg*	Va.	p-12	- 9	-12
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	"	p+ 3	+ 3	- 4
Richmond*	"	+ 2	+ 4	- 1
Roanoke*	"	0	0	- 3
Charleston*	W.Va.	+ 3	+ 3	- 2
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown,	Md.	p- 3	+ 6	- 3
Spartanburg	S.C.	- 3	+ 5	0
Newport News	Va.	+ 2	+ 2	- 3
Fairmont-Morgantown	W.Va.	+ 2	+ 4	- 4
Huntington*	"	- 5	- 1	- 5
Parkersburg	"	p- 7	0	- 4

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		June 1961	May 1961	6 mos. 1961
ATLANTA DISTRICT		+ 1	+ 3	0
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	- 1	+ 2	- 2
Mobile	"	- 3	+ 6	0
Montgomery	"	- 5	- 5	- 8
Daytona Beach	Fla.	+ 1	+ 1	- 3
Jacksonville*	"	+ 7	- 2	+ 6
Miami	"	+ 5	+ 6	+ 6
Downtown Miami	"	- 5	+ 1	- 7
Orlando	"	+ 2	- 2	- 3
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	- 3	- 2	- 2
Atlanta*	Ga.	0	+ 3	- 3
Central Atlanta	"	- 4	- 1	- 7
Augusta	"	+ 8	+ 5	+ 2
Columbus	"	+ 6	+ 6	- 1
Macon*	"	0	+ 6	- 2
Savannah	"	+ 2	- 7	- 7
Baton Rouge*	La.	+ 3	+ 4	+ 2
New Orleans	"	- 2	+ 2	- 1
Jackson*	Miss.	- 7	+ 2	- 6
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	+ 1	+ 4	0
Knoxville*	"	- 4	-10	- 7
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	0	+ 6	+ 2
Bristol	"	- 4	+ 3	- 1
Cities				
Rome	Ga.	+ 7	0	- 3
Meridian	Miss.	- 1	+ 2	- 1
CHICAGO DISTRICT		+ 2	+ 4	- 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	+ 5	+ 7	+ 1
State Street		+ 2	+ 5	- 3
Aurora	"	+ 1	+ 8	- 2
Joliet*	"	+ 5	+ 6	- 3
Decatur*	"	+10	+ 9	+ 2
Rockford	"	+ 4	+ 7	- 2
Springfield	"	+ 1	+ 8	+ 4
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	- 2	+ 6	0
Indianapolis*	"	+ 2	+ 3	- 2
Muncie	"	+ 2	+ 1	- 5
South Bend*	"	- 6	+ 2	- 6
Terre Haute*	"	+ 4	0	- 2
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	+31	+32	+24
Des Moines	"	+ 5	+ 4	+ 4
Dubuque	"	2/	+ 7	2/
Sioux City	"	- 3	+ 5	+ 1
Waterloo	"	+ 7	+ 7	+ 4
Detroit*	Mich.	- 2	+ 2	- 6
Downtown Det.	"	-10	- 5	-11
Flint*	"	- 4	- 3	-10
Grand Rapids*	"	- 5	r+ 1	- 7
Jackson*	"	-13	- 6	-14
Kalamazoo	"	- 8	+ 1	- 5
Lansing*	"	+ 5	+ 9	+ 1
Muskegon	"	- 8	- 3	-11
Saginaw	"	-11	- 8	-14

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		June 1961	May 1961	6 mos. 1961
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
Green Bay	Wis.	+16	- 1	+ 4
Madison	"	+ 4	+ 9	+ 2
Milwaukee*	"	- 3	- 1	- 4
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	+ 8	+ 9	+ 2
Peoria*	"	+ 3	+ 9	+ 3
Gary	Ind.	+ 1	- 2	- 7
Battle Creek	Mich.	- 9	- 5	-11
Pontiac	"	- 1	- 4	- 9
Port Huron	"	- 4	+ 2	- 8
Sheboygan	Wis.	+ 5	+ 3	+ 1
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		p 0	+ 1	- 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	+ 4	+ 7	+ 1
Little Rock*	"	0	- 2	- 3
Louisville*	Ky.	- 5	+ 8	+ 1
Louisville(City)	"	-17	- 4	- 9
Springfield	Mo.	+ 2	- 2	- 3
St. Louis*	"	p+ 1	- 1	- 2
St. Louis(City)	"	p- 1	- 3	- 4
Memphis*	Tenn.	- 5	- 2	- 5
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	+ 3	- 4	- 3
Evansville*	Ind.	- 4	- 1	+ 1
Paducah	Ky.	-10	+12	- 5
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		+ 4	+ 8	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.--St. Paul*	Minn.	+ 5	r+ 9	+ 1
Minneapolis*	"	+ 6	r+11	+ 2
St. Paul*	"	+ 2	+ 5	- 1
Sioux Falls	S.D.	+ 3	+ 9	+ 5
Cities				
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis.	- 1	+ 4	- 2
Mankato	Minn.	+ 8	+10	+ 4
Rochester	"	2/	+15	+ 4 3/
Willmar	"	+ 5	+ 5	+ 1
Billings	Mont.	-14	-11	-10
Great Falls	"	+ 5	+12	+ 7
Fargo	N.D.	+ 4	+ 2	+ 1
Grand Forks	"	- 2	+ 3	+ 3
Minot	"	- 7	+ 8	+ 3
Aberdeen	S.D.	+ 1	+ 6	+ 2
Lacrosse	Wis.	+ 1	+ 5	0

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		June 1961	May 1961	6 mos. 1961
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p+ 3	+ 5	+ 4
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	+ 9	+ 9	+ 6
Topeka	Kans.	0	+ 4	+ 3
Wichita	"	0	+ 3	- 3
Kansas City	Mo.-Kans.	+ 2	+ 2	+ 1
Downtown K.C.	"	0	+ 1	- 3
St. Joseph	"	+ 3	+12	+ 6
Lincoln	Nebr.	+23	+16	+18
Omaha	"	+18	+22	+21
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	+22	+29	+16
Oklahoma City	Okla.	-17	- 9	-10
Tulsa	"	- 4	- 3	- 3
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+10	+11	+11
Hutchinson	Kans.	- 1	+ 1	+ 1
Joplin	Mo.	- 6	r- 4	- 8
Enid	Okla.	+ 1	+ 7	+ 4
DALLAS DISTRICT		- 4	+ 4	- 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	- 1	+12	+ 2
Corpus Christi	Tex.	-13	- 1	- 7
Dallas	"	- 1	+ 4	- 1
El Paso	"	- 8	+ 4	- 7
Fort Worth	"	- 3	- 4	- 3
Houston	"	- 3	+ 8	+ 1
San Antonio	"	- 5	+ 9	+ 1
Waco	"	- 8	+ 3	- 3
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		+ 6	+ 4	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix*	Ariz.	+ 2	+13	+ 2
Bakersfield*	Calif.	+18	+18	+13
Fresno*	"	+ 5	+ 2	+ 1
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	+ 7	- 2	- 1
Downtown L.A.*	"	- 2	- 5	- 7
Westside L.A.*	"	+ 7	- 5	- 1
San Fernando Valley	"	+15	- 2	+ 1
Long Beach*	"	+ 6	- 8	- 4
Pasadena	"	+ 8	+ 4	+ 4
Riverside, San Bernardino, Ontario	"	+ 2	- 8	- 4
Sacramento*	"	+15	+11	+ 9
San Diego*	"	+13	+13	+ 8
San Fran-Oakland*	"	+ 4	+ 8	+ 2
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.	"	+ 8	+11	+ 7
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	+ 7	+ 8	+ 6
Downtown Oakland*	"	+11	+12	+ 7
San Francisco*	"	+ 1	+ 7	- 2

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		June 1961	May 1961	6 mos. 1961
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
San Jose*	Calif.	+ 8	+10	+ 5
Stockton*	"	- 1	- 2	- 1
Eugene	Ore.	+ 1	+ 8	+ 2
Portland*	"	+ 5	+ 6	+ 1
Salt Lake City*	Utah	- 1	+ 8	- 2
Seattle*	Wash.	+ 2	+ 7	+ 1
Seattle	"	+ 2	+ 7	+ 1
Spokane*	"	+10	+ 8	+ 2
Tacoma*	"	+ 2	+10	0
Cities				
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	+ 3	+16	+ 1
Idaho Falls	"	+ 4	+ 6	+ 2
Twin Falls	"	- 5	+10	- 3
Salem	Ore.	+ 5	+ 2	0
Bellingham	Wash.	- 6	- 1	- 5
Walla Walla*	"	+ 4	+ 4	0
Yakima*	"	+ 9	+13	+ 5

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available. 3/ 5 mos. 1961.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

FEDERAL RESERVE
statistical release

Econ. General

G.7.2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 29, 1961.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
JULY 1961

Department store sales increased further during July. The seasonally adjusted index for the month is estimated at 151 per cent of the 1947-49 average compared with 149 in June and 148 in July 1960.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1961		1960	1961		1960
	July	June	July	July	June	July
Boston	134	136	125	102	129	95
New York	142	142	r136	106	136	r102
Philadelphia	145	146	r143	110	136	108
Cleveland	150	r142	r142	122	r133	r115
Richmond	p162	156	157	p135	146	130
Atlanta	194	185	194	165	166	165
Chicago	142	137	141	114	132	113
St. Louis	147	143	r143	122	133	119
Minneapolis	p136	144	137	p109	139	110
Kansas City	p165	159	159	p145	151	140
Dallas	178	162	175	158	149	156
San Francisco	p167	162	r160	p149	156	r143
United States	p151	149	148	p126	141	122

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description of the series see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1336. Back data may be obtained from the Board's Division of Administrative Services. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		July 1961	June 1961	7 mos. 1961
UNITED STATES		p+ 3	+ 3	0
BOSTON DISTRICT		+ 7	+ 5	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	- 5	+ 1	- 4
Boston	Mass.	+11	+ 6	+ 6
Downtown Boston*	"	+ 4	- 2	0
Suburban Boston	"	+19	+15	+13
Cambridge	"	+ 4	+ 3	0
Quincy	"	+ 6	+ 3	+ 2
Lowell	"	- 2	+ 1	- 1
Springfield-Holyoke	"	+ 4	+ 6	+ 2
Springfield	"	+ 6	+ 7	+ 3
Worcester*	"	+ 3	- 2	- 2
NEW YORK DISTRICT		+ 4	+ 4	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N.Y.	- 5	- 1	- 2
Schenectady	"	- 4	- 3	- 2
Binghamton	"	+ 2	+ 8	+ 5
Buffalo	"	+ 2	0	0
Buffalo*	"	- 1	- 2	- 2
Niagara Falls	"	- 4	- 8	- 8
New York-N.E. New Jersey		+ 6	+ 4	+ 2
New York City*	N.Y.	+ 3	+ 3	0
Newark	N.J.	+ 1	- 1	- 3
Newark (City)*	"	- 3	- 5	- 5
Paterson, Clifton, Passaic	N.J.	+19	+18	+15
Rochester*	N.Y.	+ 4	+ 7	+ 1
Rochester (City)	"	0	+ 1	- 3
Syracuse*	"	+ 1	0	- 1
Utica-Rome	"	+ 1	+ 1	- 2
Utica	"	+ 2	+ 2	- 1
Cities				
Bridgeport*	Conn.	+ 3	+ 7	- 1
Poughkeepsie	N.Y.	- 5	+ 2	- 2
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		+ 1	+ 2	- 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	+ 1	0	- 2
Trenton	N.J.	0	0	- 3
Lancaster*	Pa.	- 6	+ 5	- 1
Philadelphia*	"	+ 3	+ 3	0
Central Phila.	"	- 1	- 1	- 3
Reading*	"	- 5	- 2	- 6
Scranton	"	- 3	- 2	- 3
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton*	"	+ 2	- 2	- 4
City				
York*	Pa.	+ 1	+ 2	- 2

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		July 1961	June 1961	7 mos. 1961
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		+ 6	r+ 3	0
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	+ 6	-15	- 5
Akron	Ohio	+11	+11	- 1
Canton*	"	+ 3	+ 5	- 4
Cincinnati*	"	+19	+11	+ 8
Cleveland*	"	+ 5	r+ 3	- 2
Downtown Cleve.	"	0	r- 4	- 7
Columbus*	"	+ 6	+ 3	+ 2
Springfield*	"	+ 3	+ 6	+ 1
Toledo	"	+11	+ 7	+ 4
Youngstown*	"	- 2	0	- 9
Erie*	Pa.	+ 2	- 3	- 4
Pittsburgh*	"	+ 3	+ 1	0
Downtown Pit.	"	- 2	- 6	- 5
Wheeling*	W.Va.	+ 1	- 3	- 4
City				
Portsmouth*	Ohio	+ 1	- 3	- 2
RICHMOND DISTRICT		p+ 4	+ 4	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington*	D.C.	+ 7	+ 7	+ 3
Downtown Wash.	"	0	+ 1	- 2
Baltimore*	Md.	+ 2	+ 4	0
Downtown Balto.	"	+ 2	+ 1	- 2
Asheville*	N.C.	p- 1	0	+ 1
Raleigh*	"	+10	+15	+ 9
Winston-Salem*	"	+ 2	+ 8	+ 4
Charleston*	S.C.	- 6	+ 5	- 1
Columbia*	"	+ 4	+ 6	+ 2
Greenville*	"	- 8	+ 1	- 4
Lynchburg*	Va.	p-14	-12	-12
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	"	+ 6	+ 4	- 2
Richmond*	"	+ 1	+ 2	- 1
Roanoke*	"	- 9	0	- 4
Charleston*	W.Va.	p+ 8	+ 3	0
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown,	Md.	- 2	- 1	- 3
Spartanburg	S.C.	- 1	- 3	0
Newport News	Va.	+ 9	+ 2	- 1
Fairmont-Morgantown	W.Va.	+13	+ 2	- 2
Huntington*	"	- 1	- 5	- 5
Parkersburg	"	p- 5	- 5	- 4

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		July 1961	June 1961	7 mos. 1961
ATLANTA DISTRICT		0	+ 1	0
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	+ 1	- 1	- 2
Mobile	"	- 3	- 3	0
Montgomery	"	- 6	- 5	- 8
Daytona Beach	Fla.	- 5	+ 1	- 3
Jacksonville*	"	+ 4	+ 7	+ 6
Miami	"	+ 6	+ 5	+ 6
Downtown Miami	"	+ 3	- 5	- 6
Orlando	"	- 3	+ 2	- 3
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	0	- 3	- 2
Atlanta*	Ga.	+ 5	0	- 2
Columbus	"	- 9	+ 6	- 2
Macon*	"	- 8	0	- 3
Savannah	"	- 6	+ 2	- 7
Baton Rouge*	La.	+ 2	+ 3	+ 2
New Orleans	"	- 1	- 2	- 1
Jackson*	Miss.	- 7	- 7	- 6
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	- 5	+ 1	- 1
Knoxville*	"	- 2	- 4	- 6
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	- 7	0	0
Bristol	"	-14	- 4	- 3
Central Atlanta	Ga.	+ 2	- 4	- 6
Augusta	"	- 5	+ 8	+ 1
Cities				
Rome	Ga.	- 6	+ 7	- 3
Meridian	Miss.	0	- 1	- 1
CHICAGO DISTRICT		0	+ 2	- 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	+ 5	+ 5	+ 1
State Street		+ 3	+ 2	- 2
Aurora	"	- 6	+ 1	- 3
Joliet*	"	- 2	+ 5	- 3
Decatur*	"	+ 3	+10	+ 2
Rockford	"	+ 1	+ 4	- 2
Springfield	"	- 1	+ 1	+ 3
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	- 3	- 2	0
Indianapolis*	"	- 3	+ 2	- 2
Muncie	"	- 3	+ 2	- 5
South Bend*	"	- 5	- 6	- 6
Terre Haute*	"	+ 5	+ 4	- 1
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	+31	+31	+25
Des Moines	"	+ 4	+ 5	+ 4
Dubuque	"	0	2/	2/
Sioux City	"	+ 1	- 3	+ 1
Waterloo	"	+ 3	+ 7	+ 4
Detroit*	Mich.	- 2	- 2	- 6
Downtown Det.	"	- 9	-10	-11
Flint*	"	- 1	- 4	- 8
Grand Rapids*	"	- 6	- 5	- 7
Jackson*	"	-12	-13	-14
Kalamazoo	"	- 6	- 8	- 5
Lansing*	"	+ 4	+ 5	+ 1
Muskegon	"	- 6	- 8	-10
Saginaw	"	-14	-11	-14
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
Green Bay	Wis.	- 1	+16	+ 3
Madison	"	+ 3	+ 4	+ 2
Milwaukee*	"	- 3	- 3	- 4
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	+ 3	+ 8	+ 2
Peoria*	"	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3
Gary	Ind.	- 2	+ 1	- 6
Battle Creek	Mich.	-12	- 9	-11
Pontiac	"	+ 1	- 1	- 7
Port Huron	"	- 2	- 4	- 7
Sheboygan	Wis.	- 1	+ 5	0
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		+ 3	0	- 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	+ 5	+ 4	+ 2
Little Rock*	"	- 7	0	- 3
Louisville*	Ky.	+28	- 5	+ 4
Louisville(City)	"	+16	-17	- 6
Springfield	Mo.	- 1	+ 2	- 3
St. Louis*	"	- 1	+ 1	- 2
St. Louis(City)	"	- 4	- 1	- 4
Memphis*	Tenn.	- 5	- 5	- 5
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	- 5	+ 3	- 3
Evansville*	Ind.	- 1	- 4	+ 1
Paducah	Ky.	+ 4	-10	- 4
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		p- 1	+ 4	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.--St. Paul*	Minn.	+ 1	+ 5	+ 1
Minneapolis*	"	+ 3	+ 6	+ 2
St. Paul*	"	- 2	+ 2	- 1
Sioux Falls	S.D.	- 5	+ 3	+ 4
Cities				
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis.	+ 2	- 1	- 1
Mankato	Minn.	0	+ 8	+ 4
Rochester	"	+ 5	+ 4	+ 4
Willmar	"	+ 3	+ 5	+ 1
Billings	Mont.	-18	-14	-11
Great Falls	"	+ 3	+ 5	+ 6
Fargo	N.D.	+ 1	+ 4	+ 1
Grand Forks	"	- 2	- 2	+ 2
Minot	"	-12	- 7	+ 1
Aberdeen	S.D.	-11	+ 1	0
Lacrosse	Wis.	- 3	+ 1	0

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		July 1961	June 1961	7 mos. 1961
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p+ 3	+ 3	+ 4
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	+ 8	+ 9	+ 7
Topeka	Kans.	+ 1	0	+ 2
Wichita	"	- 1	0	- 3
Kansas City	Mo.-Kans.	0	+ 2	+ 1
Downtown K.C.	"	- 1	0	- 2
St. Joseph	"	0	+ 3	+ 5
Lincoln	Nebr.	+17	+23	+18
Omaha	"	+20	+18	+21
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	+16	+22	+16
Oklahoma City	Okla.	-11	-17	-10
Tulsa	"	- 6	- 4	- 4
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+10	+10	+11
Hutchinson	Kans.	+ 2	- 1	+ 1
Joplin	Mo.	- 4	r- 8	- 8
Enid	Okla.	+ 5	+ 1	+ 4
DALLAS DISTRICT		+ 1	- 4	- 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	+ 2	- 1	+ 2
Corpus Christi	Tex.	- 8	-13	- 8
Dallas	"	- 1	- 1	- 1
El Paso	"	- 4	- 8	- 6
Fort Worth	"	+ 5	- 3	- 2
Houston	"	+ 5	- 3	+ 2
San Antonio	"	+ 5	- 5	+ 2
Waco	"	+ 5	- 8	- 1
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		p+ 5	+ 6	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix*	Ariz.	+16	+ 2	+ 4
Bakersfield*	Calif.	+ 6	+18	+12
Fresno*	"	+ 2	+ 5	+ 1
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	p+ 5	+ 7	0
Downtown L.A.*	"	+10	- 2	- 5
Westside L.A.*	"	+ 5	+ 7	- 1
San Fernando Valley	"	- 3	+15	+ 1
Long Beach*	"	- 2	+ 6	- 4
Pasadena	"	+ 9	+ 8	+ 4
Riverside, San Bernardino, Ontario	"	- 4	+ 2	- 4
Sacramento*	"	+ 7	+15	+ 8
San Diego*	"	+10	+13	+ 9
San Fran-Oakland*	"	+ 8	+ 4	+ 3
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.	"	+ 9	+ 8	+ 7
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	+ 5	+ 7	+ 5
Downtown Oakland*	"	+ 5	+11	+ 7
San Francisco*	"	+ 7	+ 1	- 1

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		July 1961	June 1961	7 mos. 1961
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
San Jose*	Calif.	+ 7	+ 8	+ 5
Stockton*	"	0	- 1	- 1
Eugene	Ore.	+ 2	+ 1	+ 2
Portland*	Ore.	+ 3	+ 5	+ 1
Salt Lake City*	Utah	+ 5	- 1	- 1
Seattle*	Wash.	+ 5	+ 2	+ 1
Seattle	"	+ 5	+ 2	+ 1
Spokane*	"	+ 6	+10	+ 3
Tacoma*	"	+ 1	+ 2	0
Cities				
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	- 2	+ 3	0
Idaho Falls	"	+ 8	+ 4	+ 3
Twin Falls	"	- 5	- 5	- 3
Salem	Ore.	- 4	+ 5	0
Bellingham	Wash.	-10	- 6	- 5
Walla Walla*	"	- 6	+ 4	- 1
Yakima*	"	- 1	+ 9	+ 4

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

FEDERAL RESERVE
statistical release

G.7.2

ECo South

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 28, 1961.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
August 1961

Department store sales in August remained near the advanced July level, after seasonal adjustment. The index for August is 150 per cent of the 1947-49 average, compared with 151 for July and 144 for August 1960. For the first eight months this year, sales were 1 per cent above the corresponding period last year.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1961		1960	1961		1960
	August	July	August	August	July	August
Boston	132	134	124	112	102	106
New York	142	142	137	114	106	r 110
Philadelphia	142	145	r 137	119	110	r 115
Cleveland	144	150	r 138	132	122	r 127
Richmond	p 156	161	r 151	p 142	134	137
Atlanta	179	194	178	172	165	170
Chicago	137	r 143	134	126	114	123
St. Louis	p 145	147	140	p 139	122	134
Minneapolis	133	137	133	133	109	133
Kansas City	p 157	165	151	p 160	145	154
Dallas	185	178	169	182	158	165
San Francisco	157	167	155	156	149	r 155
United States	p 150	151	144	p 137	126	132

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description of the series see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1336. Back data may be obtained from the Board's Division of Administrative Services. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month wheras percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Aug. 1961	July 1961	8 mos. 1961
UNITED STATES		p+ 3	+ 3	+ 1
BOSTON DISTRICT		+ 6	+ 7	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	+ 3	- 5	- 3
Boston	Mass.	+ 8	+11	+ 6
Downtown Boston*	"	+ 2	+ 4	0
Suburban Boston	"	+15	+19	+14
Cambridge	"	- 3	+ 4	0
Quincy	"	- 4	+ 6	+ 1
Lowell	"	+ 5	- 2	0
Springfield-Holyoke	"	+ 9	+ 4	+ 3
Springfield	"	+ 9	+ 6	+ 4
Worcester*	"	0	+ 3	- 2
NEW YORK DISTRICT		+ 4	+ 4	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N.Y.	+ 6	- 5	- 1
Schenectady	"	+ 5	- 4	- 1
Binghamton	"	+11	+ 2	+ 6
Buffalo	"	- 3	+ 2	0
Buffalo*	"	- 4	- 1	- 3
Niagara Falls	"	- 4	- 4	- 7
New York-N.E. New Jersey		+ 5	+ 6	+ 2
New York City*	N.Y.	+ 3	+ 3	0
Newark	N.J.	0	+ 1	- 2
Newark (City)*	"	- 4	- 3	- 5
Paterson, Clifton, Passaic	N.J.	+20	+19	+16
Rochester*	N.Y.	+ 1	+ 4	+ 1
Rochester (City)	"	- 3	0	- 3
Syracuse*	"	+ 1	+ 1	- 1
Utica-Rome	"	+ 1	+ 1	- 1
Utica	"	+ 1	+ 2	- 1
Cities				
Bridgeport*	Conn.	+ 7	+ 3	0
Poughkeepsie	N.Y.	- 2	- 5	- 2
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		+ 3	+ 1	- 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	+ 9	+ 1	0
Trenton	N.J.	+ 3	0	- 2
Lancaster*	Pa.	+ 9	- 6	0
Philadelphia*	"	+ 2	+ 3	0
Central Phila.	"	0	- 1	- 3
Reading*	"	+ 4	- 5	- 4
Scranton	"	+ 8	- 3	- 2
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton*	"	+ 3	+ 2	- 3
City				
York*	Pa.	- 1	+ 1	- 2

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Aug. 1961	July 1961	8 mos. 1961
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		+ 4	+ 6	0
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	+ 4	+ 6	- 4
Akron	Ohio	+14	+11	+ 1
Canton*	"	- 1	+ 3	- 4
Cincinnati*	"	+15	+19	+ 9
Cleveland*	"	+ 3	+ 5	- 2
Downtown Cleve.	"	- 2	0	- 6
Columbus*	"	+ 6	+ 6	+ 2
Springfield*	"	+ 2	+ 3	+ 1
Toledo	"	+ 1	+11	+ 4
Youngstown*	"	- 3	- 2	- 8
Erie*	Pa.	- 5	+ 2	- 4
Pittsburgh*	"	0	+ 3	0
Downtown Pit.	"	- 7	- 2	- 5
Wheeling*	W.Va.	- 2	+ 1	- 4
City				
Portsmouth*	Ohio	+ 1	+ 1	- 2
RICHMOND DISTRICT		p+ 4	+ 3	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington*	D.C.	+ 5	+ 7	+ 4
Downtown Wash.	"	+ 1	0	- 2
Baltimore*	Md.	+ 7	+ 2	+ 1
Downtown Balto.	"	+ 8	+ 2	- 1
Asheville*	N.C.	0	- 1	0
Raleigh*	"	+ 8	+10	+ 9
Winston-Salem*	"	+ 2	+ 2	+ 4
Charleston*	S.C.	+ 1	- 6	- 1
Columbia*	"	+10	+ 4	+ 3
Greenville*	"	- 2	- 8	- 4
Lynchburg*	Va.	-11	-14	-12
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	"	- 2	+ 6	- 2
Richmond*	"	- 3	+ 1	- 1
Roanoke*	"	- 5	- 9	- 4
Charleston*	W.Va.	p+ 7	+ 8	0
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown,	Md.	+ 9	- 2	- 1
Spartanburg	S.C.	+ 4	- 1	0
Newport News	Va.	- 2	+ 9	- 1
Fairmont-Morgantown	W.Va.	+ 3	+13	- 1
Huntington*	"	- 5	- 1	- 5
Parkersburg	"	p- 7	- 5	- 4

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Aug. 1961	July 1961	8 mos. 1961
ATLANTA DISTRICT		+ 1	0	0
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	- 1	+ 1	- 2
Mobile	"	- 3	- 3	0
Montgomery	"	+ 1	- 6	- 7
Daytona Beach	Fla.	- 3	- 5	- 3
Jacksonville*	"	+ 4	+ 4	+ 6
Miami	"	+ 4	+ 6	+ 6
Downtown Miami	"	- 4	+ 3	- 6
Orlando	"	- 1	- 3	- 2
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	- 3	0	- 2
Atlanta*	Ga.	0	+ 5	- 2
Central Atlanta	"	- 3	+ 2	- 5
Augusta	"	- 4	- 5	0
Columbus	"	+ 1	- 9	- 2
Macon*	"	+ 3	- 8	- 2
Savannah	"	- 9	- 6	- 7
Baton Rouge*	La.	+ 9	+ 2	+ 3
New Orleans	"	- 1	- 1	- 1
Jackson*	Miss.	+ 6	- 7	- 4
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	+ 3	- 5	0
Knoxville*	"	- 5	- 2	- 6
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	+ 2	- 7	+ 1
Bristol	"	+ 1	-14	- 2
Cities				
Rome	Ga.	+ 3	- 6	- 2
Meridian	Miss.	0	0	- 1
CHICAGO DISTRICT		+ 2	r+ 1	- 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	+ 3	+ 5	+ 1
State Street		0	+ 3	- 2
Aurora	"	- 2	- 6	- 3
Joliet*	"	- 1	- 2	- 2
Decatur*	"	- 6	+ 3	+ 1
Rockford	"	- 9	r- 6	- 8
Springfield	"	+ 4	- 1	+ 3
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	+ 1	- 3	0
Indianapolis*	"	+ 5	- 3	- 1
Muncie	"	+ 2	- 3	- 4
South Bend*	"	+ 7	- 5	- 4
Terre Haute*	"	+ 2	+ 5	0
Cedar Rapids	Iowa	2/	+31	2/
Des Moines	"	+ 2	r+ 2	+ 3
Dubuque	"	- 1	0	2/
Sioux City	"	- 1	+ 1	+ 1
Waterloo	"	- 3	+ 3	+ 3
Detroit*	Mich.	+ 1	- 2	- 5
Downtown Detroit	"	- 5	- 9	-10
Flint*	"	- 4	- 1	- 8
Grand Rapids*	"	3/ -12	- 6	- 7
Jackson*	"	-10	-12	-13
Kalamazoo	"	- 1	- 6	- 5
Lansing*	"	+ 2	+ 4	+ 1
Muskegon	"	- 5	- 6	- 9
Saginaw	"	-11	-14	-14
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
Green Bay	Wis.	+ 5	- 1	+ 3
Madison	"	+ 3	+ 3	+ 2
Milwaukee*	"	+ 1	- 3	- 3
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	+ 3	+ 3	+ 2
Peoria*	"	+ 6	+ 3	+ 4
Gary	Ind.	+ 1	- 2	- 5
Battle Creek	Mich.	- 6	-12	-10
Pontiac	"	- 4	+ 1	- 7
Port Huron	"	+ 4	- 2	- 5
Sheboygan	Wis.	- 2	r- 6	- 4
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		p+ 4	+ 3	- 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	+ 5	+ 5	+ 2
Little Rock*	"	0	- 7	- 3
Louisville*	Ky.	+10	+28	+ 5
Louisville(City)	"	+ 4	+16	- 5
Springfield	Mo.	+ 2	- 1	- 2
St. Louis*	"	+ 4	- 1	- 1
St. Louis(City)	"	- 3	- 4	- 4
Memphis*	Tenn.	- 5	- 5	- 5
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	p 0	- 5	- 3
Evansville*	Ind.	- 2	- 1	0
Paducah	Ky.	+ 5	+ 4	- 3
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		p 0	- 1	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.--St. Paul*	Minn.	+ 3	r+ 2	+ 2
Minneapolis*	"	+ 4	+ 3	+ 3
St. Paul*	"	+ 2	- 2	- 1
Sioux Falls	S.D.	- 6	- 5	+ 2
Cities				
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis.	- 4	+ 2	- 2
Mankato	Minn.	- 9	0	+ 2
Rochester	"	+ 3	+ 5	+ 4
Willmar	"	- 7	+ 3	0
Billings	Mont.	-18	-18	-12
Great Falls	"	+ 1	+ 3	+ 5
Fargo	N.D.	- 3	+ 1	0
Grand Forks	"	- 1	- 2	+ 2
Minot	"	2/	-12	2/
Aberdeen	S.D.	- 9	-11	- 1
Lacrosse	Wis.	- 8	- 3	- 1

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Aug. 1961	July 1961	8 mos. 1961
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p+ 4	+ 3	+ 4
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	+ 4	+ 8	+ 6
Topeka	Kans.	+ 1	+ 1	+ 2
Wichita	"	+ 3	- 1	- 2
Kansas City	Mo.-Kans.	0	0	+ 1
Downtown K.C.	"	- 2	- 1	- 2
St. Joseph	"	+ 2	0	+ 5
Lincoln	Nebr.	+ 8	+17	+17
Omaha	"	+19	+20	+21
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	+20	+16	+17
Oklahoma City	Okla.	- 8	-11	-10
Tulsa	"	+ 1	- 6	- 3
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+ 1	+10	+ 9
Hutchinson	Kans.	+ 3	+ 2	+ 1
Joplin	Mo.	+13	- 4	- 5
Enid	Okla.	+ 6	+ 5	+ 5
DALLAS DISTRICT		+10	+ 1	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	+10	+ 2	+ 3
Corpus Christi	Tex.	0	- 8	- 6
Dallas	"	+ 7	- 1	0
El Paso	"	- 2	- 4	- 6
Fort Worth	"	+29	+ 5	+ 2
Houston	"	+14	+ 5	+ 3
San Antonio	"	+11	+ 5	+ 3
Waco	"	+ 9	+ 5	0
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		p+ 1	+ 5	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix*	Ariz.	+12	r+10	+ 5
Bakersfield*	Calif.	2/	+ 6	2/
Fresno*	"	- 1	+ 2	+ 1
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	- 1	+ 5	0
Downtown L.A.*	"	-17	+10	- 6
Westside L.A.*	"	0	+ 5	- 1
San Fernando Valley	"	+ 4	- 3	+ 1
Long Beach*	"	0	- 2	- 3
Pasadena	"	+ 4	+ 9	+ 4
Riverside, San Bernardino, Ontario	"	- 2	- 4	- 4
Sacramento*	"	+14	+ 7	+ 9
San Diego*	"	+14	+10	+ 9
San Fran-Okland*	"	+ 3	+ 8	+ 3
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.	"	+ 4	+ 9	+ 7
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	- 2	+ 5	+ 4
Downtown Oakland*	"	- 4	+ 5	+ 5
San Francisco*	"	+ 2	+ 7	0

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Aug. 1961	July 1961	8 mos. 1961
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
San Jose*	Calif.	+ 7	+ 7	+ 6
Stockton*	"	0	0	- 1
Eugene	Ore.	- 1	+ 2	+ 1
Portland*	Ore.	- 7	+ 3	0
Salt Lake City*	Utah	- 1	+ 5	- 1
Seattle*	Wash	- 5	+ 5	0
Seattle	"	- 6	+ 5	0
Spokane*	"	+ 2	+ 6	+ 3
Tacoma*	"	- 2	+ 1	0
Cities				
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	- 2	- 2	0
Idaho Falls	"	- 6	+ 8	+ 1
Twin Falls	"	- 1	- 5	- 3
Salem	Ore.	- 4	- 4	- 1
Bellingham	Wash.	-12	-10	- 6
Walla Walla*	"	- 9	- 6	- 2
Yakima*	"	- 3	- 1	+ 3

Atlanta

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available. 3/ Downtown only.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

FEDERAL RESERVE
statistical release

ECO South

G.7.2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 31, 1961.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
September 1961

Department store sales in September remained at the August level, after allowance for seasonal adjustment. The September index is 150 per cent of the 1947-49 average compared with 150 for August and 145 for September last year.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1961		1960	1961		1960
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Boston	130	132	126	135	112	131
New York	136	r143	r137	138	114	r139
Philadelphia	140	142	139	142	119	141
Cleveland	144	r145	r139	141	132	r139
Richmond	p156	156	r156	p157	142	r157
Atlanta	192	179	185	178	172	172
Chicago	136	137	132	140	126	136
St. Louis	p141	141	138	p145	135	142
Minneapolis	139	133	135	149	133	145
Kansas City	p163	157	154	p168	160	159
Dallas	175	r184	r173	168	r181	r166
San Francisco	p170	157	r156	p166	156	152
United States	p150	150	r145	p150	136	145

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description of the series see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1336. Back data may be obtained from the Board's Division of Administrative Services. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	9 mos. 1961
UNITED STATES		p+ 3	+ 3	+ 1
BOSTON DISTRICT		+ 3	+ 6	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	- 4	+ 3	- 3
Boston	Mass.	+ 2	+ 8	+ 5
Downtown Boston*	"	- 4	+ 2	0
Suburban Boston	"	+10	+15	+13
Cambridge	"	+ 3	- 3	0
Quincy	"	- 4	- 4	0
Lowell	"	0	+ 5	0
Springfield-Holyoke	"	- 2	+ 9	+ 2
Springfield	"	- 1	+ 9	+ 3
Worcester*	"	+ 5	0	- 1
NEW YORK DISTRICT		- 1	+ 4	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N.Y.	- 1	+ 6	- 1
Schenectady	"	- 3	+ 5	- 1
Binghamton	"	+ 2	+11	+ 5
Buffalo	"	0	r 0	0
Buffalo*	"	- 4	- 4	- 3
Niagara Falls	"	- 9	- 4	- 7
New York-N.E. New Jersey		- 1	+ 5	+ 2
New York City*	N.Y.	- 4	+ 3	0
Newark	N.J.	- 4	0	- 3
Newark (City)*	"	- 8	- 4	- 5
Paterson, Clifton, Passaic	N.J.	+ 5	+20	+14
Rochester*	N.Y.	0	+ 1	+ 1
Rochester (City)	"	- 3	- 3	- 3
Syracuse*	"	+ 1	+ 1	0
Utica-Rome	"	- 5	+ 1	- 2
Utica	"	- 5	+ 1	- 1
Cities				
Bridgeport*	Conn.	+ 2	+ 7	0
Poughkeepsie	N.Y.	- 6	- 2	- 2
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		0	+ 3	0
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	+ 4	+ 9	0
Trenton	N.J.	+ 4	+ 3	- 1
Lancaster*	Pa.	+ 2	+ 9	0
Philadelphia*	"	- 1	+ 2	0
Central Phila.	"	- 7	0	- 3
Reading*	"	+ 3	+ 4	- 4
Scranton	"	- 2	+ 8	- 2
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton*	"	- 5	+ 3	- 3
City				
York*	Pa.	- 1	- 1	- 2

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	9 mos. 1961
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		+ 2	+ 4	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	+ 5	+ 4	- 3
Akron	Ohio	+ 4	+14	+ 1
Canton*	"	0	- 1	- 3
Cincinnati*	"	+12	+15	+ 9
Cleveland*	"	- 4	+ 3	- 2
Downtown Cleve.	"	- 6	- 2	- 6
Columbus*	"	+ 2	+ 6	+ 2
Springfield*	"	+ 3	+ 2	+ 2
Toledo	"	+11	+ 1	+ 5
Youngstown*	"	- 4	- 3	- 8
Erie*	Pa.	- 5	- 5	- 4
Pittsburgh*	"	0	0	0
Downtown Pit.	"	- 6	- 7	- 5
Wheeling*	W.Va.	+ 1	- 2	- 4
City				
Portsmouth*	Ohio	+ 3	+ 1	- 1
RICHMOND DISTRICT		p 0	+ 3	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington*	D.C.	+ 2	+ 5	+ 3
Downtown Wash.	"	- 2	+ 1	- 2
Baltimore*	Md.	- 3	+ 7	0
Downtown Balto	"	- 7	+ 8	- 2
Asheville*	N.C.	+ 2	0	+ 1
Raleigh*	"	+ 9	+ 8	+ 9
Winston-Salem*	"	+ 3	+ 2	+ 3
Charleston*	S.C.	- 4	+ 1	- 1
Columbia*	"	+ 2	+10	+ 3
Greenville*	"	+ 4	- 2	- 3
Lynchburg*	Va.	-12	-11	-12
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	"	+ 4	- 2	- 1
Richmond*	"	- 2	- 3	- 1
Roanoke*	"	+ 1	- 5	- 3
Charleston*	W.Va.	+ 4	+11	+ 1
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown	Md.	+ 4	+ 9	- 1
Spartanburg	S.C.	+ 5	+ 4	+ 1
Newport News	Va.	+ 7	- 2	0
Fairmont-Morgantown	W.Va.	+ 2	+ 3	- 1
Huntington*	"	- 7	- 5	- 5
Parkersburg	"	p- 6	- 9	- 4

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	9 mos. 1961
ATLANTA DISTRICT		+ 4	+ 1	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	+ 6	- 1	- 1
Mobile	"	+ 6	- 3	0
Montgomery	"	+ 3	+ 1	- 5
Daytona Beach	Fla.	0	- 3	- 3
Jacksonville*	"	+11	+ 4	+ 6
Miami	"	+11	+ 4	+ 7
Downtown Miami	"	+ 2	- 4	- 5
Orlando	"	+ 1	- 1	- 2
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	+ 4	- 3	- 1
Atlanta*	Ga.	+ 2	0	- 1
Central Atlanta	"	0	- 3	- 5
Augusta	"	- 3	- 4	0
Columbus	"	- 1	+ 1	- 2
Macon*	"	-13	+ 3	- 3
Savannah	"	- 7	- 9	- 7
Baton Rouge*	La.	+ 3	+ 9	+ 3
New Orleans	"	- 1	- 1	- 1
Jackson*	Miss.	+10	+ 6	- 2
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	+ 1	+ 3	0
Knoxville*	"	- 1	- 5	- 5
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	+ 1	+ 2	+ 1
Bristol	"	+ 2	+ 1	- 2
Cities				
Rome	Ga.	0	+ 3	- 2
Meridian	Miss.	0	0	- 1
CHICAGO DISTRICT		+ 3	+ 2	0
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	+ 3	+ 3	+ 2
State Street		- 2	0	- 2
Aurora	"	+ 2	- 2	- 2
Joliet*	"	+ 7	- 1	- 1
Decatur*	"	- 4	- 6	0
Rockford	"	- 7	- 9	- 8
Springfield	"	+19	+ 4	+ 5
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	+ 4	+ 1	0
Indianapolis*	"	+ 3	+ 5	0
Muncie	"	+ 1	+ 2	- 3
South Bend*	"	+ 6	+ 7	- 3
Terre Haute*	"	+ 8	+ 2	0
Des Moines	Iowa	+ 6	+ 2	+ 4
Dubuque	"	+ 8	- 1	2/
Sioux City	"	+ 8	- 1	+ 1
Waterloo	"	+ 3	- 3	+ 3
Detroit*	Mich.	+ 1	+ 1	- 4
Downtown Detroit	"	- 2	- 5	- 9
Flint*	"	+ 3	- 4	- 6
Grand Rapids*	"	- 8	3/ -12	- 8
Jackson	"	- 3	-10	-12
Kalamazoo	"	+ 1	- 1	- 4
Lansing*	"	+ 5	+ 2	+ 2
Muskegon	"	0	- 5	- 8
Saginaw	"	-14	-11	-14

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	9 mos. 1961
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
Green Bay	Wis.	+ 1	+ 5	+ 3
Madison	"	- 1	+ 3	+ 2
Milwaukee*	"	0	+ 1	- 3
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	+ 9	+ 3	+ 3
Peoria*	"	+ 5	+ 6	+ 4
Gary	Ind.	+ 9	+ 1	- 3
Battle Creek	Mich.	+ 3	- 6	- 9
Pontiac	"	- 2	- 4	- 6
Port Huron	"	+ 8	+ 4	- 4
Sheboygan	Wis.	- 3	- 2	- 4
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		p+ 2	+ 1	- 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	+14	+ 5	+ 4
Little Rock*	"	- 1	0	- 3
Louisville*	Ky.	+ 6	+10	+ 5
Louisville(City)	"	+ 6	+ 4	- 4
Springfield	Mo.	+16	+ 2	0
St. Louis*	"	p+ 2	+ 4	- 1
St. Louis(City)	"	- 5	- 3	- 4
Memphis*	Tenn.	+ 4	- 5	- 4
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	+ 2	0	- 2
Paducah	Ky.	+ 3	+ 5	- 2
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		+ 4	0	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.--St. Paul*	Minn.	+ 4	+ 3	+ 2
Minneapolis*	"	+ 5	r+ 3	+ 3
St. Paul*	"	0	r+ 1	- 1
Sioux Falls	S.D.	+ 3	- 6	+ 2
Cities				
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis.	- 2	- 4	- 2
Mankato	Minn.	+ 7	- 9	+ 3
Rochester	"	+14	+ 3	+ 5
Willmar	"	+ 6	- 7	+ 1
Billings	Mont.	- 1	-18	-11
Great Falls	"	+11	+ 1	+ 6
Fargo	N.D.	+ 7	- 3	+ 1
Grand Forks	"	+ 5	- 1	+ 2
Minot	"	- 6	- 8	- 1
Aberdeen	S.D.	- 1	- 9	- 1
Lacrosse	Wis.	+ 3	- 8	- 1

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	9 mos. 1961
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p+ 6	+ 4	+ 4
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	+11	+ 4	+ 7
Topeka	Kans.	+ 5	+ 1	+ 3
Wichita	"	+ 6	+ 3	- 1
Kansas City	Mo.-Kans.	+ 2	0	+ 1
Downtown K.C.	"	- 2	- 2	- 2
St. Joseph	"	+ 4	+ 2	+ 5
Lincoln	Nebr.	+ 9	+ 8	+15
Omaha	"	+ 2	+19	+18
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	+30	+20	+18
Oklahoma City	Okla.	- 7	- 8	- 9
Tulsa	"	+ 7	+ 1	- 2
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	+15	+ 1	+10
Hutchinson	Kans.	+ 3	+ 3	+ 1
Joplin	Mo.	+ 7	+13	- 4
Enid	Okla.	+11	+ 6	+ 5
DALLAS DISTRICT		+ 1	r+ 9	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	+ 8	+10	+ 4
Corpus Christi	Tex.	+ 4	0	- 5
Dallas	"	- 2	+ 7	0
El Paso	"	- 2	- 2	- 5
Fort Worth	"	+ 5	+29	+ 1
Houston	"	+ 5	+14	+ 4
San Antonio	"	+ 1	+11	+ 3
Waco	"	+ 4	+ 9	+ 1
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		p+ 9	+ 1	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix*	Ariz.	+49	+12	+10
Bakersfield*	Calif.	+28	+19	+15
Fresno*	"	+ 7	- 1	+ 2
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	+ 9	- 1	+ 1
Downtown L.A.*	"	+ 4	-17	- 5
Westside L.A.*	"	+ 7	0	0
San Fernando Valley	"	+ 8	+ 4	+ 2
Long Beach*	"	+ 2	0	- 3
Pasadena	"	+11	+ 4	+ 5
Riverside, San Bernardino, Ontario	"	+12	- 2	- 2
Sacramento*	"	+17	+14	+10
San Diego*	"	p+20	+14	+11
San Fran-Oakland*	"	+ 5	+ 3	+ 3
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.	"	+ 7	+ 4	+ 7
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	+ 5	- 2	+ 4
Downtown Oakland*	"	+ 2	- 4	+ 5
San Francisco*	"	+ 3	+ 2	0
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
San Jose*	Calif.	+ 6	+ 7	+ 6
Stockton*	"	+ 2	0	- 1
Eugene	Ore.	+ 7	- 1	+ 2
Portland*	"	+ 4	- 7	+ 1
Salt Lake City*	Utah	+ 6	- 1	0
Seattle*	Wash.	+ 5	- 5	+ 1
Seattle	"	+ 5	- 6	+ 1
Spokane*	"	+13	+ 2	+ 4
Tacoma*	"	+ 8	- 2	+ 1
Cities				
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	+15	- 2	+ 2
Idaho Falls	"	+11	r 0	+ 3
Twin Falls	"	+10	- 1	- 2
Salem	Ore.	+ 6	- 4	0
Bellingham	Wash.	- 4	-12	- 6
Walla Walla*	"	+ 6	r-11	- 1
Yakima*	"	+10	- 3	+ 4

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available. 3/ Downtown only.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

FEDERAL RESERVE
statistical release

G.7.2

Mrs. Lehman 3rd floor Res. Dep spring Marietta

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 29, 1961.

Ecm. Sm.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
October 1961

Department store sales rose further in October. The seasonally adjusted index is estimated at 151 per cent of the 1947-49 average compared with 150 in September and 148 in October 1960.

Federal Reserve District	Index Numbers 1/ (Daily average sales 1947-49 = 100)					
	Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1961		1960	1961		1960
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Boston	143	130	129	146	135	132
New York	144	136	r142	151	138	r149
Philadelphia	149	140	145	153	142	149
Cleveland	142	r141	144	143	141	145
Richmond	p162	157	163	p169	158	170
Atlanta	p188	192	189	p186	178	187
Chicago	138	136	140	141	140	143
St. Louis	p144	141	149	p147	145	152
Minneapolis	134	139	139	149	149	153
Kansas City	p161	163	r165	p161	168	r165
Dallas	174	175	172	177	168	176
San Francisco	164	170	r161	160	166	r157
United States	p151	150	r148	p154	150	153

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ For description of the series see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1957, pp. 1323-1336. Back data may be obtained from the Board's Division of Administrative Services. Indexes for the most recent thirteen-month period are shown regularly in the Bulletin.

Note:--Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes shown on following pages are based on total sales in the month. Both the indexes and the percentage changes are based on dollar amounts of sales.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Oct. 1961	Sept. 1961	10 mos. 1961
UNITED STATES		p 0	+ 3	+ 1
BOSTON DISTRICT		+ 6	+ 3	+ 4
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Portland	Maine	- 5	- 4	- 3
Boston	Mass.	+ 5	+ 2	+ 5
Downtown Boston*	"	0	- 4	0
Suburban Boston	"	+11	+10	+13
Cambridge	"	+ 1	+ 3	+ 1
Quincy	"	- 2	- 4	0
Lowell	"	+ 5	0	0
Springfield-Holyoke	"	+ 1	- 2	+ 2
Springfield	"	+ 2	- 1	+ 3
Worcester*	"	+ 5	+ 5	0
NEW YORK DISTRICT		+ 2	- 1	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	N.Y.	0	- 1	- 1
Schenectady	"	+ 7	- 3	0
Binghamton	"	+ 1	+ 2	+ 5
Buffalo	"	- 3	- 0	0
Buffalo*	"	- 6	- 4	- 3
Niagara Falls	"	-11	- 9	- 8
New York-N.E. New Jersey		+ 2	- 1	+ 2
New York City*	N.Y.	+ 2	- 4	0
Newark	N.J.	+ 1	- 4	- 2
Newark (City)*	"	- 4	- 8	- 5
Paterson, Clifton, Passaic	N.J.	+ 1	+ 5	+12
Rochester*	N.Y.	+ 4	0	+ 1
Rochester (City)	"	0	- 3	- 3
Syracuse*	"	0	+ 1	0
Utica-Rome	"	- 1	- 5	- 2
Utica	"	- 5	- 5	- 2
Cities				
Bridgeport*	Conn.	+ 6	+ 2	+ 1
Poughkeepsie	N.Y.	0	- 6	- 2
PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT		+ 3	0	0
Metropolitan Areas				
Wilmington	Del.	+ 2	+ 4	0
Trenton	N.J.	+ 4	+ 4	- 1
Lancaster*	Pa.	+ 2	+ 2	+ 1
Philadelphia*	"	+ 4	- 1	+ 1
Central Phila.	"	- 4	- 7	- 3
Reading*	"	- 3	+ 3	- 3
Scranton	"	+ 4	- 2	- 1
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton*	"	+ 1	- 5	- 3
City				
York*	Pa.	- 2	- 1	- 2

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Oct. 1961	Sept. 1961	10 mos. 1961
CLEVELAND DISTRICT		- 1	+ 2	0
Metropolitan Areas				
Lexington	Ky.	+ 4	+ 5	- 2
Akron	Ohio	+13	+ 4	+ 2
Canton*	"	- 1	0	- 3
Cincinnati*	"	+ 2	+12	+ 8
Cleveland*	"	- 3	- 4	- 2
Downtown Cleve.	"	-10	- 6	- 7
Columbus*	"	+ 1	+ 2	+ 2
Springfield*	"	- 1	+ 3	+ 1
Toledo	"	-16	+11	+ 2
Youngstown*	"	- 1	- 4	- 7
Erie*	Pa.	+ 1	- 5	- 4
Pittsburgh*	"	0	0	0
Downtown Pit.	"	- 5	- 6	- 5
Wheeling*	W.Va.	- 5	+ 1	- 4
City				
Portsmouth*	Ohio	+ 3	+ 3	- 1
RICHMOND DISTRICT		p- 1	+ 1	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Washington*	D.C.	0	+ 2	+ 3
Downtown Wash.	"	- 1	- 2	- 2
Baltimore*	Md.	0	- 3	0
Downtown Balto	"	- 2	- 7	- 2
Asheville*	N.C.	p+ 7	+ 2	+ 1
Raleigh*	"	+ 5	+ 9	+ 8
Winston-Salem*	"	+ 2	+ 3	+ 3
Charleston*	S.C.	-12	- 4	- 2
Columbia*	"	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3
Greenville*	"	- 1	+ 4	- 2
Lynchburg*	Va.	-13	-12	-12
Norfolk-Portsmouth*	"	p+ 3	+ 4	- 1
Richmond*	"	- 3	- 2	- 2
Roanoke*	"	- 6	+ 1	- 4
Charleston*	W.Va.	- 2	+ 4	+ 1
Cities				
Cumberland-Hagerstown,	Md.	p+ 2	+ 4	0
Spartanburg	S.C.	- 4	+ 5	0
Newport News	Va.	- 2	+ 7	0
Fairmont-Morgantown	W.Va.	0	+ 2	- 1
Huntington*	"	- 7	- 7	- 5
Parkersburg	"	p 0	-12	- 5

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR

Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Oct. 1961	Sept. 1961	10 mos. 1961
ATLANTA DISTRICT		p- 1	+ 4	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Birmingham*	Ala.	+ 4	+ 6	0
Mobile	"	- 4	+ 6	0
Montgomery	"	- 4	+ 3	- 5
Daytona Beach	Fla.	-10	0	- 4
Jacksonville*	"	+ 5	+11	+ 6
Miami	"	+ 4	+11	+ 6
Downtown Miami	"	+ 5	+ 2	- 4
Orlando	"	- 2	+ 1	- 2
St. Ptrsbg.-Tampa	"	+ 8	+ 4	0
Atlanta*	Ga.	0	+ 2	- 1
Central Atlanta	"	- 3	0	- 5
Augusta	"	- 1	- 3	0
Columbus	"	-11	- 1	- 3
Macon*	"	-12	-13	- 4
Savannah	"	- 9	- 7	- 7
Baton Rouge*	La.	+ 2	+ 3	+ 3
New Orleans	"	- 5	- 1	- 2
Jackson*	Miss.	0	+10	- 2
Chattanooga*	Tenn.	+ 2	+ 1	0
Knoxville*	"	-14	- 1	- 6
Bristol-Kingsport-Johnson City	Tenn.-Va.	- 6	+ 1	0
Bristol	"	-10	+ 2	- 3
Cities				
Rome	Ga.	- 7	0	- 3
CHICAGO DISTRICT		- 1	+ 3	0
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Chicago*	Ill.	0	+ 3	+ 1
State Street		+ 1	- 2	- 2
Aurora		- 5	+ 2	- 2
Joliet*		- 2	+ 7	- 1
Decatur*	"	-11	- 4	- 1
Rockford	"	-12	- 7	- 8
Springfield	"	- 1	+19	+ 3
Fort Wayne*	Ind.	+ 3	+ 4	+ 1
Indianapolis*	"	+ 3	+ 3	0
Muncie	"	+ 1	+ 1	- 3
South Bend*	"	+ 1	+ 6	- 3
Terre Haute*	"	+ 1	+ 8	+ 1
Des Moines	Iowa	- 3	+ 6	+ 3
Dubuque	"	- 4	+ 8	2/
Sioux City	"	- 2	+ 8	+ 1
Waterloo	"	0	+ 3	+ 3
Detroit*	Mich.	- 5	+ 1	- 4
Downtown Detroit	"	- 6	- 2	- 9
Flint*	"	- 5	+ 3	- 6
Grand Rapids*	"	- 9	- 8	- 8
Jackson	"	-15	- 3	-12
Kalamazoo	"	-14	+ 1	- 5
Lansing*	"	- 2	+ 5	+ 1
Muskegon	"	- 3	0	- 8
Saginaw	"	-20	-14	-14

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Oct. 1961	Sept. 1961	10 mos. 1961
CHICAGO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
Green Bay	Wis.	+ 1	+ 1	+ 3
Madison	"	+ 2	- 1	+ 2
Milwaukee*	"	- 4	0	- 3
Cities				
Danville	Ill.	+ 2	+ 9	+ 3
Peoria*	"	+11	+ 5	+ 5
Gary	Ind.	- 3	+ 9	- 3
Battle Creek	Mich.	- 6	+ 3	- 8
Pontiac	"	- 6	- 2	- 6
Port Huron	"	- 3	+ 8	- 4
Sheboygan	Wis.	- 1	- 3	- 4
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT		p- 3	+ 2	- 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Fort Smith	Ark.	+ 3	+14	+ 4
Little Rock*	"	- 9	- 1	- 3
Louisville*	Ky.	+ 5	+ 6	+ 5
Louisville(City)	"	+ 3	+ 6	- 3
Springfield	Mo.	- 7	+16	- 1
St. Louis*	"	p- 1	+ 2	- 1
St. Louis(City)	"	- 6	- 5	- 4
Memphis*	Tenn.	- 3	+ 4	- 4
Cities				
Quincy	Ill.	- 7	+ 2	- 3
Paducah	Ky.	- 8	+ 3	- 3
MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT		- 3	r+ 3	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Mpls.--St. Paul*	Minn.	0	r+ 3	+ 2
Minneapolis*	"	+ 1	+ 5	+ 3
St. Paul*	"	- 2	r- 1	- 1
Sioux Falls	S.D.	- 5	+ 3	+ 1
Cities				
Duluth-Superior*	Minn-Wis.	- 5	- 2	- 2
Mankato	Minn.	+ 2	+ 7	+ 3
Rochester	"	+10	+14	+ 6
Willmar	"	- 7	+ 6	0
Billings	Mont.	-20	r- 4	-12
Great Falls	"	-13	r+15	+ 4
Fargo	N.D.	- 6	+ 7	0
Grand Forks	"	- 7	+ 5	+ 1
Minot	"	-13	- 6	- 3
Aberdeen	S.D.	-10	- 1	- 2
Lacrosse	Wis.	- 9	+ 3	- 2

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR
Percentage Change From Corresponding Period A Year Ago

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Oct. 1961	Sept. 1961	10 mos. 1961
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT		p- 2	+ 6	+ 3
Metropolitan Areas				
Denver	Colo.	- 2	+11	+ 6
Topeka	Kans.	- 2	+ 5	+ 2
Wichita	"	-11	+ 6	- 2
Kansas City	Mo.-Kans.	- 1	+ 2	+ 1
Downtown K.C.	"	- 5	- 2	- 3
St. Joseph	"	- 7	+ 4	+ 3
Lincoln	Nebr.	- 6	+ 9	+13
Omaha	"	- 8	+ 2	+14
Albuquerque	N.Mex.	+20	+30	+18
Oklahoma City	Okla.	-12	- 7	-10
Tulsa	"	- 2	+ 7	- 2
Cities				
Greeley	Colo.	- 4	+15	+ 8
Hutchinson	Kans.	- 4	+ 3	+ 1
Joplin	Mo.	+ 6	+ 7	- 3
Enid	Okla.	- 9	+11	+ 4
DALLAS DISTRICT		+ 1	+ 1	+ 1
Metropolitan Areas				
Shreveport	La.	+17	+ 8	+ 5
Corpus Christi	Tex.	- 6	+ 4	- 5
Dallas	"	- 2	- 2	0
El Paso	"	- 7	- 2	- 5
Fort Worth	"	+ 4	+ 5	+ 2
Houston	"	+ 9	+ 5	+ 4
San Antonio	"	+ 3	+ 1	+ 3
Waco	"	0	+ 4	0
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT		+ 2	+ 9	+ 2
Metropolitan Areas 1/				
Phoenix*	Ariz.	+26	+49	+11
Bakersfield*	Calif.	+ 8	+28	+14
Fresno*	"	+ 2	+ 7	+ 2
Los Angeles-Long Beach*	"	- 1	+ 9	+ 1
Downtown L.A.*	"	-10	+ 4	- 6
Westside L.A.*	"	- 1	+ 7	0
San Fernando Valley	"	- 2	+ 8	+ 1
Long Beach*	"	- 3	+ 2	- 3
Pasadena	"	0	+11	+ 4
Riverside, San Bernardino, Ontario	"	- 4	+12	- 2
Sacramento*	"	+11	+17	+10
San Diego*	"	+21	+20	+12
San Fran-Oakland*	"	+ 1	+ 5	+ 3
Alameda & Contra Costa Cos.	"	+ 4	+ 7	+ 6
Oakland-Berkeley*	"	+ 1	+ 5	+ 4
Downtown Oakland*	"	- 1	+ 2	+ 4
San Francisco*	"	- 1	+ 3	0

Federal Reserve District, Area, and City		Oct. 1961	Sept. 1961	10 mos. 1961
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT (Cont.)				
Metropolitan Areas 1/ (Cont.)				
San Jose*	Calif.	+ 4	+ 6	+ 5
Stockton*	"	- 7	+ 2	- 1
Eugene	Ore.	+ 3	+ 7	+ 2
Portland*	"	- 1	+ 4	0
Salt Lake City*	Utah	+ 2	+ 6	0
Seattle*	Wash.	+ 2	+ 5	+ 1
Seattle	"	+ 2	+ 5	+ 1
Spokane*	"	+ 7	+13	+ 4
Tacoma*	"	+ 5	+ 8	+ 1
Cities				
Boise and Nampa	Idaho	+ 1	+15	+ 2
Idaho Falls	"	- 4	+11	+ 3
Twin Falls	"	- 2	+10	- 2
Salem	Ore.	- 3	+ 6	0
Bellingham	Wash.	- 6	- 4	- 6
Walla Walla*	"	- 1	+ 6	- 1
Yakima*	"	+ 9	+10	+ 4

p--Preliminary. r--Revised.

1/ Breakdowns shown under various metropolitan areas do not necessarily include all portions of such areas.

2/ Data not available.

*--Indexes showing longer-time comparisons are also available for these areas and cities and may be obtained upon request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the area or city is located.

DEFINITION OF A DEPARTMENT STORE USED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS IN THE 1954 AND 1958 CENSUS OF BUSINESS

Department stores were defined as follows in the 1958 Census of Business, Retail Trade:

> Department stores (SIC 531).--Establishments normally employing 25 or more people and engaged in selling some items in each of the following lines of merchandise:
>
> 1. Furniture, home furnishings, appliances, radio and TV sets
> 2. A general line of apparel for the family
> 3. Household linen and dry goods
>
> An establishment with total sales of less than $5,000,000 in which sales of any one of these groupings is greater than 80 percent of total sales, is not classified as a department store.
>
> An establishment with total sales of $5,000,000 or more is classified as a department store even if sales of one of the groups described above is more than 80 percent of total sales, provided that the combined sales of the other two groups is $500,000 or more. Relatively few stores are included in this classification as a result of this special rule and most of those which are would otherwise have been classified in the apparel group (SIC Major Group 56).

The definition used in 1954 was based on the Standard Industrial Manual and was somewhat different:

> Department stores--Retail stores carrying a general line of apparel, such as suits, coats, dresses, furnishings; home furnishings, such as furniture, floor coverings, curtains, draperies, linens, major household appliances and housewares such as table and kitchen appliances, dishes, and utensils. These and other merchandise lines are normally arranged in separate sections or departments with the accounting on a departmentalized basis. The departments and functions are integrated under a single management. Establishments included in this industry normally employ 25 or more persons.

12/5/61
WMB

G.7.2
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-23
For Immediate Release
December 29, 1961

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES 1)

NOVEMBER 1961

These statistics do not measure changes in sales at all retail stores. They measure sales only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total sales at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the sales of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

AREA 2)	INDEX NUMBERS (Daily Average Sales 1947-1949 = 100)					
	Seasonally Adjusted			Unadjusted		
	Nov. 1961	Oct. 1961	Nov. 1960	Nov. 1961	Oct. 1961	Nov. 1960
Atlanta 3)	172	173	166	210	167	202
Baton Rouge	197	198	181	243	200	223
Birmingham	140	135	128	155	128	143
Chattanooga	149	165	152	171	162	175
Jackson	109	104	103	131	109	125
Jacksonville	178	163	162	201	189	183
Knoxville	159	147	161	175	146	177
Macon	161	146	151	182	145	170
Miami	336	323	317r	352	323	333r
New Orleans	144	143	138	174	143	166
St. Petersburg - Tampa	276	268	250r	332	268	300r
SIXTH DISTRICT	189	188	181r	217	186	209r

1) Reporting department stores account for more than 90 percent of total department store sales in the Sixth District.
Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes on reverse side are based on total sales in the month. There were 25 business days in November 1961, 26 in October 1961, and 25 in November 1960.
2) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.
3) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores.
r Revised.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

NOVEMBER 1961

AREA 1)	Percentage Change from Corresponding Period (Based on Retail Dollar Amounts)		
	Month Ago	Year Ago	Year-to-Date Jan. 1 - Nov. 30,
ALABAMA	+ 11	+ 5	+ 0
Birmingham	+ 16	+ 9	+ 1
Mobile	+ 18	+ 6	+ 0
Montgomery	+ 2	+ 0	- 5
Other Cities	- 2	- 2	+ 3
FLORIDA	+ 8	+ 7	+ 6
Daytona Beach	+ 12	+ 9	- 3
Jacksonville	+ 3	+ 10	+ 7
Miami	+ 5	+ 6	+ 6
Miami - Downtown	+ 5	+ 5	- 3
Orlando	+ 3	- 1	- 2
St. Petersburg - Tampa	+ 19	+ 10	+ 1
Other Cities	+ 8	+ 6	+ 15
GEORGIA	+ 18	+ 2	- 2
Atlanta 2)	+ 21	+ 4	- 1
Augusta	+ 5	+ 0	- 0
Columbus	+ 24	- 3	- 3
Macon	+ 21	+ 7	- 3
Rome - City 2)	+ 4	+ 3	- 2
Savannah	+ 7	- 5	- 7
Central Atlanta 2)	+ 20	+ 1	- 4
LOUISIANA (Southern half)	+ 16	+ 5	- 1
Baton Rouge	+ 17	+ 9	+ 4
New Orleans	+ 17	+ 4	- 1
Other Cities	+ 11	+ 2	- 5
MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	+ 12	+ 6	- 1
Jackson	+ 16	+ 5	- 1
Meridian - City 2)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other Cities 2)	+ 8	+ 7	- 1
TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	+ 10	- 1	- 3
Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.) - Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	+ 5	+ 2	+ 0
Bristol - City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	+ 9	+ 3	- 2
Chattanooga	+ 2	- 2	- 0
Knoxville	+ 15	- 1	- 6
Other Cities	+ 11	- 1	- 1
SIXTH DISTRICT	+ 13	+ 4	+ 1

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas except where designated "city."

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

n.a. Not available.

G.7.4.1
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-24
For Immediate Release
December 29, 1961

DEPARTMENT STORE MERCHANDISING DATA 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

NOVEMBER 1961

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts)

ITEM	PERCENTAGE CHANGE Nov. 1961 from Oct. 1961	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO.	
		November 1961	October 1961
Sales 2)	+ 10	+ 6	+ 3
Stocks 2)	+ 4	+ 3	+ 4
Outstanding Orders	- 12	+ 11	+ 14
Receipts 3)	+ 3	+ 3	+ 6
New orders 3)	- 12	- 0	+ 10

ITEM	MERCHANDISE RATIOS 4)					
	1961		1960		1956-60 AVERAGE	
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Oct.
Stocks to Sales	3.1	3.3	3.2r	3.3	3.0	3.1
Outstanding Orders to Sales	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1
Stocks plus Outstanding Orders to Sales	4.0	4.4	4.1r	4.3	3.9	4.2
Receipts to Sales 3)	1.1	1.2	1.1r	1.2	1.1	1.2

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information.

2) Figures are based on the actual dollar amounts reported by a group of department stores located in various cities throughout the District which made available data on outstanding orders as well as sales and stocks. Sales and stocks data for this sample are presented here solely to permit comparisons with changes in orders and receipts. (In 1960 sales by these stores accounted for about 45 percent of department store sales.) For monthly movements of total department store sales and stocks refer to the regular monthly sales report G.7.2 and the stocks report G.7.4.2.

3) Receipts of goods are derived from the reported figures on sales and stocks. New orders are derived from receipts and reported figures on outstanding orders.

4) The first three ratios are of stocks and/or orders at the end of the month to receipts for the month.

r Revised.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE STOCKS

(Based on retail dollar amounts)

NOVEMBER 1961

These statistics do not measure changes in stocks at all retail stores. They measure stocks only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total stocks at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the stocks of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO November 30, 1961	STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO November 30, 1961
ALABAMA	+ 6	LOUISIANA (Southern half)	+ 5
Birmingham	+ 9	Baton Rouge	+ 13
Other Cities	+ 3	New Orleans	+ 3
		Other Cities	n.a.
FLORIDA	+ 4		
Jacksonville	+ 9	MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	+ 1
Miami	n.a.	Jackson	+ 2
St. Petersburg - Tampa	- 2	Other Cities 2)	- 2
Other Cities	+ 6		
		TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	- 0
GEORGIA	- 2	Bristol-City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	n.a.
Atlanta 2)	+ 1	Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.)- Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	- 1
Columbus	- 6		
Macon	- 11	Knoxville	n.a.
Other Cities	- 16	Other Cities	+ 0
		SIXTH DISTRICT	+ 2

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

n.a. Not available.

AREA	INDEX NUMBERS (Average End of Month Stocks 1947 - 1949 = 100)					
	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			UNADJUSTED		
	Nov. 1961	Oct. 1961	Nov. 1960	Nov. 1961	Oct. 1961	Nov. 1960
Sixth District	241	242	235	273	263	266

G.17
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-25
For Immediate Release
December 29, 1961

DEPARTMENT STORE CREDIT 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

NOVEMBER 1961

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts reported)

ITEM	Percentage Change from: Oct. 1961 to Nov. 1961	Percentage Change from: Nov. 1960 to Nov. 1961
SALES DURING MONTH:		
Total	+ 16	+ 5
Cash	+ 18	+ 8
Charge	+ 8	+ 3
Instalment	+ 11	+ 3
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE END OF MONTH		
Charge	+ 5	+ 3
Instalment	+ 3	+ 1
COLLECTIONS DURING MONTH:		
Charge	+ 6	+ 3
Instalment	+ 3	+ 3

ITEM	Nov. 1961	Oct. 1961	Nov. 1960
COLLECTION RATIO 2):			
CHARGE ACCOUNTS - Alabama Cities	35.3	34.6	38.5
Florida Cities	38.6	40.8	40.5r
Georgia Cities	43.5	40.5	41.3r
Mississippi Cities	41.0	38.4	41.7
Tennessee Cities	34.9	35.9	35.5r
SIXTH DISTRICT	39.3	38.3	39.6r
INSTALMENT ACCOUNTS - SIXTH DISTRICT	15.8	15.4	15.6
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SALES:			
Cash	41	40	40
Charge	37	37	38
Instalment	22	23	22

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information. The Sixth Federal Reserve District includes all of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, the southern halves of Louisiana and Mississippi and the eastern two thirds of Tennessee.

2) Collections during month as a percentage of accounts receivable at beginning of month.

r Revised.

G.7.2
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-23
For Immediate Release
January 30, 1962

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES 1)

DECEMBER 1961

These statistics do not measure changes in sales at all retail stores. They measure sales only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total sales at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the sales of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

AREA 2)	INDEX NUMBERS (Daily Average Sales 1947-1949 = 100)						
	Seasonally Adjusted			Unadjusted			
	Dec. 1961	Nov. 1961	Dec. 1960	Dec. 1961	Nov. 1961	Dec. 1960	Year 1961
Atlanta 3)	185	172	165	324	210	289	172
Baton Rouge	208	197	193	366	243	340	194
Birmingham	136	140	129	244	155	233	133
Chattanooga	162	149	154	301	171	287	153
Jackson	116	109	110r	198	131	188r	110
Jacksonville	183	178	183	340	201	340	177
Knoxville	165	159	164	306	175	304	152
Macon	161	161	165	298	182	305	154
Miami	325	336	307r	569	352	537r	313
New Orleans	151	144	150	255	174	253	145
St. Petersburg - Tampa	284	276	248r	500	332	436r	261
SIXTH DISTRICT	196	189	187	345	217	328r	186

1) Reporting department stores account for more than 90 percent of total department store sales in the Sixth District.
Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes on reverse side are based on total sales in the month. There were 25 business days in December 1961, 25 in November 1961, and 26 in December 1960.
2) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.
3) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores.
r Revised.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

DECEMBER 1961

AREA 1)	Percentage Change from Corresponding Period (Based on Retail Dollar Amounts)		
	Month Ago	Year Ago	Year-to-Date Jan. 1 - Dec. 31,
ALABAMA	+ 63	- 0	+ 0
Birmingham	+ 57	+ 1	+ 1
Mobile	+ 70	+ 1	+ 1
Montgomery	+ 81	- 3	- 4
Other Cities	+ 57	- 2	+ 3
FLORIDA	+ 60	+ 3	+ 5
Daytona Beach	+ 46	- 2	- 2
Jacksonville	+ 69	- 4	+ 4
Miami	+ 61	+ 2	+ 6
Miami - Downtown	+ 59	- 1	- 3
Orlando	+ 52	+ 4	- 1
St. Petersburg - Tampa	+ 51	+ 10	+ 2
Other Cities	+ 67	+ 3	+ 13
GEORGIA	+ 57	+ 4	- 1
Atlanta 2)	+ 55	+ 8	+ 1
Augusta	+ 64	- 1	- 0
Columbus	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Macon	+ 64	- 6	- 4
Rome - City 2)	+ 76	+ 2	- 1
Savannah	+ 63	- 5	- 7
Central Atlanta 2)	+ 49	+ 6	- 3
LOUISIANA (Southern half)	+ 47	- 2	- 1
Baton Rouge	+ 51	+ 3	+ 4
New Orleans	+ 47	- 3	- 1
Other Cities	+ 46	- 1	- 5
MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	+ 55	- 0	- 1
Jackson	+ 51	+ 1	- 1
Meridian - City	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other Cities 2)	+ 59	- 1	- 1
TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	+ 73	- 3	- 3
Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.) - Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	+ 99	- 2	- 0
Bristol - City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	+ 89	- 1	- 2
Chattanooga	+ 75	+ 1	+ 0
Knoxville	+ 75	- 3	- 5
Other Cities	+ 66	- 4	- 2
SIXTH DISTRICT	+ 59	+ 1	+ 1

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas except where designated "city."

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

n.a. Not available.

G.7.4.1
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-24
For Immediate Release
January 30, 1962

DEPARTMENT STORE MERCHANDISING DATA 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

DECEMBER 1961

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts)

ITEM	PERCENTAGE CHANGE Dec. 1961 from Nov. 1961	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO.	
		December 1961	November 1961
Sales 2)	+ 65	+ 3	+ 6
Stocks 2)	- 24	+ 3	+ 3
Outstanding Orders	- 20	+ 13	+ 11
Receipts 3)	- 20	+ 4	+ 3
New orders 3)	- 29	+ 5	- 0

ITEM	MERCHANDISE RATIOS 4)					
	1961		1960		1956-60 AVERAGE	
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.
Stocks to Sales	1.4	3.1	1.4	3.2	1.4	3.0
Outstanding Orders to Sales	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.9
Stocks plus Outstanding Orders to Sales	1.9	4.0	1.8	4.1	1.8	3.9
Receipts to Sales 3)	0.5	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.6	1.1

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information.

2) Figures are based on the actual dollar amounts reported by a group of department stores located in various cities throughout the District which made available data on outstanding orders as well as sales and stocks. Sales and stocks data for this sample are presented here solely to permit comparisons with changes in orders and receipts. (In 1960 sales by these stores accounted for about 45 percent of department store sales.) For monthly movements of total department store sales and stocks refer to the regular monthly sales report G.7.2 and the stocks report G.7.4.2.

3) Receipts of goods are derived from the reported figures on sales and stocks. New orders are derived from receipts and reported figures on outstanding orders.

4) The first three ratios are of stocks and/or orders at the end of the month to receipts for the month.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE STOCKS

(Based on retail dollar amounts)

DECEMBER 1961

These statistics do not measure changes in stocks at all retail stores. They measure stocks only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total stocks at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the stocks of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO December 31, 1961
ALABAMA	+ 3
Birmingham	+ 4
Other Cities	+ 2
FLORIDA	+ 3
Jacksonville	- 2
Miami	n.a.
St. Petersburg - Tampa	+ 14
Other Cities	- 1
GEORGIA	- 3
Atlanta 2)	- 1
Columbus	n.a.
Macon	- 5
Other Cities	- 19

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO December 31, 1961
LOUISIANA (Southern half)	+ 7
Baton Rouge	+ 14
New Orleans	+ 6
Other Cities	n.a.
MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	+ 8
Jackson	+ 8
Other Cities 2)	+ 6
TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	+ 8
Bristol -City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	n.a.
Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.)- Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	+ 1
Knoxville	n.a.
Other Cities	+ 10
SIXTH DISTRICT	+ 3

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

n.a. Not available.

AREA	INDEX NUMBERS (Average End of Month Stocks 1947 - 1949 = 100)					
	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			UNADJUSTED		
	Dec. 1961	Nov. 1961	Dec. 1960	Dec. 1961	Nov. 1961	Dec. 1960
Sixth District	244	244r	237r	215	276r	209r

r - Revised

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Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-25
For Immediate Release
January 30, 1962

DEPARTMENT STORE CREDIT 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

DECEMBER 1961

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts reported)

ITEM	Percentage Change from: Nov. 1961 to Dec. 1961	Dec. 1960 to Dec. 1961
SALES DURING MONTH:		
Total	+ 65	+ 3
Cash	+ 81	+ 6
Charge	+ 58	+ 1
Instalment	+ 49	+ 2
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE END OF MONTH		
Charge	+ 31	+ 4
Instalment	+ 15	+ 2
COLLECTIONS DURING MONTH:		
Charge	+ 4	- 1
Instalment	- 1	+ 1

ITEM	Dec. 1961	Nov. 1961	Dec. 1960
COLLECTION RATIO 2):			
CHARGE ACCOUNTS - Alabama Cities	34.1	35.3	37.9
Florida Cities	39.2	38.6	44.2r
Georgia Cities	42.9	43.9r	42.0r
Mississippi Cities	41.0	41.0	41.6
Tennessee Cities	37.2	35.0r	38.6r
SIXTH DISTRICT	39.1	39.5r	40.8
INSTALMENT ACCOUNTS - SIXTH DISTRICT	15.1	15.8	15.2
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SALES:			
Cash	45	41	44
Charge	35	37	36
Instalment	20	22	20

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information. The Sixth Federal Reserve District includes all of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, the southern halves of Louisiana and Mississippi and the eastern two thirds of Tennessee.

2) Collections during month as a percentage of accounts receivable at beginning of month.

r Revised.

G.7.2
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-23
For Immediate Release
March 8, 1962

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES 1)

JANUARY 1962

These statistics do not measure changes in sales at all retail stores. They measure sales only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total sales at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the sales of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

AREA 2)	INDEX NUMBERS (Daily Average Sales 1947-1949 = 100)					
	Seasonally Adjusted			Unadjusted		
	Jan. 1962	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1961	Jan. 1962	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1961
Atlanta 3)	172	185	158	129	324	119
Baton Rouge	208	208	184	148	366	130
Birmingham	121	136	119	91	244	90
Chattanooga	151	162	137	113	301	103
Jackson	101	116	101	76	198	76
Jacksonville	171	182r	175	127	339r	130
Knoxville	155	165	157	110	306	111
Macon	153	161	151	102	298	101
Miami	318	325	303r	280	569	267r
New Orleans	139	151	145	111	255	116
St. Petersburg - Tampa	280	284	241r	236	500	203r
SIXTH DISTRICT	185	196	178r	142	345	137

1) Reporting department stores account for more than 90 percent of total department store sales in the Sixth District.
Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes on reverse side are based on total sales in the month. There were 26 business days in January 1962, 25 in December 1961, and 25 in January 1961.
2) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.
3) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores.
r Revised.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
JANUARY 1962

AREA 1)	Percentage Change from Corresponding Period (Based on Retail Dollar Amounts)	
	Month Ago	Year Ago
ALABAMA	- 62	+ 3
Birmingham	- 61	+ 5
Mobile	- 63	+ 4
Montgomery	- 63	+ 5
Other Cities	- 63	- 5
FLORIDA	- 51	+ 11
Daytona Beach	- 53	+ 5
Jacksonville	- 61	+ 2
Miami	- 49	+ 9
Miami - Downtown	- 48	+ 6
Orlando	- 51	+ 11
St. Petersburg - Tampa	- 51	+ 21
Other Cities	- 50	+ 11
GEORGIA	- 60	+ 10
Atlanta 2)	- 59	+ 13
Augusta	- 62	+ 9
Columbus	n.a.	n.a.
Macon	- 64	+ 5
Rome - City 2)	- 65	+ 1
Savannah	- 60	+ 5
Central Atlanta 2)	- 56	+ 12
LOUISIANA (Southern half)	- 55	+ 3
Baton Rouge	- 58	+ 18
New Orleans	- 55	- 1
Other Cities	- 56	+ 14
MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	- 59	+ 5
Jackson	- 60	+ 4
Meridian - City	n.a.	n.a.
Other Cities 2)	- 58	+ 6
TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	- 63	+ 7
Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.) - Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	- 69	+ 7
Bristol - City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	- 69	+ 3
Chattanooga	- 61	+ 15
Knoxville	- 63	+ 3
Other Cities	- 64	+ 9
SIXTH DISTRICT	- 57	+ 8

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas except where designated "city."

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

n.a. Not available.

G.7.4.1
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-24
For Immediate Release
March 8, 1962

DEPARTMENT STORE MERCHANDISING DATA 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

JANUARY 1962

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts)

ITEM	PERCENTAGE CHANGE Jan. 1962 from Dec. 1961	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO.	
		January 1962	December 1961
Sales 2)	- 59	+ 10	+ 4r
Stocks 2)	+ 6	+ 7	+ 3
Outstanding Orders	+ 19	+ 20	+ 13
Receipts 3)	- 15	+ 21	+ 5r
New orders 3)	+ 23	+ 27	+ 6r

ITEM	MERCHANDISE RATIOS 4)					
	1962	1961	1961	1960	1957-61 AVERAGE	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.
Stocks to Sales	3.5	1.4	3.6r	1.4r	3.5	1.4
Outstanding Orders to Sales	1.2	0.4r	1.1r	0.4	1.2	0.4
Stocks plus Outstanding Orders to Sales	4.7	1.8r	4.7r	1.8r	4.7	1.8
Receipts to Sales 3)	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.5r	1.1	0.6

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information.

2) Figures are based on the actual dollar amounts reported by a group of department stores located in various cities throughout the District which made available data on outstanding orders as well as sales and stocks. Sales and stocks data for this sample are presented here solely to permit comparisons with changes in orders and receipts. (In 1961 sales by these stores accounted for about 45 percent of department store sales.) For monthly movements of total department store sales and stocks refer to the regular monthly sales report G.7.2 and the stocks report G.7.4.2.

3) Receipts of goods are derived from the reported figures on sales and stocks. New orders are derived from receipts and reported figures on outstanding orders.

4) The first three ratios are of stocks and/or orders at the end of the month to receipts for the month.

r Revised.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE STOCKS

(Based on retail dollar amounts)

JANUARY 1962

These statistics do not measure changes in stocks at all retail stores. They measure stocks only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total stocks at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the stocks of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO Jan. 31, 1962	STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO Jan. 31, 1962
ALABAMA	+ 9	LOUISIANA (Southern half)	+ 9
Birmingham	+ 15	Baton Rouge	+ 14
Other Cities	+ 3	New Orleans	+ 8
		Other Cities	n.a.
FLORIDA	+ 7		
Jacksonville	+ 3	MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	+ 14
Miami	n.a.	Jackson	+ 18
St. Petersburg - Tampa	+ 13	Other Cities 2)	+ 6
Other Cities	+ 6		
		TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	+ 7
GEORGIA	+ 0	Bristol-City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	n.a.
Atlanta 2)	+ 4	Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.)- Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	+ 2
Columbus	n.a.		
Macon	- 2	Knoxville	n.a.
Other Cities	- 23	Other Cities	+ 8
		SIXTH DISTRICT	+ 6

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

n.a. Not available.

AREA	INDEX NUMBERS (Average End of Month Stocks 1947 - 1949 = 100)					
	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			UNADJUSTED		
	Jan. 1962	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1961	Jan. 1962	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1961
Sixth District	243p	244	229r	223p	215	210r

p – Preliminary

r – Revised

G.17
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-25
For Immediate Release
March 8, 1962

DEPARTMENT STORE CREDIT 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

JANUARY 1962

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts reported)

ITEM	Percentage Change from: Dec. 1961 to Jan. 1962	Jan. 1961 to Jan. 1962
SALES DURING MONTH:		
Total	- 60	+ 9
Cash	- 62	+ 10
Charge	- 62	+ 6
Instalment	- 51	+ 11
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE END OF MONTH		
Charge	- 16	+ 4
Instalment	- 4	+ 2
COLLECTIONS DURING MONTH:		
Charge	+ 23	+ 2
Instalment	+ 14	+ 8

ITEM	Jan. 1962	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1961
COLLECTION RATIO 2):			
CHARGE ACCOUNTS - Alabama Cities	32.8	34.1	33.8
Florida Cities	38.5	39.2	39.9r
Georgia Cities	39.3	42.9	39.6r
Mississippi Cities	39.9	41.0	41.0
Tennessee Cities	33.8	37.2	34.0r
SIXTH DISTRICT	36.7	39.1	37.4
INSTALMENT ACCOUNTS - SIXTH DISTRICT	14.8	15.1	14.2
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SALES:			
Cash	42	45	42
Charge	34	35	34r
Instalment	24	20	24r

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information. The Sixth Federal Reserve District includes all of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, the southern halves of Louisiana and Mississippi and the eastern two thirds of Tennessee.

2) Collections during month as a percentage of accounts receivable at beginning of month.

r Revised.

G.7.2
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-23
For Immediate Release
March 30, 1962

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES 1)

FEBRUARY 1962

These statistics do not measure changes in sales at all retail stores. They measure sales only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total sales at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the sales of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

AREA 2)	INDEX NUMBERS (Daily Average Sales 1947-1949 = 100)					
	Seasonally Adjusted			Unadjusted		
	Feb. 1962	Jan. 1962	Feb. 1961	Feb. 1962	Jan. 1962	Feb. 1961
Atlanta 3)	181	172	164	132	129	120
Baton Rouge	225	208	193	157	148	135
Birmingham	127	121	125	100	91	98r
Chattanooga	165	151	149	116	113	104
Jackson	127	101	110r	88	76	76r
Jacksonville	194	171	192	136	127	134
Knoxville	163	155	155	111	110	105
Macon	153	153	148	107	102	103
Miami	307	318	288r	292	280	274r
New Orleans	147	138r	140	118	110r	112
St. Petersburg - Tampa	309	280	253r	253	236	207r
SIXTH DISTRICT	194	185	180r	151	142	140r

1) Reporting department stores account for more than 90 percent of total department store sales in the Sixth District.
Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes on reverse side are based on total sales in the month. There were 24 business days in February 1962, 26 in January 1962, and 24 in February 1961.
2) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.
3) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores.
r Revised.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

FEBRUARY 1962

AREA 1)	Percentage Change from Corresponding Period (Based on Retail Dollar Amounts)		
	Month Ago	Year Ago	Year-to-Date Jan. 1 - Feb. 28,
ALABAMA	+ 4	+ 7	+ 5
Birmingham	+ 2	+ 2	+ 4
Mobile	+ 1	+ 13	+ 8
Montgomery	- 0	+ 15	+ 10
Other Cities	+ 18	+ 6	+ 1
FLORIDA	- 0	+ 9	+ 10
Daytona Beach	+ 13	+ 3	+ 4
Jacksonville	- 1	+ 1	+ 2
Miami	- 4	+ 7	+ 8
Miami - Downtown	- 7	+ 1	+ 3
Orlando	- 9	- 2	+ 4
St. Petersburg - Tampa	+ 4	+ 22	+ 22
Other Cities	+ 2	+ 9	+ 10
GEORGIA	- 5	+ 8	+ 9
Atlanta 2)	- 5	+ 10	+ 12
Augusta	- 9	+ 0	+ 5
Columbus	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Macon	- 3	+ 4	+ 4
Rome - City 2)	- 1	+ 11	+ 6
Savannah	- 1	+ 2	+ 4
Central Atlanta 2)	- 7	+ 9	+ 10
LOUISIANA (Southern half)	- 2	+ 7	+ 5
Baton Rouge	- 2	+ 17	+ 17
New Orleans	- 2	+ 5	+ 2
Other Cities	- 2	+ 13	+ 14
MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	- 4	+ 15	+ 10
Jackson	+ 7	+ 15	+ 9
Meridian - City	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other Cities 2)	- 4	+ 15	+ 10
TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	- 5	+ 4	+ 6
Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.) - Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	- 3	+ 3	+ 5
Bristol - City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	- 2	+ 1	+ 2
Chattanooga	- 6	+ 11	+ 13
Knoxville	- 7	+ 5	+ 4
Other Cities	- 2	- 3	+ 3
SIXTH DISTRICT	- 2	+ 8	+ 8

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas except where designated "city."

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

n.a. Not available.

G.7.4.1
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-24
For Immediate Release
March 30, 1962

DEPARTMENT STORE MERCHANDISING DATA 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

FEBRUARY 1962

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts)

ITEM	PERCENTAGE CHANGE Feb. 1962 from Jan. 1962	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO.	
		February 1962	January 1962
Sales 2)	- 2	+ 8	+ 10
Stocks 2)	+ 5	+ 4	+ 7
Outstanding Orders	+ 1	+ 13	+ 20
Receipts 3)	- 3	+ 0	+ 21
New orders 3)	- 16	- 5	+ 27

ITEM	MERCHANDISE RATIOS 4)					
	1962		1961		1957-61 AVERAGE	
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.
Stocks to Sales	3.7	3.5	3.8r	3.6	3.8	3.5
Outstanding Orders to Sales	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
Stocks plus Outstanding Orders to Sales	5.0	4.7	5.0r	4.7	5.0	4.7
Receipts to Sales 3)	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information.

2) Figures are based on the actual dollar amounts reported by a group of department stores located in various cities throughout the District which made available data on outstanding orders as well as sales and stocks. Sales and stocks data for this sample are presented here solely to permit comparisons with changes in orders and receipts. (In 1961 sales by these stores accounted for about 45 percent of department store sales.) For monthly movements of total department store sales and stocks refer to the regular monthly sales report G.7.2 and the stocks report G.7.4.2.

3) Receipts of goods are derived from the reported figures on sales and stocks. New orders are derived from receipts and reported figures on outstanding orders.

4) The first three ratios are of stocks and/or orders at the end of the month to receipts for the month.

r Revised.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE STOCKS

(Based on retail dollar amounts)

FEBRUARY 1962

These statistics do not measure changes in stocks at all retail stores. They measure stocks only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total stocks at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the stocks of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO Feb. 28, 1962	STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO Feb. 28, 1962
ALABAMA	+ 7	LOUISIANA (Southern half)	+ 7
Birmingham	+ 12	Baton Rouge	+ 18
Other Cities	+ 2	New Orleans	+ 4
		Other Cities	n.a.
FLORIDA	+ 5		
Jacksonville	- 1	MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	+ 4
Miami	n.a.	Jackson	+ 4
St. Petersburg - Tampa	+ 17	Other Cities 2)	+ 4
Other Cities	+ 1		
		TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	+ 6
GEORGIA	- 1	Bristol-City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	n.a.
Atlanta 2)	+ 2	Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.)- Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	- 1
Columbus	n.a.	Knoxville	n.a.
Macon	- 3	Other Cities	+ 8
Other Cities	- 21		
		SIXTH DISTRICT	+ 4

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

n.a. Not available.

AREA	INDEX NUMBERS (Average End of Month Stocks 1947 - 1949 = 100)					
	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			UNADJUSTED		
	Feb. 1962	Jan. 1962	Feb. 1961	Feb. 1962	Jan. 1962	Feb. 1961
Sixth District	234p	242r	225r	234p	222r	225r

p - Preliminary

r - Revised

G.17
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-25
For Immediate Release
March 30, 1962

DEPARTMENT STORE CREDIT 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

FEBRUARY 1962

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts reported)

ITEM	Percentage Change from: Jan. 1962 to Feb. 1962	Percentage Change from: Feb. 1961 to Feb. 1962
SALES DURING MONTH:		
Total	- 2	+ 7
Cash	+ 1	+ 10
Charge	+ 5	+ 4
Instalment	- 15	+ 7
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE END OF MONTH		
Charge	- 11	+ 4
Instalment	- 9	- 1
COLLECTIONS DURING MONTH:		
Charge	- 15	+ 4
Instalment	- 12	- 0

ITEM	Feb. 1962	Jan. 1962	Feb. 1961
COLLECTION RATIO 2):			
CHARGE ACCOUNTS - Alabama Cities	34.6	32.8	35.8
Florida Cities	35.8	38.5	43.1
Georgia Cities	40.3	39.3	37.1r
Mississippi Cities	42.1	39.9	39.2
Tennessee Cities	31.2	33.8	31.8
SIXTH DISTRICT	37.0	36.7	37.0r
INSTALMENT ACCOUNTS - SIXTH DISTRICT	13.7	14.8	14.1
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SALES:			
Cash	43	42	42
Charge	36	34	37
Instalment	21	24	21

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information. The Sixth Federal Reserve District includes all of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, the southern halves of Louisiana and Mississippi and the eastern two thirds of Tennessee.

2) Collections during month as a percentage of accounts receivable at beginning of month.
r Revised

G.7.2
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-23
For Immediate Release
May 1, 1962

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES 1)

MARCH 1962

These statistics do not measure changes in sales at all retail stores. They measure sales only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total sales at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the sales of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

AREA 2)	INDEX NUMBERS (Daily Average Sales 1947-1949 = 100)					
	Seasonally Adjusted			Unadjusted		
	Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962	Mar. 1961	Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962	Mar. 1961
Atlanta 3)	188	181	159r	161	132	154r
Baton Rouge	206	225	181	181	157	178
Birmingham	146	127	128	127	100	129
Chattanooga	157	165	144r	138	116	142
Jackson	105	127	106	98	88	99
Jacksonville	181	194	180	150	136	165
Knoxville	147	163	160	128	111	141
Macon	166	153	152	131	107	147
Miami	336	307	294r	332	292	306r
New Orleans	131	147	145	120	118	140
St. Petersburg - Tampa	278	321r	249r	286	263r	252r
SIXTH DISTRICT	189	194	178	174	152r	176r

1) Reporting department stores account for more than 90 percent of total department store sales in the Sixth District.
Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes on reverse side are based on total sales in the month. There were 27 business days in March 1962, 24 in February 1962, and 27 in March 1961.
2) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.
3) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores.
r Revised.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

MARCH 1962

AREA 1)	Percentage Change from Corresponding Period (Based on Retail Dollar Amounts)		
	Month Ago	Year Ago	Year-to-Date Jan. 1 - Mar. 31,
ALABAMA	+ 35	- 4	+ 1
Birmingham	+ 42	- 2	+ 1
Mobile	+ 29	- 6	+ 2
Montgomery	+ 28	- 4	+ 4
Other Cities	+ 28	- 11	- 4
FLORIDA	+ 28	+ 8	+ 9
Daytona Beach	+ 18	- 10	- 2
Jacksonville	+ 24	- 9	- 3
Miami	+ 28	+ 9	+ 8
Miami - Downtown	+ 28	+ 5	+ 4
Orlando	+ 96	+ 53	+ 23
St. Petersburg - Tampa	+ 22	+ 14	+ 19
Other Cities	+ 21	+ 4	+ 7
GEORGIA	+ 37	- 0	+ 5
Atlanta 2)	+ 37	+ 5	+ 9
Augusta	+ 42	- 9	- 1
Columbus	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Macon	+ 38	- 11	- 2
Rome - City 2)	+ 32	- 8	- 0
Savannah	+ 33	- 8	- 1
Central Atlanta 2)	+ 37	+ 5	+ 8
LOUISIANA (Southern half)	+ 19	- 11	- 1
Baton Rouge	+ 30	+ 2	+ 11
New Orleans	+ 15	- 14	- 4
Other Cities	+ 30	- 6	+ 5
MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	+ 24	- 5	+ 3
Jackson	+ 26	- 1	+ 5
Meridian - City	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other Cities 2)	+ 23	- 10	+ 2
TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	+ 35	- 8	- 0
Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.) - Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	+ 35	- 8	- 1
Bristol - City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	+ 40	- 6	- 1
Chattanooga	+ 35	- 2	+ 6
Knoxville	+ 30	- 9	- 1
Other Cities	+ 42	- 10	- 3
SIXTH DISTRICT	+ 29	- 1	+ 4

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas except where designated "city."

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

n.a. Not available.

G.7.4.1
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-24
For Immediate Release
May 1, 1962

DEPARTMENT STORE MERCHANDISING DATA 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

MARCH 1962

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts)

ITEM	PERCENTAGE CHANGE Mar. 1962 from Feb. 1962	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO.	
		March 1962	February 1962
Sales 2)	+ 29	- 0	+ 8
Stocks 2)	+ 7	+ 6	+ 4
Outstanding Orders	- 15	+ 18	+ 13
Receipts 3)	+ 32	+ 5	+ 0
New orders 3)	+ 15	+ 7	- 5

ITEM	MERCHANDISE RATIOS 4)					
	1962		1961		1957-61 AVERAGE	
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Feb.
Stocks to Sales	3.1	3.7	2.9r	3.8	3.1	3.8
Outstanding Orders to Sales	0.8	1.2r	0.7r	1.2	0.8	1.2
Stocks plus Outstanding Orders to Sales	3.9	4.9r	3.6r	5.0	3.9	5.0
Receipts to Sales 3)	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information.

2) Figures are based on the actual dollar amounts reported by a group of department stores located in various cities throughout the District which made available data on outstanding orders as well as sales and stocks. Sales and stocks data for this sample are presented here solely to permit comparisons with changes in orders and receipts. (In 1961 sales by these stores accounted for about 45 percent of department store sales.) For monthly movements of total department store sales and stocks refer to the regular monthly sales report G.7.2 and the stocks report G.7.4.2.

3) Receipts of goods are derived from the reported figures on sales and stocks. New orders are derived from receipts and reported figures on outstanding orders.

4) The first three ratios are of stocks and/or orders at the end of the month to receipts for the month.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE STOCKS

(Based on retail dollar amounts)

MARCH 1962

These statistics do not measure changes in stocks at all retail stores. They measure stocks only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total stocks at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the stocks of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO Mar. 31, 1962	STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO Mar. 31, 1962
ALABAMA	+ 7	LOUISIANA (Southern half)	+ 7
Birmingham	+ 4	Baton Rouge	+ 14
Other Cities	+ 11	New Orleans	+ 5
		Other Cities	n.a.
FLORIDA	+ 12		
Jacksonville	- 1	MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	+ 10
Miami	n.a.	Jackson	+ 10
St. Petersburg - Tampa	+ 15	Other Cities 2)	+ 10
Other Cities	+ 13		
		TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	+ 9
GEORGIA	+ 2	Bristol -City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	n.a.
Atlanta 2)	+ 5	Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.)- Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	+ 3
Columbus	n.a.	Knoxville	n.a.
Macon	+ 8	Other Cities	+ 10
Other Cities	- 14		
		SIXTH DISTRICT	+ 7

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

n.a. Not available.

AREA	INDEX NUMBERS (Average End of Month Stocks 1947 - 1949 = 100)					
	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			UNADJUSTED		
	Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962	Mar. 1961	Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962	Mar. 1961
Sixth District	241p	235r	225r	253p	235r	236r

p - Preliminary

r - Revised

G.17
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-25
For Immediate Release
May 1, 1962

DEPARTMENT STORE CREDIT 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

MARCH 1962

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts reported)

ITEM	Percentage Change from: Feb. 1962 to Mar. 1962	Mar. 1961 to Mar. 1962
SALES DURING MONTH:		
Total	+ 29	- 2
Cash	+ 29	- 2
Charge	+ 29	- 6
Instalment	+ 28	+ 4
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE END OF MONTH		
Charge	- 4	+ 2
Instalment	- 2	+ 3
COLLECTIONS DURING MONTH:		
Charge	- 4	+ 3
Instalment	+ 17	+ 8

ITEM	Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962	Mar. 1961
COLLECTION RATIO 2):			
CHARGE ACCOUNTS - Alabama Cities	33.5	34.6	36.5
Florida Cities	36.7	35.8	40.6
Georgia Cities	45.9	40.6r	44.2r
Mississippi Cities	44.6	42.1	42.9
Tennessee Cities	38.9	31.2	38.1
SIXTH DISTRICT	40.2	37.1r	40.7r
INSTALMENT ACCOUNTS - SIXTH DISTRICT	16.8	13.7	16.3
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SALES:			
Cash	43	43	43
Charge	36	36	37r
Instalment	21	21	20r

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information. The Sixth Federal Reserve District includes all of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, the southern halves of Louisiana and Mississippi and the eastern two thirds of Tennessee.

2) Collections during month as a percentage of accounts receivable at beginning of month.

r Revised.

G.7.2
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-23
For Immediate Release
June 1, 1962

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES 1)

April 1962

These statistics do not measure changes in sales at all retail stores. They measure sales only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total sales at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the sales of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

AREA 2)	INDEX NUMBERS (Daily Average Sales 1947-1949 = 100)					
	Seasonally Adjusted			Unadjusted		
	April 1962	March 1962	April 1961	April 1962	March 1962	April 1961
Atlanta 3)	173	188	174	178	161	155
Baton Rouge	184	206	195	195	181	174
Birmingham	118	146	137	121	127	123
Chattanooga	147	157	155	151	138	137
Jackson	104	105	105	112	98	96
Jacksonville	174	181	189	182	150	164
Knoxville	140	147	139	148	128	135
Macon	150	166	157	160	131	138
Miami	327	336	331	334	332	305r
New Orleans	139	131	142	144	120	131
St. Petersburg - Tampa	299	278	247r	302	286	232r
SIXTH DISTRICT	190	189	183	192	174	172

1) Reporting department stores account for more than 90 percent of total department store sales in the Sixth District.
Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes on reverse side are based on total sales in the month. There were 25 business days in April 1962, 27 in March 1962, and 25 in April 1961.
2) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.
3) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores.
r Revised.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
April 1962

AREA 1)	Percentage Change from Corresponding Period (Based on Retail Dollar Amounts)		
	Month Ago	Year Ago	Year-to-Date Jan. 1 - April 30
ALABAMA	- 2	+ 1	+ 1
Birmingham	-11	- 2	+ 0
Mobile	+ 4	+12	+ 5
Montgomery	+ 4	+ 4	+ 4
Other Cities	+13	- 3	- 4
FLORIDA	- 3	+18	+12
Daytona Beach	- 1	+ 6	+ 1
Jacksonville	+12	+11	+ 1
Miami	- 7	+10	+ 9
Miami - Downtown	- 8	+ 9	+ 5
Orlando	+ 3	+67	+35
St. Petersburg - Tampa	- 2	+30	+22
Other Cities	- 9	+12	+ 9
GEORGIA	+ 4	+14	+ 7
Atlanta 2)	+ 2	+15	+10
Augusta	+ 8	+20	+ 4
Columbus	n.a	n.a	n.a
Macon	+13	+16	+ 3
Rome - City 2)	+16	+19	+ 5
Savannah	+ 3	+11	+ 2
Central Atlanta 2)	- 2	+11	+ 9
LOUISIANA (Southern half)	+ 9	+10	+ 2
Baton Rouge	- 1	+12	+11
New Orleans	+11	+10	- 1
Other Cities	+ 8	+ 6	+ 5
MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	+12	+13	+ 6
Jackson	+ 5	+16	+ 8
Meridian - City	n.a	n.a	n.a
Other Cities 2)	+18	+11	+ 4
TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	+ 6	+10	+ 3
Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.) - Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	+10	+21	+ 5
Bristol - City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	+10	+19	+ 4
Chattanooga	+ 1	+11	+ 8
Knoxville	+ 7	+10	+ 2
Other Cities	+ 8	+ 8	+ 0
SIXTH DISTRICT	+ 2	+12	+ 6

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas except where designated "city."

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

n.a Not available

G.7.4.1
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-24
For Immediate Release
June 1, 1962

DEPARTMENT STORE MERCHANDISING DATA 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

April 1962

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts)

ITEM	PERCENTAGE CHANGE April 1962 from March 1962	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO. April 1962	March 1962
Sales 2)	- 2	+12	- 0
Stocks 2)	+ 0	+ 4	+ 6
Outstanding Orders	-15	+23	+18
Receipts 3)	-18	+ 5	+ 5
New orders 3)	-18	+ 7	+ 7

ITEM	MERCHANDISE RATIOS 4)					
	1962		1961		1957-61 AVERAGE	
	April	March	April	March	April	March
Stocks to Sales	3.1	3.1	3.4r	2.9	3.1	3.1
Outstanding Orders to Sales	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Stocks plus Outstanding Orders to Sales	3.8	3.9	4.1r	3.6	3.8	3.9
Receipts to Sales 3)	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information.

2) Figures are based on the actual dollar amounts reported by a group of department stores located in various cities throughout the District which made available data on outstanding orders as well as sales and stocks. Sales and stocks data for this sample are presented here solely to permit comparisons with changes in orders and receipts. (In 1961 sales by these stores accounted for about 45 percent of department store sales.) For monthly movements of total department store sales and stocks refer to the regular monthly sales report G.7.2 and the stocks report G.7.4.2.

3) Receipts of goods are derived from the reported figures on sales and stocks. New orders are derived from receipts and reported figures on outstanding orders.

4) The first three ratios are of stocks and/or orders at the end of the month to receipts for the month.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE STOCKS

(Based on retail dollar amounts)

April 1962

These statistics do not measure changes in stocks at all retail stores. They measure stocks only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total stocks at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the stocks of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO April 30, 1962	STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO April 30, 1962
ALABAMA	+ 3	LOUISIANA (Southern half)	+ 1
Birmingham	+ 1	Baton Rouge	+12
Other Cities	+ 5	New Orleans	- 2
		Other Cities	n.a.
FLORIDA	+14		
Jacksonville	- 3	MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	+ 7
Miami	n.a.	Jackson	+ 6
St. Petersburg - Tampa	+15	Other Cities 2)	+ 9
Other Cities	+18		
		TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	+ 7
GEORGIA	- 0	Bristol -City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	n.a.
Atlanta 2)	+ 1	Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.)-	
Columbus	n.a.	Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	- 0
Macon	+ 9	Knoxville	n.a.
Other Cities	-11	Other Cities	+9
		SIXTH DISTRICT	+ 6

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

n.a. Not Available

AREA	INDEX NUMBERS (Average End of Month Stocks 1947 - 1949 = 100)					
	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			UNADJUSTED		
	Apr. 1962	Mar. 1962	Apr. 1961	Apr. 1962	Mar. 1962	Apr. 1961
Sixth District	246	241	233r	256	253	242r

r- Revised

G.17
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-25
For Immediate Release
June 1, 1962

DEPARTMENT STORE CREDIT 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts reported)

ITEM	Percentage Change from: Mar. 1962 to Apr. 1962	Percentage Change from: Apr. 1961 to Apr. 1962
SALES DURING MONTH:		
Total	- 0	+13
Cash	- 2	+19
Charge	- 5	+ 3
Instalment	+11	+22
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE END OF MONTH		
Charge	+ 1	+ 3
Instalment	+ 1	+ 6
COLLECTIONS DURING MONTH:		
Charge	-14	+ 0
Instalment	-14	+ 8

ITEM	April 1962	March 1962	April 1961
COLLECTION RATIO 2):			
CHARGE ACCOUNTS - Alabama Cities	32.3	33.5	34.2
Florida Cities	35.5	36.7	39.0
Georgia Cities	39.3	45.9	38.1r
Mississippi Cities	41.3	44.6	38.6
Tennessee Cities	32.5	38.9	33.3r
SIXTH DISTRICT	36.0	40.2	36.6r
INSTALMENT ACCOUNTS - SIXTH DISTRICT	14.7	16.8	14.3
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SALES:			
Cash	43	43	41
Charge	34	36	38
Instalment	23	21	21

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information. The Sixth Federal Reserve District includes all of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, the southern halves of Louisiana and Mississippi and the eastern two thirds of Tennessee.

2) Collections during month as a percentage of accounts receivable at beginning of month.

r Revised

G.7.2
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-23
For Immediate Release
June 28, 1962

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES 1)

MAY 1962

These statistics do not measure changes in sales at all retail stores. They measure sales only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total sales at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the sales of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

AREA 2)	INDEX NUMBERS (Daily Average Sales 1947-1949 = 100)					
	Seasonally Adjusted			Unadjusted		
	May 1962	Apr. 1962	May 1961	May 1962	Apr. 1962	May 1961
Atlanta 3)	194	173	169	181	178	157
Baton Rouge	192	184	173	202	195	182
Birmingham	127	118	126	123	121	122
Chattanooga	153	147	145	157	151	148
Jackson	113	104	105	111	112	103
Jacksonville	167	174	147	177	182	156
Knoxville	152	140	132	155	148	135
Macon	156	150	156	156	160	156
Miami	317	327	297	288	334	270
New Orleans	147	139	139	145	144	138
St. Petersburg - Tampa	288	299	239r	271	302	225r
SIXTH DISTRICT	191	190	174r	187	192	171

1) Reporting department stores account for more than 90 percent of total department store sales in the Sixth District.
Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes on reverse side are based on total sales in the month. There were 27 business days in May 1962, 25 in April 1962, and 27 in May 1961.

2))Local figures are for metropolitan areas.

3) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores.

r Revised.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

MAY 1962

AREA 1)	Percentage Change from Corresponding Period (Based on Retail Dollar Amounts)		
	Month Ago	Year Ago	Year-to-Date Jan. 1 - May 31
ALABAMA	+ 11	+ 4	+ 2
Birmingham	+ 10	+ 1	+ 0
Mobile	+ 10	+ 10	+ 6
Montgomery	+ 14	+ 10	+ 5
Other Cities	+ 11	+ 2	- 2
FLORIDA	- 4	+ 14	+ 12
Daytona Beach	- 3	+ 3	+ 1
Jacksonville	+ 5	+ 14	+ 4
Miami	- 7	+ 7	+ 8
Miami - Downtown	- 6	+ 3	+ 5
Orlando	+ 4	+ 70	+ 43
St. Petersburg - Tampa	- 3	+ 21	+ 21
Other Cities 2)	- 9	+ 7	+ 8
GEORGIA	+ 9	+ 11	+ 8
Atlanta 2)	+ 10	+ 15	+ 11
Augusta	+ 4	+ 1	+ 4
Columbus	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Macon	+ 5	+ 0	+ 2
Rome - City 2)	+ 6	+ 13	+ 7
Savannah	+ 8	+ 8	+ 3
Central Atlanta 2)	+ 9	+ 13	+ 10
LOUISIANA (Southern half)	+ 10	+ 7	+ 3
Baton Rouge	+ 12	+ 11	+ 11
New Orleans	+ 9	+ 6	+ 1
Other Cities	+ 13	+ 9	+ 6
MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	+ 5	+ 6	+ 6
Jackson	+ 7	+ 8	+ 8
Meridian - City 2)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other Cities 2)	+ 3	+ 5	+ 5
TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	+ 12	+ 9	+ 4
Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.) - Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	+ 8	+ 6	+ 5
Bristol - City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	- 0	+ 5	+ 4
Chattanooga	+ 12	+ 6	+ 7
Knoxville	+ 13	+ 15	+ 5
Other Cities	+ 14	+ 4	+ 1
SIXTH DISTRICT	+ 5	+ 9	+ 7

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas except where designated "city."

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

n.a. Not available.

G.7.4.1
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-24
For Immediate Release
June 28, 1962

DEPARTMENT STORE MERCHANDISING DATA 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

MAY 1962

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts)

ITEM	PERCENTAGE CHANGE May 1962 from April 1962	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO.	
		May 1962	April 1962
Sales 2)	+ 2	+ 6	+ 12
Stocks 2)	- 3	+ 6	+ 4
Outstanding Orders	+ 16	+ 35	+ 23
Receipts 3)	- 7	+ 13	+ 5
New orders 3)	+ 20	+ 22	+ 7

ITEM	MERCHANDISE RATIOS 4)					
	1962		1961		1957-61 AVERAGE	
	May	Apr.	May	Apr.	May	Apr.
Stocks to Sales	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.4	2.9	3.1
Outstanding Orders to Sales	0.8	0.7	0.6r	0.7	0.7	0.7
Stocks plus Outstanding Orders to Sales	3.8	3.8	3.6r	4.1	3.6	3.8
Receipts to Sales 3)	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information.

2) Figures are based on the actual dollar amounts reported by a group of department stores located in various cities throughout the District which made available data on outstanding orders as well as sales and stocks. Sales and stocks data for this sample are presented here solely to permit comparisons with changes in orders and receipts. 1(In 1961 sales by these stores accounted for about 45 percent of department store sales.) For monthly movements of total department store sales and stocks refer to the regular monthly sales report G.7.2 and the stocks report G.7.4.2.

3) Receipts of goods are derived from the reported figures on sales and stocks. New orders are derived from receipts and reported figures on outstanding orders.

4) The first three ratios are of stocks and/or orders at the end of the month to receipts for the month.

r Revised.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE STOCKS

(Based on retail dollar amounts)

MAY 1962

These statistics do not measure changes in stocks at all retail stores. They measure stocks only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total stocks at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the stocks of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO May 31, 1962
ALABAMA	+ 2
Birmingham	+ 2
Other Cities	+ 2
FLORIDA	+ 15
Jacksonville	- 1
Miami	n.a.
St. Petersburg - Tampa	+ 23
Other Cities 2)	+ 16
GEORGIA	+ 1
Atlanta 2)	+ 1
Columbus	n.a.
Macon	+ 11
Other Cities	- 7

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO May 31, 1962
LOUISIANA (Southern half)	+ 4
Baton Rouge	+ 12
New Orleans	+ 2
Other Cities	n.a.
MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	+ 7
Jackson	+ 6
Other Cities 2)	+ 9
TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	+ 7
Bristol -City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	n.a.
Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.)- Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	+ 2
Knoxville	n.a.
Other Cities	+ 9
SIXTH DISTRICT	+ 7

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

n.a. Not available.

AREA	INDEX NUMBERS (Average End of Month Stocks 1947 - 1949 = 100)					
	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			UNADJUSTED		
	May 1962	Apr. 1962	May 1961	May 1962	Apr. 1962	May 1961
Sixth District	245	246	230r	248	256	232r

r - Revised

G.17
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-25
For Immediate Release
June 28, 1962

DEPARTMENT STORE CREDIT 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

MAY 1962

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts reported)

ITEM	Percentage Change from: Apr. 1962 to May 1962	May 1961 to May 1962
SALES DURING MONTH:		
Total	+ 3	+ 6
Cash	- 2	+ 7
Charge	+ 10	+ 2
Instalment	+ 2	+ 11
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE END OF MONTH		
Charge	+ 5	+ 9
Instalment	+ 1	+ 7
COLLECTIONS DURING MONTH:		
Charge	+ 7	- 2
Instalment	+ 7	+ 9

ITEM	May 1962	Apr. 1962	May 1961
COLLECTION RATIO 2):			
CHARGE ACCOUNTS - Alabama Cities	33.8	32.3	36.4r
Florida Cities	35.7	35.5	42.9
Georgia Cities	42.9	39.3	42.8r
Mississippi Cities	40.9	41.3	41.4
Tennessee Cities	34.4	32.5	36.3
SIXTH DISTRICT	38.1	36.0	40.0r
INSTALMENT ACCOUNTS - SIXTH DISTRICT	15.4	14.7	15.3
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SALES:			
Cash	40	43	40
Charge	37	34	38
Instalment	23	23	22

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information. The Sixth Federal Reserve District includes all of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, the southern halves of Louisiana and Mississippi and the eastern two thirds of Tennessee.

2) Collections during month as a percentage of accounts receivable at beginning of month.

r Revised.

ST-RT-23
For Immediate Release
August 2, 1962

G.7.2
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES 1)

JUNE 1962

These statistics do not measure changes in sales at all retail stores. They measure sales only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total sales at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the sales of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

AREA 2)	INDEX NUMBERS (Daily Average Sales 1957-1959=100)					
	Seasonally Adjusted			Unadjusted		
	June 1962	May 1962	June 1961	June 1962	May 1962	June 1961
Atlanta 3)	117	121	107	99	113	90
Baton Rouge	111	111	101	102	108	93
Birmingham	97	103	103	84	96	90
Chattanooga	102	108	102	90	105	90
Jackson	94	101	88	86	96	80
Jacksonville	139	132	132	117	129	111
Knoxville	97	111	102	84	103	88
Macon	108	103	99	99	101	92
Miami	130	127	122	120	113	113
New Orleans	100	106	100	91	101	91
St. Petersburg – Tampa	145	143	120	131	133	108
SIXTH DISTRICT	113	117	109	102	111	98

1) Reporting department stores account for more than 80 percent of total department store sales in the Sixth District.
Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes on reverse side are based on total sales in the month. There were 26 business days in June 1962, 27 in May 1962, and 26 in June 1961.
2) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.
3) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores.
The department store sales indexes published monthly by this Bank have been revised extensively from 1947 forward. Revisions include adjustment to the Census benchmark on the basis of 1958 data, recomputation of weights used in constructing indexes for the Sixth District and for the individual six states, a shift in the base period from the average of 1947-49 to the 1957-59 average, and a recalculation of seasonal adjustment factors. Historical data incorporating the above changes for the period 1947 to date are available upon request to the Research Department of this Bank.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

JUNE 1962

AREA 1)	Percentage Change from Corresponding Period (Based on Retail Dollar Amounts)		
	Month Ago	Year Ago	Year-to-Date Jan. 1 - June 30
ALABAMA	- 16	- 3	+ 1
Birmingham	- 15	- 6	- 1
Mobile	- 16	+ 0	+ 5
Montgomery	- 16	+ 2	+ 5
Other Cities	- 16	- 3	- 2
FLORIDA	- 4	+ 12	+ 12
Daytona Beach	- 3	- 1	+ 1
Jacksonville	- 13	+ 5	+ 4
Miami	+ 2	+ 6	+ 8
Miami - Downtown	- 1	+ 6	+ 5
Orlando	- 5	+ 66	+ 47
St. Petersburg - Tampa	- 5	+ 21	+ 21
Other Cities	- 4	+ 4	+ 8
GEORGIA	- 13	+ 7	+ 8
Atlanta 2)	- 16	+ 9	+ 11
Augusta	- 1	+ 9	+ 5
Macon	- 5	+ 8	+ 3
Rome - City 2)	- 9	+ 3	+ 6
Savannah	- 7	- 3	+ 2
Central Atlanta	- 15	+ 8	+ 9
LOUISIANA (Southern half)	- 12	+ 2	+ 3
Baton Rouge	- 9	+ 10	+ 11
New Orleans	- 13	+ 0	+ 1
Other Cities	- 7	+ 7	+ 6
MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	- 10	+ 6	+ 6
Jackson	- 14	+ 8	+ 8
Other Cities 2)	- 6	+ 4	+ 4
TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	- 20	- 3	+ 3
Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.) - Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	- 14	- 3	+ 4
Bristol - City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	- 5	- 3	+ 3
Chattanooga	- 18	+ 0	+ 6
Knoxville	- 22	- 4	+ 3
Other Cities	- 21	- 5	+ 0
SIXTH DISTRICT	- 12	+ 4	+ 7

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas except where designated "city."

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

G.7.4.1
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-24
For Immediate Release
August 2, 1962

DEPARTMENT STORE MERCHANDISING DATA 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

JUNE 1962

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts)

ITEM	PERCENTAGE CHANGE June 1962 from May 1962	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO.	
		June 1962	May 1962
Sales 2)	- 13	+ 6	+ 6
Stocks 2)	- 5	+ 7	+ 6
Outstanding Orders	+ 45	+ 10	+ 35
Receipts 3)	- 19	+ 10	+ 13
New orders 3)	+ 8	- 4	+ 22

ITEM	MERCHANDISE RATIOS 4)					
	1962		1961		1957-61 AVERAGE	
	June	May	June	May	June	May
Stocks to Sales	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.2	2.9
Outstanding Orders to Sales	1.4	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.4	0.7
Stocks plus Outstanding Orders to Sales	4.6	3.8	4.5	3.6	4.6	3.6
Receipts to Sales 3)	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information.

2) Figures are based on the actual dollar amounts reported by a group of department stores located in various cities throughout the District which made available data on outstanding orders as well as sales and stocks. Sales and stocks data for this sample are presented here solely to permit comparisons with changes in orders and receipts. (In 1961 sales by these stores accounted for about 45 percent of department store sales.) For monthly movements of total department store sales and stocks refer to the regular monthly sales report G.7.2 and the stocks report G.7.4.2.

3) Receipts of goods are derived from the reported figures on sales and stocks. New orders are derived from receipts and reported figures on outstanding orders.

4) The first three ratios are of stocks and/or orders at the end of the month to receipts for the month.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE STOCKS

(Based on retail dollar amounts)

JUNE 1962

These statistics do not measure changes in stocks at all retail stores. They measure stocks only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total stocks at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the stocks of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO June 30, 1962	STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO June 30, 1962
ALABAMA	+ 5	LOUISIANA (Southern half)	+ 9
Birmingham	+ 5	Baton Rouge	+ 15
Other Cities	+ 6	New Orleans	+ 8
		Other Cities	n.a.
FLORIDA	+ 11		
Jacksonville	+ 3	MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	+ 5
Miami	n.a.	Jackson	+ 5
St. Petersburg - Tampa	+ 20	Other Cities 2)	+ 6
Other Cities	+ 9		
		TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	+ 8
GEORGIA	- 0	Bristol -City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	n.a.
Atlanta 2)	- 0	Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.)- Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	+ 7
Columbus	n.a.		
Macon	+ 14	Knoxville	n.a.
Other Cities	- 4	Other Cities	+ 8
		SIXTH DISTRICT	+ 7

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

n.a. Not available.

AREA	INDEX NUMBERS (Average End of Month Stocks 1957 - 1959 = 100)					
	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			UNADJUSTED		
	June 1962	May 1962	June 1961	June 1962	May 1962	June 1961
Sixth District	115	114	107	107	113	100

G.17
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-25
For Immediate Release
August 2, 1962

DEPARTMENT STORE CREDIT 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

JUNE 1962

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts reported)

ITEM	Percentage Change from: May 1962 to June 1962	Percentage Change from: June 1961 to June 1962
SALES DURING MONTH:		
Total	- 13	+ 5
Cash	- 8	+ 7
Charge	- 19	- 3
Instalment	- 12	+ 13
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE END OF MONTH		
Charge	- 7	+ 6
Instalment	- 2	+ 7
COLLECTIONS DURING MONTH:		
Charge	+ 5	+ 7
Instalment	+ 2	+ 13

ITEM	June 1962	May 1962	June 1961
COLLECTION RATIO 2):			
CHARGE ACCOUNTS - Alabama Cities	33.5	33.8	34.4
Florida Cities	35.7	35.7	39.3
Georgia Cities	43.4	42.9	42.7r
Mississippi Cities	40.5	40.9	39.0
Tennessee Cities	33.9	34.4	35.9
SIXTH DISTRICT	38.3	38.1	38.8r
INSTALMENT ACCOUNTS - SIXTH DISTRICT	15.4	15.4	15.1
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SALES:			
Cash	43	40	42
Charge	34	37	37
Instalment	23	23	21

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information. The Sixth Federal Reserve District includes all of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, the southern halves of Louisiana and Mississippi and the eastern two thirds of Tennessee.

2) Collections during month as a percentage of accounts receivable at beginning of month.

r Revised.

Lehman

ST-GEN-19

WORKSHEET FOR SIXTH DISTRICT STATISTICS

Name of Series Department Store Sales Indexes Area Sixth District

Base Period or Unit 1957-59=100 Seas. Adj. Method Census II Last Review Date June, 1962

Adjusted to 1958 Benchmark, 1957-59 weights used throughout.

Location of Working Papers _____ Current Data Available _____

		JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Year
ADJUSTED	1947	51	49	49	50	51	50	48	50	51	51	55	53	
	1948	53	53	54	56	55	55	56	57	56	58	54	54	
	1949	54	54	54	54	55	54	53	53	53	56	54	55	
	1950	54	57	56	57	58	58	71	62	61	56	59	61	
	1951	65	63	62	60	58	60	61	61	62	63	66	64	
	1952	63	63	64	65	69	71	65	70	68	71	69	70	
	1953	69	69	71	68	74	70	69	70	69	69	70	70	
	1954	68	70	69	70	68	72	72	71	71	76	75	76	
	1955	78	77	78	81	78	78	82	80	81	86	82	84	
	1956	86	88	89	88	89	88	90	90	89	89	95	93	
	1957	91	96	95	91	95	95	96	96	96	92	94	96	
	1958	94	91	95	96	97	100	98	102	99	102	101	102	
	1959	105	106	103	105	107	106	106	109	108	109	110	108	
	1960	108	105	104	110	107	108	110	106	107	109	107	108	
	1961	106	109	111	107	107	109	109	108	111	110	111	114	
	1962	111	118	120	114	116	113							
	1963													
	1964													
UNADJUSTED	1947	38	42	49	49	49	43	38	44	52	53	65	88	
	1948	40	45	55	53	53	48	45	51	58	60	62	91	
	1949	42	45	49	57	52	47	43	47	55	57	61	93	
	1950	41	47	53	57	55	51	58	55	63	57	67	106	
	1951	50	52	62	55	56	54	49	54	64	64	76	112	
	1952	49	51	57	64	67	64	52	63	68	73	80	122	
	1953	53	55	69	65	72	63	56	63	67	72	81	122	
	1954	52	56	61	72	66	64	59	63	68	79	87	132	
	1955	59	60	73	79	76	69	69	74	78	89	95	148	
	1956	66	69	87	81	85	79	76	83	92	91	111	163	
	1957	70	75	84	92	92	85	82	90	92	94	110	169	
	1958	72	71	88	91	93	90	85	97	94	103	118	181	
	1959	80	82	99	98	103	95	92	104	102	110	128	192	
	1960	82	81	88	114	102	97	97	100	101	110	124	193	
	1961	81	84	105	102	101	98	97	101	105	110	128	204	
	1962	85	90	105	115	111	102							
	1963													
	1964													
ADJUSTMENT FACTORS	1947													
	1948													
	1949													
	1950													
	1951													
	1952													
	1953													
	1954													
	1955													
	1956													
	1957													
	1958													
	1959													
	1960													
	1961													
	1962													
	1963													
	1964													

ST-GEN-19

WORKSHEET FOR SIXTH DISTRICT STATISTICS

Name of Series: Department Store Sales Indexes Area: Alabama

Base Period or Unit: 1957-59=100 Seas. Adj. Method: Census II Last Review Date: June, 1962

Adjusted to 1958 Benchmark, 1957-59 weights used throughout

Location of Working Papers: _____ Current Data Available: _____

		JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Year
ADJUSTED	1947	52	53	54	55	55	55	51	56	58	59	67	67	
	1948	62	60	61	61	61	60	64	63	63	64	61	60	
	1949	60	59	57	57	58	56	54	54	54	53	55	54	
	1950	56	58	58	59	60	62	74	64	62	61	60	64	
	1951	67	64	60	62	61	63	66	66	71	68	70	63	
	1952	68	67	68	71	72	77	68	76	75	80	77	76	
	1953	75	74	79	73	81	74	70	73	74	73	74	74	
	1954	71	74	73	73	70	74	73	73	71	80	76	78	
	1955	80	80	81	85	82	81	85	83	81	91	86	86	
	1956	86	88	89	89	89	88	89	90	98	88	97	93	
	1957	91	94	94	90	95	97	96	95	98	93	92	95	
	1958	96	94	97	98	99	101	100	107	102	105	105	103	
	1959	107	106	102	102	105	102	103	107	105	107	106	105	
	1960	106	104	103	110	104	107	107	103	104	105	102	106	
	1961	101	104	106	107	105	106	106	105	109	113	108	109	
	1962	101	112	113	98	110	102							
	1963													
	1964													
UNADJUSTED	1947	38	44	53	52	56	50	43	50	60	60	76	100	
	1948	44	49	61	56	62	54	55	57	66	65	69	100	
	1949	44	46	51	58	59	50	47	48	58	54	62	90	
	1950	42	45	54	57	61	56	63	58	67	61	67	110	
	1951	50	50	59	57	62	58	54	60	75	68	79	122	
	1952	50	52	62	69	73	72	56	70	79	81	87	132	
	1953	53	58	73	70	79	70	59	67	75	76	84	131	
	1954	51	57	62	76	68	69	63	66	72	83	86	138	
	1955	58	62	73	83	79	72	74	75	83	94	100	154	
	1956	62	67	87	81	86	79	78	84	100	90	111	166	
	1957	65	71	84	89	92	86	84	90	97	94	106	169	
	1958	69	70	92	92	97	91	89	103	103	105	120	185	
	1959	76	79	96	96	102	92	91	103	106	108	120	188	
	1960	76	76	86	114	101	96	97	99	105	105	115	190	
	1961	72	76	101	101	101	95	96	100	111	105	121	198	
	1962	72	81	97	103	105	92							
	1963													
	1964													
ADJUSTMENT FACTORS	1947													
	1948													
	1949													
	1950													
	1951													
	1952													
	1953													
	1954													
	1955													
	1956													
	1957													
	1958													
	1959													
	1960													
	1961													
	1962													
	1963													
	1964													

ST-GEN-19

WORKSHEET FOR SIXTH DISTRICT STATISTICS

Name of Series Department Store Sales Indexes Area Florida

Base Period or Unit 1957-59=100 Seas. Adj. Method Census II Last Review Date June, 1962

Adjusted to 1958 Benchmark of Sales

Location of Working Papers _____ Current Data Available _____

		JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Year
ADJUSTED	1947	34	34	34	36	36	36	35	37	36	36	39	38	
	1948	38	38	38	38	38	38	39	39	38	38	38	38	
	1949	38	38	37	37	37	37	37	36	38	45	36	38	
	1950	38	40	40	40	42	43	54	45	45	40	44	45	
	1951	48	47	46	46	45	45	45	46	45	46	49	48	
	1952	48	47	48	49	51	54	49	52	52	53	52	53	
	1953	52	54	54	53	55	54	54	54	54	55	55	54	
	1954	53	54	54	55	56	56	58	58	56	61	60	61	
	1955	64	62	63	66	66	65	66	70	69	75	70	72	
	1956	75	79	80	80	80	80	84	82	89	83	88	86	
	1957	86	89	88	87	89	92	92	91	92	89	95	96	
	1958	93	88	93	93	95	99	98	102	100	104	100	103	
	1959	105	108	107	107	112	110	110	117	115	114	117	114	
	1960	113	112	112	119	117	117	120	118	116	119	120	122	
	1961	121	124	126	122	119	124	125	124	129	128	128	130	
127. 140.	1962	130	136	145	137	137	140							
	1963													
	1964													
UNADJUSTED	1947	31	34	36	37	32	30	26	29	32	36	45	64	
	1948	34	38	42	37	34	32	30	31	34	39	42	65	
	1949	33	38	38	38	34	31	29	28	34	46	40	65	
	1950	35	40	41	40	38	36	42	36	40	40	48	78	
	1951	44	46	49	44	40	38	35	36	41	46	56	82	
	1952	42	46	48	50	48	46	38	42	46	53	60	92	
	1953	47	51	57	52	53	46	42	45	46	56	63	93	
	1954	47	50	54	56	53	48	46	48	47	63	69	104	
	1955	55	56	64	66	62	56	54	59	60	78	80	124	
	1956	65	71	83	76	74	70	68	69	77	86	99	149	
	1957	75	81	87	86	83	81	75	78	78	91	108	168	
	1958	80	79	92	89	88	88	82	88	84	106	114	182	
	1959	90	95	108	102	102	98	93	103	96	114	134	203	
	1960	96	98	105	121	107	105	103	104	97	120	138	218	
	1961	102	109	124	118	108	110	108	108	108	129	146	234	
125. 121	1962	110	119	135	141	125	125							
	1963													
	1964													
ADJUSTMENT FACTORS	1947													
	1948													
	1949													
	1950													
	1951													
	1952													
	1953													
	1954													
	1955													
	1956													
	1957													
	1958													
	1959													
	1960													
	1961													
	1962													
	1963													
	1964													

ST-GEN-19

WORKSHEET FOR SIXTH DISTRICT STATISTICS

Name of Series Department Store Sales Indexes Area Georgia

Base Period or Unit 1957-59=100 Seas. Adj. Method Census II Last Review Date June, 1962

Adjusted to 1958 Benchmark of Sales

Location of Working Papers _____ Current Data Available _____

		JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Year
ADJUSTED	1947	57	56	56	56	55	54	54	54	56	56	61	57	
	1948	57	58	58	60	60	60	59	61	60	65	58	58	
	1949	58	57	58	58	59	58	57	58	58	56	58	61	
	1950	60	63	62	64	64	62	78	70	68	62	64	69	
	1951	77	74	76	69	63	68	69	67	69	72	75	72	
	1952	73	74	74	75	82	83	74	81	77	80	78	78	
	1953	77	76	76	75	87	77	75	77	75	76	76	77	
	1954	74	74	77	78	74	80	80	77	78	85	82	84	
	1955	86	87	90	90	86	84	92	84	88	90	89	90	
	1956	93	92	93	92	93	92	92	93	97	91	97	92	
	1957	93	96	98	90	98	95	96	97	94	92	94	96	
	1958	94	92	96	97	97	101	99	105	98	99	99	101	
	1959	104	105	102	105	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	108	
	1960	109	107	103	107	106	103	106	102	105	107	103	99	
	1961	100	102	106	101	104	106	105	103	104	102	105	110	
	1962	105	109	120	103	106	105							
	1963													
	1964													
UNADJUSTED	1947	40	45	54	52	54	46	42	51	62	60	72	95	
	1948	40	46	58	54	58	51	47	58	66	68	69	98	
	1949	41	46	50	60	56	50	46	55	62	58	69	103	
	1950	43	51	56	62	61	55	62	67	73	64	76	119	
	1951	55	59	76	58	61	61	55	64	74	73	88	126	
	1952	53	57	66	70	80	75	60	77	81	84	91	136	
	1953	56	58	71	68	84	69	62	73	78	80	89	135	
	1954	54	56	64	79	73	71	67	73	80	88	96	149	
	1955	62	64	79	88	84	75	78	80	91	92	105	160	
	1956	67	68	89	83	90	82	80	90	100	91	114	162	
	1957	67	71	83	91	95	85	83	96	99	90	112	170	
	1958	68	67	86	91	94	91	87	104	102	97	118	178	
	1959	75	76	94	95	100	94	93	107	111	107	131	192	
	1960	79	77	81	114	100	92	95	100	110	105	123	176	
	1961	72	73	95	94	99	94	95	100	109	101	125	196	
	1962	76	78	94	107	108	92							
	1963													
	1964													
ADJUSTMENT FACTORS	1947													
	1948													
	1949													
	1950													
	1951													
	1952													
	1953													
	1954													
	1955													
	1956													
	1957													
	1958													
	1959													
	1960													
	1961													
	1962													
	1963													
	1964													

ST-GEN-19

WORKSHEET FOR SIXTH DISTRICT STATISTICS

Name of Series Department Store Sales Indexes Area Louisiana

Base Period or Unit 1957-59=100 Seas. Adj. Method Census II Last Review Date June, 1962

Adjusted to 1958 Benchmark of Sales

Location of Working Papers _____ Current Data Available _____

		JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Year
ADJUSTED	1947	55	56	54	55	57	56	54	53	55	56	62	60	
	1948	59	58	63	64	62	62	64	67	65	66	62	63	
	1949	66	65	66	67	68	69	65	66	64	66	65	65	
	1950	64	67	65	64	66	66	83	68	67	63	64	66	
	1951	67	66	64	64	61	64	65	66	66	68	70	70	
	1952	69	68	69	66	74	76	74	76	75	76	74	76	
	1953	74	75	77	71	77	77	77	77	76	76	79	76	
	1954	74	80	72	75	74	79	77	77	80	82	82	82	
	1955	83	81	82	86	82	84	85	85	86	88	84	87	
	1956	90	90	94	92	94	91	93	94	95	93	101	98	
	1957	97	106	98	98	100	99	102	103	105	101	97	99	
	1958	96	96	95	96	97	101	96	98	98	99	101	100	
	1959	104	101	100	102	104	101	100	103	101	101	104	100	
	1960	100	98	95	102	98	99	100	96	97	99	93	99	
	1961	97	99	101	96	98	97	99	99	98	95	100	102	
105. 100.	1962	98	108	102	97	105	100							
	1963													
	1964													
UNADJUSTED	1947	42	46	51	55	53	50	43	48	59	59	75	95	
	1948	45	47	62	63	59	54	52	60	70	69	74	102	
	1949	51	53	59	72	65	60	52	60	67	68	78	106	
	1950	45	54	60	66	62	58	68	62	69	65	77	109	
	1951	53	51	62	61	58	56	53	61	67	69	85	116	
	1952	55	52	64	68	70	69	61	71	74	78	89	126	
	1953	59	57	75	70	74	70	64	71	74	78	94	126	
	1954	58	62	65	78	72	71	65	75	76	84	97	133	
	1955	64	61	78	81	79	75	72	83	81	92	104	146	
	1956	70	67	89	85	91	82	80	93	90	96	124	164	
	1957	74	79	84	99	98	90	88	102	99	104	118	168	
	1958	74	71	87	90	95	93	83	98	92	102	123	169	
	1959	79	74	92	94	101	94	88	103	94	105	126	170	
	1960	76	72	80	102	95	92	89	96	91	103	112	169	
	1961	73	72	93	90	94	90	88	98	92	99	118	174	
	1962	74	79	84	99	101	93							
	1963													
	1964													
ADJUSTMENT FACTORS	1947													
	1948													
	1949													
	1950													
	1951													
	1952													
	1953													
	1954													
	1955													
	1956													
	1957													
	1958													
	1959													
	1960													
	1961													
	1962													
	1963													
	1964													

ST-GEN-19

WORKSHEET FOR SIXTH DISTRICT STATISTICS

Name of Series: Department Store Sales Indexes Area: Mississippi

Base Period or Unit: 1957-59=100 Seas. Adj. Method: Census II Last Review Date: June, 1962

Adjusted to 1958 Benchmark of Sales

Location of Working Papers: _____ Current Data Available: _____

		JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Year
ADJUSTED	1947	66	67	64	65	67	67	64	63	62	64	70	68	
	1948	68	69	69	75	70	68	71	74	76	78	71	72	
	1949	73	71	71	69	70	70	69	71	70	71	71	74	
	1950	75	75	72	76	77	78	88	80	78	73	77	81	
	1951	83	79	78	76	77	80	80	76	82	79	84	84	
	1952	84	84	84	85	86	88	81	86	88	94	88	90	
	1953	86	86	93	86	93	94	87	91	91	90	91	89	
	1954	87	90	90	92	90	92	96	93	92	96	93	95	
	1955	97	97	102	101	96	98	100	101	92	103	95	99	
	1956	106	104	105	103	103	100	100	103	107	100	110	105	
	1957	102	107	104	93	96	95	97	96	96	87	90	94	
	1958	95	94	98	100	102	102	99	106	102	106	107	100	
	1959	104	109	101	104	109	104	102	105	101	107	99	100	
	1960	100	96	96	102	96	102	102	93	95	98	95	98	
	1961	96	95	97	95	95	92	96	98	100	96	102	101	
	1962	97	112	100	100	102	97							
	1963													
	1964													
UNADJUSTED	1947	49	54	62	64	64	57	49	55	71	70	83	112	
	1948	49	55	70	71	67	57	55	65	87	85	83	119	
	1949	53	56	73	74	70	57	53	61	81	78	82	124	
	1950	54	58	66	77	77	64	70	70	88	79	90	137	
	1951	59	60	77	70	78	70	65	67	89	86	98	143	
	1952	59	63	74	85	87	80	67	77	92	103	102	153	
	1953	61	65	86	83	95	87	73	83	94	98	104	153	
	1954	61	66	78	97	90	85	84	85	95	104	106	160	
	1955	70	72	91	101	96	89	89	94	95	109	109	167	
	1956	76	76	99	96	102	92	90	98	110	104	126	175	
	1957	74	78	85	93	95	89	89	92	98	90	105	155	
	1958	69	67	88	95	101	97	93	103	104	110	122	167	
	1959	75	77	93	97	107	100	97	102	102	110	113	167	
	1960	72	67	79	104	94	99	98	90	96	101	108	163	
	1961	69	66	88	91	92	90	93	94	102	99	116	169	
	1962	70	77	84	102	99	96							
	1963													
	1964													
ADJUSTMENT FACTORS	1947													
	1948													
	1949													
	1950													
	1951													
	1952													
	1953													
	1954													
	1955													
	1956													
	1957													
	1958													
	1959													
	1960													
	1961													
	1962													
	1963													
	1964													

ST-GEN-19

WORKSHEET FOR SIXTH DISTRICT STATISTICS

Name of Series Department Store Indexes Area Tennessee

Base Period or Unit 1957-59=100 Seas. Adj. Method Census II Last Review Date June, 1962
Adjusted to 1958 Benchmark of Sales

Location of Working Papers _____ Current Data Available _____

		JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Year
ADJUSTED	1947	66	58	59	60	64	59	56	58	60	59	63	62	
	1948	59	66	65	71	67	69	72	71	69	72	65	63	
	1949	64	63	62	64	64	63	64	64	64	65	65	66	
	1950	63	76	66	68	66	69	79	70	72	67	70	72	
	1951	77	74	70	70	70	72	71	68	73	72	75	72	
	1952	69	69	71	70	74	76	70	77	72	77	75	78	
	1953	76	76	80	76	81	76	75	77	77	76	76	76	
	1954	76	78	74	79	72	76	76	76	76	82	83	80	
	1955	84	82	82	84	82	81	89	84	85	94	87	90	
	1956	89	93	91	92	92	95	92	93	101	91	98	98	
	1957	92	97	102	92	97	96	96	97	97	92	92	92	
	1958	93	88	95	95	98	99	100	101	98	102	102	104	
	1959	107	109	103	108	109	105	107	106	106	108	108	105	
	1960	105	101	100	108	104	105	107	104	105	108	104	104	
	1961	102	107	106	102	101	102	101	102	104	100	103	105	
	1962	106	109	119	95	109	99							
	1963													
	1964													
UNADJUSTED	1947	47	45	57	60	64	52	44	54	63	60	72	106	
	1948	42	51	65	68	66	61	58	64	73	73	73	112	
	1949	45	48	54	69	63	57	54	57	67	64	72	118	
	1950	44	49	60	71	66	62	65	63	76	66	77	132	
	1951	54	55	70	64	69	66	58	62	77	71	83	134	
	1952	48	50	62	71	74	70	56	70	75	79	83	146	
	1953	53	55	77	72	81	70	60	71	77	78	85	144	
	1954	42	57	63	81	72	70	61	70	76	84	93	152	
	1955	57	58	72	85	81	74	75	65	83	96	99	172	
	1956	60	65	89	82	91	86	79	88	102	92	111	187	
	1957	62	67	80	97	97	87	82	93	97	93	105	175	
	1958	63	60	84	91	99	89	86	98	97	103	118	196	
	1959	73	74	96	98	109	95	96	102	104	109	124	200	
	1960	72	68	77	114	103	94	97	99	104	111	118	199	
	1961	69	72	100	94	99	93	92	96	103	102	117	201	
	1962	71	74	89	103	107	89							
	1963													
	1964													
ADJUSTMENT FACTORS	1947													
	1948													
	1949													
	1950													
	1951													
	1952													
	1953													
	1954													
	1955													
	1956													
	1957													
	1958													
	1959													
	1960													
	1961													
	1962													
	1963													
	1964													

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WORKSHEET FOR SIXTH DISTRICT STATISTICS

Name of Series Department Store Indexes Area Birmingham

Base Period or Unit 1957-59=100 Seas. Adj. Method Census II Last Review Date June, 1962

Adjusted to 1958 Benchmark of Sales

Location of Working Papers _____ Current Data Available _____

		JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Year
ADJUSTED	1947	59	59	61	61	61	61	57	65	65	66	78	70	
	1948	67	67	67	69	71	69	74	73	74	76	73	73	
	1949	73	69	66	67	67	65	62	61	63	61	63	61	
	1950	63	66	67	67	68	70	80	76	72	74	72	75	
	1951	77	76	67	70	67	68	72	70	75	74	75	74	
	1952	73	71	73	74	73	77	66	82	78	86	82	80	
	1953	77	75	81	73	81	73	72	76	76	75	74	76	
	1954	71	73	73	73	71	75	72	74	72	82	79	80	
	1955	80	82	76	88	83	83	84	80	79	93	87	86	
	1956	89	91	90	91	89	90	90	90	99	91	99	93	
	1957	92	94	100	89	97	98	98	97	98	99	95	97	
	1958	95	91	97	98	98	101	100	107	101	104	102	106	
	1959	109	107	102	103	104	100	103	104	102	100	104	103	
	1960	106	102	98	110	103	105	104	102	101	100	99	101	
	1961	96	100	103	103	102	103	105	102	107	106	108	106	
	1962	97	102	116	89	103	97							
	1963													
	1964													
UNADJUSTED	1947	42	51	61	59	63	55	47	59	69	67	87	112	
	1948	48	57	71	63	73	62	63	67	78	77	82	117	
	1949	55	55	62	67	69	57	53	55	69	61	71	99	
	1950	49	52	65	65	70	63	69	68	80	71	79	126	
	1951	59	60	69	63	67	62	57	63	83	71	82	128	
	1952	57	56	70	72	73	70	53	74	85	83	90	138	
	1953	57	61	77	71	75	67	57	69	81	75	85	136	
	1954	53	60	64	75	66	67	60	65	77	81	91	143	
	1955	60	67	73	82	77	70	70	73	85	93	102	154	
	1956	66	74	90	81	83	76	75	84	106	91	115	166	
	1957	69	76	88	89	91	83	81	91	105	98	109	174	
	1958	71	71	96	89	93	86	85	102	107	102	116	189	
	1959	81	83	98	96	97	86	89	101	107	97	116	185	
	1960	78	79	87	109	97	90	92	99	107	96	111	182	
	1961	70	77	101	96	95	90	94	98	113	100	121	191	
	1962	71	78	99	94	96	84							
	1963													
	1964													
ADJUSTMENT FACTORS	1947													
	1948													
	1949													
	1950													
	1951													
	1952													
	1953													
	1954													
	1955													
	1956													
	1957													
	1958													
	1959													
	1960													
	1961													
	1962													
	1963													
	1964													

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WORKSHEET FOR SIXTH DISTRICT STATISTICS

Name of Series Department Store Indexes Area Jacksonville

Base Period or Unit 1957-59=100 Seas. Adj. Method Census II Last Review Date June 1962

Adjusted to 1958 Benchmark of Sales

Location of Working Papers _____ Current Data Available _____

		JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Year
ADJUSTED	1947	70	68	69	71	71	69	67	71	71	72	75	74	
	1948	74	74	72	72	72	70	71	70	69	71	68	69	
	1949	67	64	66	64	65	66	62	61	65	80	65	64	
	1950	60	65	64	65	67	67	76	71	70	63	69	71	
	1951	72	71	70	73	69	73	70	74	73	76	80	76	
	1952	77	71	75	77	75	85	76	76	80	82	77	78	
	1953	78	78	75	74	80	72	74	76	74	76	79	77	
	1954	76	77	79	79	77	79	81	79	76	84	80	79	
	1955	80	81	82	90	84	84	86	85	83	90	85	88	
	1956	90	91	91	88	92	91	92	89	99	91	94	91	
	1957	89	93	91	92	93	95	94	93	93	90	90	92	
	1958	88	85	87	88	93	94	93	94	91	104	95	99	
	1959	103	102	102	101	106	105	100	146	118	123	127	120	
	1960	120	116	119	123	122	120	127	124	123	123	126	129	
	1961	128	137	131	133	117	132	129	129	134	130	128	128	
	1962	125	138	136	129	132	139							
	1963													
	1964													
UNADJUSTED	1947	54	56	65	72	67	60	56	63	70	77	89	123	
	1948	57	60	73	69	72	62	59	61	68	82	71	116	
	1949	52	51	58	63	67	56	51	52	64	91	72	115	
	1950	46	52	59	60	69	58	63	60	69	71	76	128	
	1951	55	57	70	63	71	62	58	63	71	86	88	137	
	1952	53	53	67	76	82	76	62	69	74	92	85	141	
	1953	53	56	72	69	87	64	62	68	67	90	87	140	
	1954	53	55	64	80	84	71	67	71	69	99	90	148	
	1955	57	56	70	87	87	73	71	76	78	106	98	167	
	1956	65	63	83	78	95	78	76	81	92	105	107	173	
	1957	65	65	74	89	97	82	79	87	85	103	104	177	
	1958	65	59	76	80	94	81	78	88	83	118	110	190	
	1959	76	72	92	91	106	89	85	143	106	132	148	231	
	1960	90	82	95	124	120	103	110	120	110	131	145	248	
	1961	94	98	121	120	114	111	114	126	122	138	147	248	
	1962	93	99	110	133	129								
	1963													
	1964													
ADJUSTMENT FACTORS	1947													
	1948													
	1949													
	1950													
	1951													
	1952													
	1953													
	1954													
	1955													
	1956													
	1957													
	1958													
	1959													
	1960													
	1961													
	1962													
	1963													
	1964													

ST-GEN-19

WORKSHEET FOR SIXTH DISTRICT STATISTICS

Name of Series Department Store Sales Indexes Area Miami

Base Period or Unit 1957-59=100 Seas. Adj. Method Census II Last Review Date June 1962

Adjusted to 1958 Benchmark of Sales

Location of Working Papers _____ Current Data Available _____

		JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Year
ADJUSTED	1947	35	35	36	37	37	37	37	39	37	38	39	38	
	1948	39	40	39	38	39	40	42	43	40	41	40	40	
	1949	39	40	39	39	39	40	40	40	38	46	38	39	
	1950	40	41	42	42	44	46	54	48	46	42	46	45	
	1951	50	49	46	49	48	47	47	48	45	46	48	48	
	1952	47	47	47	50	52	55	51	53	54	54	53	53	
	1953	52	55	55	52	54	54	57	57	57	58	56	54	
	1954	53	54	54	54	56	54	57	60	59	63	67	69	
	1955	73	69	67	70	72	69	68	72	70	78	71	72	
	1956	75	83	85	87	85	85	92	88	96	86	97	93	
	1957	92	93	93	94	95	97	96	95	95	97	97	102	
	1958	99	93	101	95	96	99	96	99	97	102	97	101	
	1959	102	106	104	100	105	105	106	108	110	108	112	110	
	1960	108	110	108	115	115	116	119	117	114	119	119	119	
	1961	120	118	127	118	119	122	124	122	127	124	126	126	
180	1962	126	126	139	128	127	130							
	1963													
	1964													
UNADJUSTED	1947	35	40	41	38	31	30	26	29	30	35	45	69	
	1948	38	45	45	37	34	32	29	32	33	39	44	72	
	1949	38	44	42	41	34	32	29	29	34	44	41	70	
	1950	39	45	46	43	38	36	40	36	40	40	49	81	
	1951	49	54	52	47	41	37	35	36	39	42	57	83	
	1952	46	50	48	51	48	44	37	42	45	49	62	93	
	1953	51	56	58	51	52	44	42	46	45	53	66	93	
	1954	50	54	55	56	54	45	43	48	47	63	78	117	
	1955	65	67	70	70	68	60	55	60	61	79	77	120	
	1956	67	80	90	84	78	74	74	74	83	88	105	158	
	1957	81	89	96	92	88	86	78	82	81	98	106	175	
	1958	87	88	94	92	87	90	79	85	82	103	106	176	
	1959	89	97	106	97	95	96	89	93	90	110	123	195	
	1960	95	101	102	117	103	107	101	101	94	122	131	211	
	1961	105	107	120	120	106	112	107	105	104	127	138	223	
120	1962	110	115	130	131	113	120							
	1963													
	1964													
ADJUSTMENT FACTORS	1947													
	1948													
	1949													
	1950													
	1951													
	1952													
	1953													
	1954													
	1955													
	1956													
	1957													
	1958													
	1959													
	1960													
	1961													
	1962													
	1963													
	1964													

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WORKSHEET FOR SIXTH DISTRICT STATISTICS

Name of Series Department Store Sales Indexes Area Tampa-St. Petersburg

Base Period or Unit 1957-59=100 Seas. Adj. Method Census II Last Review Date June, 1962

Adjusted to 1958 Benchmark of Sales

Location of Working Papers _____ Current Data Available _____

		JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Year
ADJUSTED	1947	40	35	38	39	40	39	39	42	43	40	45	42	
	1948	40	40	43	43	42	44	41	41	41	42	42	43	
	1949	44	46	43	43	42	41	42	42	44	55	39	44	
	1950	45	48	47	47	48	49	67	52	52	45	50	53	
	1951	56	54	53	53	51	50	51	51	53	53	57	55	
	1952	57	58	58	59	59	62	57	60	60	61	61	63	
	1953	61	62	64	64	64	63	62	61	63	62	64	64	
	1954	64	64	62	66	63	65	65	66	64	67	66	66	
	1955	68	67	70	71	70	69	70	71	71	77	74	74	
	1956	76	79	77	77	77	77	78	76	80	79	81	82	
	1957	84	87	83	80	84	86	85	84	88	83	89	96	
	1958	93	86	90	91	94	95	99	101	100	102	101	103	
	1959	104	110	114	116	119	117	116	118	119	120	124	120	
	1960	120	117	117	133	125	125	125	127	125	124	123	122	
	1961	120	126	125	120	119	120	125	124	129	134	136	139	
	1962	140	155	156	144	143	145							
	1963													
	1964													
UNADJUSTED	1947	32	33	38	41	36	33	31	34	39	41	52	71	
	1948	32	38	45	43	38	38	33	33	37	43	50	72	
	1949	36	44	44	44	38	36	34	34	40	56	46	73	
	1950	39	46	48	49	44	43	54	42	47	45	57	88	
	1951	49	52	57	52	45	44	41	41	47	54	65	94	
	1952	50	56	60	61	52	54	46	48	53	61	70	107	
	1953	54	60	68	64	56	55	50	50	54	62	74	108	
	1954	55	59	66	66	56	56	56	55	55	66	78	112	
	1955	60	62	74	70	62	60	59	57	61	77	88	128	
	1956	66	72	80	75	69	68	66	62	69	78	96	141	
	1957	73	78	81	81	77	76	72	70	76	81	106	166	
	1958	80	76	91	87	87	85	85	87	86	100	120	179	
	1959	89	91	115	108	110	105	101	105	103	115	147	208	
	1960	100	98	111	132	116	113	109	113	108	120	146	213	
	1961	99	106	123	114	110	108	110	110	113	131	162	244	
	1962	115	130	141	148	133	131							
	1963													
	1964													
ADJUSTMENT FACTORS	1947													
	1948													
	1949													
	1950													
	1951													
	1952													
	1953													
	1954													
	1955													
	1956													
	1957													
	1958													
	1959													
	1960													
	1961													
	1962													
	1963													
	1964													

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WORKSHEET FOR SIXTH DISTRICT STATISTICS

Name of Series: Department Store Indexes Area: Atlanta

Base Period or Unit: 1957-59 100 Seas. Adj. Method: Census II Last Review Date: June 1962

Adjusted to 1958 Benchmark of Sales

Location of Working Papers: _____ Current Data Available: _____

		JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Year
ADJUSTED	1947	58	56	55	55	57	57	58	56	56	57	63	60	
	1948	60	60	59	62	62	61	60	62	62	68	60	61	
	1949	59	57	58	58	58	59	55	58	56	58	58	63	
	1950	61	63	61	61	61	62	75	68	66	64	64	69	
	1951	78	73	71	68	61	66	67	64	68	71	73	70	
	1952	72	72	72	69	81	78	70	74	73	76	74	75	
	1953	75	75	74	72	88	74	76	73	75	75	76	75	
	1954	73	75	74	76	77	80	80	79	79	84	84	86	
	1955	87	89	87	92	88	87	89	84	86	92	88	91	
	1956	91	91	90	91	91	91	90	89	94	92	94	90	
	1957	93	96	95	91	100	95	94	95	95	93	93	96	
	1958	94	92	98	96	96	102	100	105	99	99	99	101	
	1959	104	103	103	104	103	105	107	110	106	109	111	109	
	1960	110	108	106	108	107	107	106	104	105	106	105	102	
	1961	100	103	106	104	106	107	111	105	108	106	108	114	
121. 117.	1962	109	114	122	109	121	117							
	1963													
	1964													
UNADJUSTED	1947	41	48	56	52	54	46	45	56	64	61	74	94	
	1948	42	50	61	56	59	50	47	63	70	72	70	95	
	1949	42	49	51	60	56	48	43	59	64	59	69	100	
	1950	45	52	57	61	58	51	59	70	74	64	75	111	
	1951	58	60	73	58	58	56	53	65	73	71	87	116	
	1952	54	57	65	67	75	66	55	75	77	81	87	128	
	1953	56	58	71	66	81	63	60	73	79	80	89	131	
	1954	55	57	65	80	72	67	65	75	83	89	99	150	
	1955	66	66	79	88	83	71	76	82	96	91	108	158	
	1956	68	67	86	81	86	75	77	90	104	91	115	157	
	1957	70	71	83	89	94	78	80	96	104	92	113	167	
	1958	70	68	88	90	90	84	86	106	109	96	120	177	
	1959	78	75	96	95	96	88	92	110	117	106	134	192	
	1960	82	79	82	114	99	90	92	104	116	105	126	180	
	1961	74	75	96	97	98	90	97	104	118	104	131	202	
	1962	80	82	101	111	113	99							
	1963													
	1964													
ADJUSTMENT FACTORS	1947													
	1948													
	1949													
	1950													
	1951													
	1952													
	1953													
	1954													
	1955													
	1956													
	1957													
	1958													
	1959													
	1960													
	1961													
	1962													
	1963													
	1964													

ST-GEN-19

WORKSHEET FOR SIXTH DISTRICT STATISTICS

Name of Series Department Store Indexes Area Macon

Base Period or Unit 1957-59=100 Seas. Adj. Method Census II Last Review Date June 1962

Adjusted to 1958 Benchmark of Sales

Location of Working Papers _____ Current Data Available _____

		JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Year
ADJUSTED	1947	59	56	59	61	63	58	56	60	61	58	59	61	
	1948	63	59	58	66	64	63	68	64	61	62	61	68	
	1949	65	66	66	67	69	69	68	67	67	68	69	68	
	1950	66	73	72	75	84	81	93	83	80	72	76	80	
	1951	87	86	92	83	73	87	81	82	83	83	82	82	
	1952	80	84	86	84	90	98	81	90	86	83	85	85	
	1953	88	86	82	91	97	94	88	90	87	84	84	82	
	1954	80	80	86	86	82	89	86	81	79	90	88	88	
	1955	90	90	90	97	90	88	92	87	92	99	92	96	
	1956	98	98	95	95	100	98	98	96	102	94	100	97	
	1957	97	100	98	95	94	94	93	98	92	90	93	96	
	1958	91	93	97	100	101	102	104	108	97	103	102	101	
	1959	106	108	102	102	105	107	104	105	105	105	106	104	
	1960	108	101	94	111	100	99	107	97	108	106	96	103	
	1961	98	100	105	98	102	99	98	101	94	93	103	100	
	1962	99	105	108	99	103	108							
	1963													
	1964													
UNADJUSTED	1947	40	46	58	57	59	49	40	51	68	63	74	108	
	1948	44	46	61	55	60	54	49	54	68	66	74	126	
	1949	47	52	55	69	65	58	53	56	75	70	83	128	
	1950	47	57	64	71	82	68	73	70	89	75	92	149	
	1951	61	65	99	63	71	75	64	71	92	85	99	154	
	1952	55	64	76	80	87	88	64	83	94	89	100	154	
	1953	59	64	80	77	94	85	74	83	96	90	98	148	
	1954	54	59	70	87	80	80	75	75	86	97	100	158	
	1955	60	64	82	92	88	82	82	82	94	100	104	176	
	1956	65	70	92	84	98	94	87	92	103	94	112	178	
	1957	64	72	80	97	92	89	83	95	92	89	106	176	
	1958	60	65	86	93	100	99	93	106	96	102	117	189	
	1959	70	74	93	93	104	101	95	103	103	105	120	196	
	1960	72	68	75	112	98	92	98	96	106	106	110	197	
	1961	65	67	95	89	101	92	91	99	92	94	117	192	
	1962	66	69	85	103	101	99							
	1963													
	1964													
ADJUSTMENT FACTORS	1947													
	1948													
	1949													
	1950													
	1951													
	1952													
	1953													
	1954													
	1955													
	1956													
	1957													
	1958													
	1959													
	1960													
	1961													
	1962													
	1963													
	1964													

ST-GEN-19

WORKSHEET FOR SIXTH DISTRICT STATISTICS

Name of Series Department Store Indexes Area Baton Rouge

Base Period or Unit 1957-59=100 Seas. Adj. Method Census II Last Review Date June 1962

Adjusted to 1958 Benchmark of Sales

Location of Working Papers _____ Current Data Available _____

		JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Year
ADJUSTED	1947	53	49	46	49	49	46	46	46	48	47	52	52	
	1948	50	52	52	54	52	50	52	56	54	58	56	56	
	1949	56	54	58	57	58	58	56	56	56	56	57	55	
	1950	56	57	51	56	58	59	71	61	55	52	55	60	
	1951	58	55	51	51	51	52	55	53	52	56	58	55	
	1952	53	53	53	53	59	62	61	64	66	62	63	63	
	1953	65	60	63	65	65	66	67	68	67	67	67	66	
	1954	64	65	65	65	66	68	68	66	68	71	69	70	
	1955	75	75	73	78	74	73	80	76	80	80	74	79	
	1956	80	82	86	81	86	86	86	89	88	88	94	90	
	1957	97	103	91	99	101	99	97	101	101	102	100	100	
	1958	96	96	99	93	97	106	104	101	100	98	104	101	
	1959	104	103	101	104	106	102	98	102	93	99	102	99	
	1960	100	96	96	102	97	100	100	97	104	103	98	100	
101	1961	99	104	104	100	99	101	102	106	106	105	107	108	
111	1962	112	121	111	107	111	111							
	1963													
	1964													
UNADJUSTED	1947	36	40	45	48	48	42	39	41	54	48	60	83	
	1948	35	42	55	50	54	43	45	50	60	60	61	91	
	1949	39	44	52	61	60	50	48	48	63	58	64	90	
	1950	39	46	48	57	60	51	61	53	61	53	62	99	
	1951	41	43	52	47	53	48	46	47	56	58	65	92	
	1952	37	41	47	56	61	60	51	57	69	64	70	104	
	1953	46	46	62	63	68	64	56	60	69	68	75	109	
	1954	45	50	55	69	69	65	61	61	70	72	77	116	
	1955	54	54	68	74	77	64	70	70	81	80	88	139	
	1956	57	59	82	74	90	76	75	83	88	89	114	158	
	1957	69	74	80	95	106	89	83	93	101	102	123	179	
	1958	69	68	91	86	100	96	87	93	100	99	129	181	
	1959	74	72	94	93	108	93	83	93	94	100	126	179	
	1960	71	67	85	98	97	91	84	88	106	105	120	183	
92	1961	70	72	96	93	98	93	86	96	109	108	130	196	
102	1962	79	85	98	105	108	102							
	1963													
	1964													
ADJUSTMENT FACTORS	1947													
	1948													
	1949													
	1950													
	1951													
	1952													
	1953													
	1954													
	1955													
	1956													
	1957													
	1958													
	1959													
	1960													
	1961													
	1962													
	1963													
	1964													

ST-GEN-19

WORKSHEET FOR SIXTH DISTRICT STATISTICS

Name of Series: Department Store Indexes Area: New Orleans

Base Period or Unit: 1957-59=100 Seas. Adj. Method: Census II Last Review Date: June 1962

Adjusted to 1958 Benchmark of Sales

Location of Working Papers: _____ Current Data Available: _____

		JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Year
ADJUSTED	1947	63	64	64	64	67	66	64	62	64	65	72	70	
	1948	70	67	73	75	73	72	74	77	74	74	72	72	
	1949	74	74	74	75	76	76	72	74	72	72	73	73	
	1950	72	75	76	72	75	75	92	76	77	72	72	74	
	1951	76	77	73	74	70	74	76	77	75	77	79	78	
	1952	78	77	78	72	82	86	84	84	84	85	82	84	
	1953	82	83	85	79	87	85	87	86	85	84	86	84	
	1954	83	89	78	83	80	87	83	85	89	90	92	90	
	1955	90	88	88	94	87	90	90	91	92	94	90	91	
	1956	94	93	96	94	97	93	97	96	97	95	104	101	
	1957	98	109	101	99	102	101	101	100	105	100	96	99	
	1958	95	97	94	97	97	98	94	98	97	98	99	99	
	1959	104	100	100	100	102	101	102	103	105	103	107	101	
	1960	101	101	97	106	102	103	104	101	100	102	96	101	
	1961	100	101	103	99	100	100	101	100	99	97	101	102	
	1962	97	108	103	97	106	100							
	1963													
	1964													
UNADJUSTED	1947	50	54	61	65	62	59	50	55	67	68	88	113	
	1948	55	55	72	74	68	62	58	68	79	76	86	118	
	1949	60	62	67	82	71	67	56	67	73	74	88	120	
	1950	51	62	70	76	70	65	74	70	77	73	88	123	
	1951	63	60	72	72	66	64	60	71	74	79	96	130	
	1952	64	60	73	75	77	76	67	79	80	87	101	139	
	1953	68	64	85	78	82	75	70	79	82	85	106	140	
	1954	67	72	73	87	77	76	68	83	82	91	111	146	
	1955	72	68	86	86	83	78	74	90	84	97	114	154	
	1956	76	72	95	84	92	82	80	96	88	98	132	170	
	1957	78	84	86	101	97	89	84	100	96	102	120	169	
	1958	75	74	88	89	93	88	79	98	88	101	122	170	
	1959	82	76	94	91	98	91	87	104	95	105	132	174	
	1960	80	77	82	106	97	93	90	102	90	105	115	175	
	1961	79	76	95	90	96	90	89	101	90	99	120	177	
	1962	76	82	83	100	101	90							
	1963													
	1964													
ADJUSTMENT FACTORS	1947													
	1948													
	1949													
	1950													
	1951													
	1952													
	1953													
	1954													
	1955													
	1956													
	1957													
	1958													
	1959													
	1960													
	1961													
	1962													
	1963													
	1964													

ST-GEN-19

WORKSHEET FOR SIXTH DISTRICT STATISTICS

Name of Series: Department Store Indexes Area: Jackson

Base Period or Unit: 1957-59=100 Seas. Adj. Method: Census II Last Review Date: June 1962

Adjusted to 1958 Benchmark of Sales

Location of Working Papers: _____ Current Data Available: _____

		JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Year
ADJUSTED	1947	90	88	86	86	88	87	86	85	84	86	96	93	
	1948	90	98	93	102	96	94	95	100	103	110	100	104	
	1949	108	101	101	98	99	99	98	100	99	101	99	108	
	1950	107	106	102	105	108	110	120	111	105	99	104	110	
	1951	115	104	104	102	100	108	105	98	105	101	108	107	
	1952	108	109	107	106	108	109	99	107	111	110	104	105	
	1953	103	101	112	101	107	103	100	106	103	102	103	101	
	1954	98	102	102	105	98	101	101	99	101	104	100	105	
	1955	100	104	107	106	102	104	103	98	98	106	100	104	
	1956	107	108	106	108	106	107	103	108	111	104	110	105	
	1957	103	104	99	100	104	99	104	102	102	95	95	98	
	1958	94	91	95	96	95	96	92	101	96	103	101	100	
	1959	106	105	105	101	107	99	101	104	98	104	105	100	
	1960	100	96	91	104	94	102	102	92	93	92	92	94	
89	1961	89	95	94	91	93	88	94	98	101	94	97	98	
94	1962	89	109	99	100	101	94							
	1963													
	1964													
UNADJUSTED	1947	67	74	82	86	82	75	65	77	100	96	113	143	
	1948	65	80	94	98	89	80	71	92	124	124	117	162	
	1949	78	84	92	102	98	80	74	88	119	112	117	171	
	1950	77	83	96	107	107	89	95	99	122	108	126	176	
	1951	81	81	105	93	101	94	83	90	116	111	130	172	
	1952	76	85	96	106	109	101	80	98	114	121	126	169	
	1953	73	78	103	97	108	96	82	98	106	111	121	168	
	1954	68	79	89	108	95	94	87	91	104	112	119	175	
	1955	74	79	95	104	97	90	88	91	102	112	123	177	
	1956	79	81	101	99	102	93	88	101	116	109	134	179	
	1957	77	77	87	96	101	86	90	98	106	99	115	168	
	1958	71	69	84	91	93	83	82	98	100	105	123	173	
	1959	78	74	94	94	104	88	90	102	102	106	126	172	
	1960	74	67	79	101	91	90	92	90	97	94	108	163	
86	1961	66	66	86	83	89	80	86	96	107	95	114	172	
86	1962	66	76	85	97	96	86							
	1963													
	1964													
ADJUSTMENT FACTORS	1947													
	1948													
	1949													
	1950													
	1951													
	1952													
	1953													
	1954													
	1955													
	1956													
	1957													
	1958													
	1959													
	1960													
	1961													
	1962													
	1963													
	1964													

ST-GEN-19

WORKSHEET FOR SIXTH DISTRICT STATISTICS

Name of Series Department Store Indexes Area Chattanooga

Base Period or Unit 1957-59=100 Seas. Adj. Method Census II Last Review Date June 1962

Adjusted to 1958 Benchmark of Sales

Location of Working Papers _____ Current Data Available _____

		JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Year
ADJUSTED	1947	63	61	63	63	65	58	53	56	61	60	65	64	
	1948	58	61	62	65	64	65	65	66	65	64	61	59	
	1949	57	55	53	60	60	59	60	60	58	61	64	64	
	1950	60	62	65	67	69	72	80	77	77	72	73	74	
	1951	75	75	72	72	72	73	67	66	74	77	80	75	
	1952	76	74	72	75	79	80	77	78	78	83	82	82	
	1953	82	84	87	78	84	80	83	85	83	80	83	84	
	1954	82	84	74	91	81	83	84	81	84	87	82	85	
	1955	84	84	83	88	85	84	87	81	84	95	85	88	
	1956	89	88	89	91	90	91	89	94	96	89	94	91	
	1957	88	98	97	93	95	98	94	97	95	93	92	95	
	1958	98	91	96	97	98	97	101	100	99	102	106	104	
	1959	109	110	103	104	107	108	106	104	105	107	106	104	
	1960	102	100	98	104	101	102	105	102	102	103	103	102	
	1961	97	102	103	103	102	102	100	105	103	104	101	106	
	1962	107	113	117	100	108	102							
	1963													
	1964													
UNADJUSTED	1947	47	50	61	60	65	53	43	51	64	62	77	104	
	1948	43	50	62	59	64	58	55	59	68	67	67	101	
	1949	43	45	48	61	60	52	51	54	62	59	70	112	
	1950	45	50	62	66	70	64	67	69	84	70	81	131	
	1951	56	59	73	64	72	65	54	59	81	73	92	133	
	1952	56	55	66	73	80	72	62	70	85	83	94	146	
	1953	60	63	83	73	86	72	67	77	84	81	95	154	
	1954	60	61	68	89	83	75	68	73	85	89	94	155	
	1955	60	60	74	87	83	72	74	75	87	95	98	164	
	1956	64	63	88	79	89	79	76	87	99	90	109	171	
	1957	64	70	82	93	94	85	81	91	98	94	106	178	
	1958	71	65	87	89	97	85	87	95	101	104	122	196	
	1959	80	77	96	91	106	94	91	99	105	110	122	196	
	1960	75	70	77	106	99	89	90	98	101	107	118	193	
	1961	69	70	95	92	100	90	86	101	103	109	115	202	
	1962	76	78	93	102	105	90							
	1963													
	1964													
ADJUSTMENT FACTORS	1947													
	1948													
	1949													
	1950													
	1951													
	1952													
	1953													
	1954													
	1955													
	1956													
	1957													
	1958													
	1959													
	1960													
	1961													
	1962													
	1963													
	1964													

ST-GEN-19

WORKSHEET FOR SIXTH DISTRICT STATISTICS

Name of Series Department Store Indexes Area Knoxville

Base Period or Unit 1957-59=100 Seas. Adj. Method Census II Last Review Date June 1962

Adjusted to 1958 Benchmark of Sales

Location of Working Papers _____ Current Data Available _____

		JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Year
ADJUSTED	1947	52	51	51	52	57	50	49	49	50	52	56	54	
	1948	48	58	56	68	65	69	72	66	68	70	60	61	
	1949	63	61	60	61	62	61	62	63	61	61	61	61	
	1950	59	62	64	64	63	65	69	67	66	64	62	68	
	1951	73	70	66	66	66	69	67	66	68	71	72	67	
	1952	64	63	65	68	70	72	64	71	64	70	69	73	
	1953	72	70	72	73	78	73	76	72	74	74	76	74	
	1954	72	78	74	82	75	79	78	80	79	87	84	84	
	1955	90	90	86	91	87	86	96	93	90	99	89	94	
	1956	92	95	95	96	95	99	93	94	100	95	104	96	
	1957	98	98	101	92	100	99	98	98	97	90	91	95	
	1958	94	87	98	95	98	95	92	100	97	99	100	102	
	1959	105	108	103	106	105	105	109	106	108	108	109	107	
	1960	110	104	101	112	110	107	105	106	106	112	105	104	
	1961	101	103	105	96	96	102	104	101	104	96	103	104	
	1962	100	109	117	91	111	97							
	1963													
	1964													
UNADJUSTED	1947	41	40	51	51	57	43	40	46	52	52	66	88	
	1948	36	47	54	68	66	60	57	60	71	70	69	104	
	1949	47	48	53	66	63	54	56	57	65	60	66	105	
	1950	42	48	57	68	64	57	62	61	70	63	65	121	
	1951	53	53	65	62	67	62	60	61	71	70	76	119	
	1952	47	48	57	70	73	65	53	65	66	73	73	131	
	1953	51	53	71	69	80	66	63	66	74	76	83	133	
	1954	51	60	65	82	77	71	65	74	79	90	94	155	
	1955	63	65	74	91	85	76	87	89	92	102	100	172	
	1956	65	67	91	86	93	87	84	90	103	98	115	178	
	1957	70	69	79	98	99	87	86	93	99	92	101	180	
	1958	67	61	85	91	97	83	82	95	98	100	112	194	
	1959	76	75	95	97	102	91	97	101	109	109	122	206	
	1960	81	71	77	119	104	91	96	98	109	112	118	202	
	1961	74	70	94	90	90	88	94	94	108	97	116	204	
	1962	73	74	86	99	103	84							
	1963													
	1964													
ADJUSTMENT FACTORS	1947													
	1948													
	1949													
	1950													
	1951													
	1952													
	1953													
	1954													
	1955													
	1956													
	1957													
	1958													
	1959													
	1960													
	1961													
	1962													
	1963													
	1964													

ST-GEN-19

WORKSHEET FOR SIXTH DISTRICT STATISTICS

Name of Series Department Stock Indexes Area Sixth District

Base Period or Unit 1957-59=100 Seas. Adj. Method Census II Last Review Date June, 1962

Adjusted to 1958 Benchmark.

Location of Working Papers _____ Current Data Available _____

		JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	Year
ADJUSTED	1947	46	46	46	45	45	44	44	45	45	46	48	50	
	1948	52	53	53	54	54	55	55	55	56	56	57	56	
	1949	54	52	52	51	51	50	50	50	52	54	55	55	
	1950	55	56	56	57	57	57	57	64	69	72	72	73	
	1951	74	75	77	79	77	75	75	75	70	69	70	71	
	1952	70	70	71	70	70	70	72	72	74	75	77	78	
	1953	77	78	78	79	78	80	80	78	79	81	80	77	
	1954	76	77	77	76	76	75	76	77	78	78	79	80	
	1955	80	81	82	83	85	86	87	87	89	88	90	91	
	1956	93	97	96	98	98	98	99	101	99	101	101	100	
	1957	104	101	103	103	102	102	103	102	101	102	102	102	
	1958	100	99	98	96	98	97	96	95	96	96	98	97	
	1959	95	96	96	98	98	100	103	104	104	104	103	105	
	1960	106	107	108	106	107	108	107	106	106	106	106	106	
	1961	106	105	106	108	108	107	107	109	110	110	110	109	
	1962	112	111	114	114	114	115							
	1963													
	1964													
UNADJUSTED	1947	42	46	48	47	45	42	42	44	47	51	54	44	
	1948	47	53	56	57	54	53	52	54	58	62	64	48	
	1949	49	52	55	53	51	48	46	48	54	59	62	48	
	1950	50	56	59	60	58	54	53	63	71	79	80	65	
	1951	69	75	79	83	78	71	69	75	72	75	77	62	
	1952	66	70	73	73	70	67	68	71	76	82	85	68	
	1953	72	77	80	82	78	76	75	76	82	88	90	68	
	1954	70	76	81	79	76	71	70	75	81	85	89	70	
	1955	74	81	86	86	84	80	79	85	93	97	103	79	
	1956	86	97	101	102	96	91	90	98	104	112	116	88	
	1957	96	100	107	107	100	95	95	99	106	114	118	91	
	1958	92	98	100	99	96	89	88	92	101	108	114	87	
	1959	87	94	98	101	97	92	95	102	110	117	121	95	
	1960	97	105	111	108	105	100	99	105	113	118	125	95	
	1961	96	103	108	111	106	100	99	108	116	123	129	98	
	1962	101	108	116	117	113	107							
	1963													
	1964													
ADJUSTMENT FACTORS	1947													
	1948													
	1949													
	1950													
	1951													
	1952													
	1953													
	1954													
	1955													
	1956													
	1957													
	1958													
	1959													
	1960													
	1961													
	1962													
	1963													
	1964													

ST-RT-23
For Immediate Release
August 31, 1962

G.7.2
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES 1)

JULY 1962

These statistics do not measure changes in sales at all retail stores. They measure sales only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total sales at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the sales of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

AREA 2)	INDEX NUMBERS (Daily Average Sales 1957-1959=100)					
	Seasonally Adjusted			Unadjusted		
	July 1962	June 1962	July 1961	July 1962	June 1962	July 1961
Atlanta 3)	122	117	111	107	99	97
Baton Rouge	125	111	102	105	102	86
Birmingham	100	97	105	90	84	94
Chattanooga	100	102	100	86	90	86
Jackson	98	94	89	91	86	82
Jacksonville	139	139	131	122	116	114
Knoxville	99	97	104	91	84	94
Macon	100	108	99	93	99	91
Miami	132	130	124	115	120	107
New Orleans	106	99	102	94	91	89
St. Petersburg – Tampa	149	145	124	131	131	109
SIXTH DISTRICT	118	115r	110	106	104r	98

1) Reporting department stores account for more than 80 percent of total department store sales in the Sixth District.
Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes on reverse side are based on total sales in the month. There were 25 business days in July 1962, 26 in June 1962, and 25 in July 1961.
2) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.
3) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

JULY 1962

AREA 1)	Percentage Change from Corresponding Period (Based on Retail Dollar Amounts)		
	Month Ago	Year Ago	Year-to-Date Jan. 1 - July 31
ALABAMA	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1
Birmingham	+ 3	- 4	- 1
Mobile	- 2	+ 8	+ 6
Montgomery	+ 5	+ 5	+ 5
Other Cities	+ 1	+ 2	- 2
FLORIDA	- 5	+ 13	+ 12
Daytona Beach	- 1	+ 3	+ 1
Jacksonville	+ 1	+ 7	+ 4
Miami	- 8	+ 7	+ 8
Miami - Downtown	- 8	- 0	+ 4
Orlando	- 7	+ 59	+ 48
St. Petersburg - Tampa	- 4	+ 21	+ 21
Other Cities	- 5	+ 9	+ 8
GEORGIA	- 0	+ 8	+ 8
Atlanta 2)	+ 4	+ 10	+ 11
Augusta	- 19	+ 3	+ 4
Macon	- 10	+ 2	+ 3
Rome - City 2)	- 12	+ 7	+ 6
Savannah	- 4	+ 3	+ 2
Central Atlanta 2)	+ 5	+ 9	+ 9
LOUISIANA (Southern half)	- 0	+ 8	+ 3
Baton Rouge	- 1	+ 23	+ 13
New Orleans	- 0	+ 5	+ 1
Other Cities	- 0	+ 10	+ 7
MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	+ 0	+ 7	+ 6
Jackson	+ 2	+ 10	+ 8
Other Cities 2)	- 2	+ 4	+ 4
TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	- 1	- 1	+ 2
Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.) - Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	- 13	+ 3	+ 4
Bristol - City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	- 15	+ 1	+ 3
Chattanooga	- 8	+ 0	+ 5
Knoxville	+ 4	- 4	+ 2
Other Cities	+ 2	+ 3	+ 0
SIXTH DISTRICT	- 2	+ 8	+ 7

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas except where designated "city."

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

G.7.4.1
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-24
For Immediate Release
August 31, 1962

DEPARTMENT STORE MERCHANDISING DATA 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

JULY 1962

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts)

ITEM	PERCENTAGE CHANGE July 1962 from June 1962	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO.	
		July 1962	June 1962
Sales 2)	- 3	+ 5	+ 6
Stocks 2)	+ 1	+ 10	+ 7
Outstanding Orders	+ 4	- 0	+ 10
Receipts 3)	+ 18	+ 18	+ 10
New orders 3)	- 18	+ 3	- 4

ITEM	MERCHANDISE RATIOS 4)					
	1962		1961		1957-61 AVERAGE	
	July	June	July	June	July	June
Stocks to Sales	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2
Outstanding Orders to Sales	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.4
Stocks plus Outstanding Orders to Sales	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.6
Receipts to Sales 3)	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information.

2) Figures are based on the actual dollar amounts reported by a group of department stores located in various cities throughout the District which made available data on outstanding orders as well as sales and stocks. Sales and stocks data for this sample are presented here solely to permit comparisons with changes in orders and receipts. (In 1961 sales by these stores accounted for about 45 percent of department store sales.) For monthly movements of total department store sales and stocks refer to the regular monthly sales report G.7.2 and the stocks report G.7.4.2.

3) Receipts of goods are derived from the reported figures on sales and stocks. New orders are derived from receipts and reported figures on outstanding orders.

4) The first three ratios are of stocks and/or orders at the end of the month to receipts for the month.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE STOCKS

(Based on retail dollar amounts)

JULY 1962

These statistics do not measure changes in stocks at all retail stores. They measure stocks only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total stocks at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the stocks of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO July 31, 1962
ALABAMA	+ 6
Birmingham	+ 6
Other Cities	+ 7
FLORIDA	+ 22
Jacksonville	+ 7
Miami	n.a.
St. Petersburg - Tampa	+ 31
Other Cities	+ 22
GEORGIA	+ 0
Atlanta 2)	+ 1
Columbus	n.a.
Macon	+ 8
Other Cities	- 12

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO July 31, 1962
LOUISIANA (Southern half)	+ 19
Baton Rouge	+ 14
New Orleans	+ 21
Other Cities	n.a.
MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	+ 13
Jackson	+ 19
Other Cities 2)	+ 4
TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	+ 8
Bristol -City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	n.a.
Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.)- Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	+ 6
Knoxville	n.a.
Other Cities	+ 9
SIXTH DISTRICT	+ 13

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

n.a. Not available.

AREA	INDEX NUMBERS (Average End of Month Stocks 1947 - 1949 = 100)					
	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			UNADJUSTED		
	July 1962	June 1962	July 1961	July 1962	June 1962	July 1961
Sixth District	120	115	106	110	107	98

G.17
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-25
For Immediate Release
August 31, 1962

DEPARTMENT STORE CREDIT 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

JULY 1962

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts reported)

ITEM	Percentage Change from: June 1962 to July 1962	Percentage Change from: July 1961 to July 1962
SALES DURING MONTH:		
Total	- 3	+ 5
Cash	- 6	+ 5
Charge	- 6	- 2
Instalment	+ 6	+ 16
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE END OF MONTH		
Charge	- 5	+ 4
Instalment	- 0	+ 8
COLLECTIONS DURING MONTH:		
Charge	- 10	+ 2
Instalment	- 3	+ 18

ITEM	July 1962	June 1962	July 1961
COLLECTION RATIO 2):			
CHARGE ACCOUNTS - Alabama Cities	32.9	33.5	34.2
Florida Cities	35.2	35.7	37.8
Georgia Cities	42.1	43.4	42.5r
Mississippi Cities	41.4	40.5	39.1
Tennessee Cities	32.6	33.9	35.1
SIXTH DISTRICT	37.2	38.3	38.4
INSTALMENT ACCOUNTS - SIXTH DISTRICT	15.2	15.4	14.3
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SALES:			
Cash	42	43	42
Charge	33	34	35
Instalment	25	23	23

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information. The Sixth Federal Reserve District includes all of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, the southern halves of Louisiana and Mississippi and the eastern two thirds of Tennessee.

2) Collections during month as a percentage of accounts receivable at beginning of month.

r Revised.

Revision of Monthly Department Store Indexes

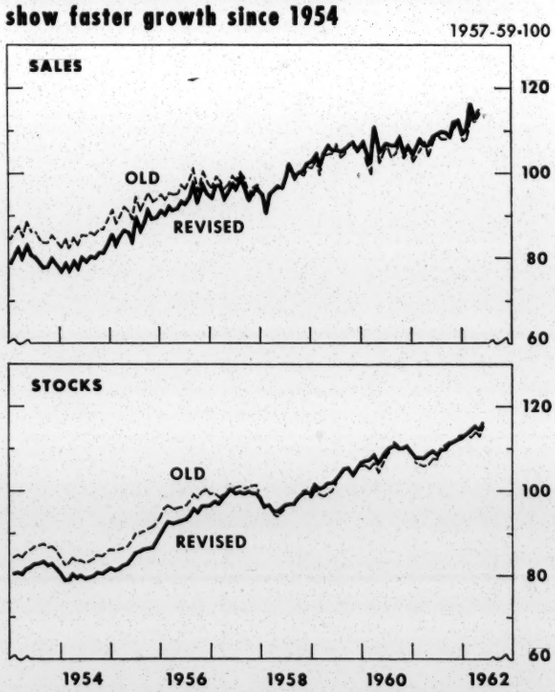
The Federal Reserve System's monthly indexes of department store sales and stocks have been revised from 1947 to date. The principal features of the revision are:

- Indexes have been adjusted to 1958 Census of Business benchmarks. This adjustment has raised index levels for most Federal Reserve districts and for the United States.
- Indexes have been shifted to a 1957-59 base. New weights for this period reflect the increased importance of trade in the San Francisco, Atlanta, and Dallas Districts.
- Seasonal factors have been reviewed for the period from 1955 to date, but only small changes were made in the seasonally adjusted indexes as a result.

The indexes for Federal Reserve districts and local areas were revised by the research departments of the Reserve Banks. The revised national series were compiled by the Board of Governors from district data.

Seasonally adjusted and unadjusted indexes for the United States are shown for the period 1947 to date in the table on page 808. The differences between the old and revised series are shown in the chart. While the indexes have been raised by the benchmark adjustment, the revised series move below the old in earlier years because of the shift in base period.

REVISED INDEXES for department store trade show faster growth since 1954



NOTE.—Seasonally adjusted indexes. Sales, based on average daily volume for month; stocks, end-of-month totals. Latest figures shown, May.

Data for 1919-46 for the United States are available from the Board. Revised district data may be obtained from the Banks.

DEPARTMENT STORE CONCEPT

The Federal Reserve System continues to follow the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* definition of a department store:

NOTE.—The work on this revision of the national series was organized and conducted by Orville K. Thompson and David R. Hull, Jr., of the Division of Research and Statistics of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The System Research Committee on Current Reporting Series was responsible for statistical procedures and general planning of the revision for the System as a whole.

Because the principal techniques used in construction of the indexes have changed little in recent years, these techniques are not described here. For this information see the BULLETIN for December 1957, pp. 1323-52.

REPRINTED FROM
FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN
FOR JULY 1962

"Retail stores carrying a general line of apparel, such as suits, coats, dresses, furnishings; home furnishings, such as furniture, floor coverings, curtains, draperies, linens, major household appliances; and housewares, such as table and kitchen appliances, dishes, and utensils. These and other merchandise lines are normally arranged in separate sections or departments with the accounting on a departmentalized basis. The departments and functions are integrated under a single management. Establishments included in this industry normally employ 25 or more persons."[1]

Although the definition was not changed between the 1949 and 1957 editions of the manual, additional quantitative criteria were developed for the 1958 Census to permit more precise interpretation of the definition and therefore more accurate classification of stores in such borderline areas as apparel and general merchandise. The basic premise underlying the criteria was that even though sales of one line—apparel, for example—constituted a very large portion of a store's total sales, the store would qualify as a department store provided sales of dry goods and home furnishings—the two other major categories of department store merchandise—were large enough.[2]

Census data. In the 1954 Census of Business there were 2,761 establishments with aggregate sales of $10.6 billion classified as department stores. The 1958 Census reported a total of 3,157 such stores with sales of $13.4 billion—an increase of 396 stores and $2.8 billion in sales volume.

As in previous revisions, the Bureau of the Census cooperated with the System by providing tabulations of department store sales for the Federal Reserve districts and the various subdistricts and cities for which Federal Reserve indexes are compiled but for which Census data are not published. The only adjustment that the Reserve Banks made in these data was to remove sales and excise taxes, so the benchmark would conform to the System's concept of department store sales.

A further adjustment—the elimination of differences arising from use of the new quantitative criteria in 1958—was not found feasible. Such a refinement would have involved correction of Census totals to take into account stores whose characteristics were virtually unchanged between 1954 and 1958 but which qualified as department stores only in the latter year. Although comparatively few stores were involved, some had a large enough sales volume so that the benchmark corrections in the areas where they are located were materially greater than they might otherwise have been.

Information on the retail value of department store stocks at the end of 1958 was not available from the Census Bureau. Accordingly, it was necessary for the Banks to develop estimates of stocks as they had in prior Census years.

Reporting samples. The System's reporting samples consist of establishments classified as department stores in the 1958 Census of Business. These stores make their sales and stocks figures available to the System voluntarily. The samples have grown over the years and represent practically all of the important department store trading areas in the country. Reporters include retail units of the large national department store chains, local and regional chains, and independent department stores. More recently,

[1] *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1957 edition, Bureau of the Budget, p. 156.

[2] For the detailed criteria, see p. 4 of *Census of Business*, Volume II, Part I, Retail Trade—Area Statistics, 1958.

reports have been obtained from some stores in the discount department store group.

In January 1962 the System received monthly sales reports from 1,862 department stores, whose aggregate sales accounted for 82 per cent of the estimated total for all department stores in the country. End-of-month figures for stocks were reported by 1,539 stores, accounting for 73 per cent of estimated total department store stocks.

The accompanying table indicates by district the number of department stores reporting sales and stocks in January 1962,

DEPARTMENT STORE REPORTING SAMPLES, JANUARY 1962

Federal Reserve district	Sales index		Stock index	
	Number of stores	Percentage of dollar universe	Number of stores	Percentage of dollar universe
Boston	131	74	87	63
New York	165	80	165	80
Philadelphia	88	85	82	84
Cleveland	124	78	100	75
Richmond	139	80	116	76
Atlanta	135	81	88	56
Chicago	417	90	302	65
St. Louis	73	84	63	82
Minneapolis	109	88	90	82
Kansas City	121	77	112	73
Dallas	110	81	110	81
San Francisco	250	81	224	76
United States	1,862	82	1,539	73

and the percentage of the estimated dollar universe covered by the samples. Because a monthly recapitulation of sales is more readily available from most stores than a stocks figure, the sample coverage in most districts and the United States is somewhat greater for sales.

BENCHMARK ADJUSTMENT

With the monthly sales and stocks indexes based on samples, it is necessary periodically to check the levels of the series by comparing the change in the sample series with the change indicated by Census of Business benchmarks. Adjustments of this type were previously made for the periods 1929 to 1939, 1939 to 1948, and 1948 to 1954. In the present revision the indexes were adjusted to 1958 Census of Business data.

National indexes of sales and stocks are obtained by combining the indexes for the 12 Federal Reserve districts. Similarly, several of the district indexes are built up from area and city series. In these situations benchmark adjustments were applied directly to the component indexes. In a few instances the level of the index was not significantly different from the 1958 benchmark, and adjustment was unnecessary.

Sales indexes. For each district and those subdistricts for which indexes are compiled, the percentage change from 1954 to 1958 for the unrevised sales index was compared with the change shown by Census data to determine the amount of adjustment necessary. In most instances the increases shown by System indexes were less than those based on Census data. It was assumed that these differences resulted from downward bias in the System's measures and that this bias had accumulated in equal monthly increments between benchmarks. Thus, the usual straight-line adjustment technique was employed.[3] The difference between the revised and unrevised index that was due to the modification of the department store definition was treated as part of the net error in the System's indexes.

Stocks indexes. The adjustment of stocks indexes was accomplished indirectly by a method designed to tie the indexes to the sales data after their adjustment to benchmark. Estimates of stocks for each month in

[3] For detailed formula, see BULLETIN for December 1957, p. 1327.

1958 were obtained by multiplying total sales for each month (derived from the revised sales indexes) by stocks-sales ratios for the corresponding month. The ratios were obtained from data submitted by stores in the Federal Reserve sample that report both sales and stocks. The monthly estimates of stocks were then averaged to obtain a benchmark figure for 1958. This method of deriving stocks benchmarks assumes that the relationship of stocks to sales at stores reporting both items to the System is typical of the department store universe.

The benchmark adjustment of the stocks indexes was then made in the same manner as that described above for the sales index. The stocks index, too, was revised upward between 1954 and 1958.

NEW BASE PERIOD

The comparison base for the sales and stocks indexes has been changed from 1947-49 to 1957-59, and indexes have been recalculated on the new base. This was done in accordance with a recommendation by the Office of Statistical Standards of the Bureau of the Budget to all Federal statistical agencies.

The change to the new base will make the indexes reflect more clearly recent developments in department store trade. It also will make it easier to compare these indexes with other economic series that have been converted to the new base, or will be in the near future.

Revised weights. The indexes for the United States are averages of district indexes with each district weighted according to the relation of department store sales or stocks in that district to the total for the country as a whole in the base period. The same weighting technique is followed where district indexes are obtained by combining subdistrict series. Because Census sales data were not available for base period years other than 1958, estimates for 1957 and 1959 were calculated from the revised indexes and combined with data for 1958 to get the 3-year total needed.

The estimates of total base period sales in the Federal Reserve districts were then used to compute the percentage each district represented in the national total. These weights, shown in the accompanying table, were used to compute the revised sales index and will be used to carry the index forward.

WEIGHTS FOR NATIONAL INDEXES

Federal Reserve district	Sales, 1957–59		Stocks (end-of-month average), 1957–59	
	Millions of dollars	Percentage of total	Millions of dollars	Percentage of total
Boston	2,105	5.2	159	5.2
New York	5,439	13.7	424	13.8
Philadelphia	2,260	5.6	172	5.6
Cleveland	3,995	10.0	299	9.8
Richmond	3,129	7.9	236	7.7
Atlanta	3,006	7.5	230	7.5
Chicago	6,942	17.4	556	18.2
St. Louis	1,660	4.2	119	3.9
Minneapolis	1,126	2.8	97	3.0
Kansas City	1,939	4.8	146	4.7
Dallas	2,249	5.7	175	5.8
San Francisco	6,059	15.2	452	14.8
United States	39,909	100.0	3,065	100.0

Essentially the same procedure was used to derive new weights for the stocks indexes. The estimates of end-of-month stocks for the three base period years were averaged for each district, the averages were added to obtain a total for the United States, and percentages of the total were then computed for each district. These percentages, shown in the table, were used as weights for the stocks index.

It may be noted that the relative importance of the various districts has changed somewhat from the 1947-49 period to the 1957-59 period. Sales at department stores in western and southern districts have grown

somewhat faster than sales elsewhere. For example, the San Francisco District now has a weight of 15.2 per cent in the national sales index compared with its former weight of 13.9. Similarly, the Atlanta weight has risen to 7.5 from 5.9, and Dallas to 5.7 from 4.6. Weights for other districts have changed little or declined. As would be expected, weights used in the stocks index have changed in much the same manner.

SEASONAL FACTOR REVIEW

The third major feature of the revision was a review of seasonal factors by the Federal Reserve Banks. This included a re-examination of the special adjustments made in the sales index for the months of March and April to take account of the changing date of Easter.

The monthly sales indexes measure daily average sales, rather than total sales in a given month or year. Through the use of daily average sales, obtained by dividing total sales for the period by the corresponding number of trading days, fluctuations in the volume of sales resulting from differences in number of trading days are largely eliminated. The daily average unadjusted indexes are then adjusted for seasonal variation.

Computer programs for seasonal adjustment were employed during the current review by a number of the Banks. In the main, these programs are adaptations of the method that has been generally used in the System and described in the BULLETIN for June 1941, pages 518-28.

In most cases the review of seasonal factors covered the period from 1955 to date. Because the factors had been examined in 1960, only minor changes resulted from the current review. For example, the pattern of U. S. sales as shown by the old and by the revised series for the first half of 1962 is quite similar. The only change in direction of movement occurs in the March-April period. Instead of a slight rise, the new series shows a decline in April. Moreover, the peak month is now shown to be March and not May.

Monthly Department Store Indexes for the United States

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
	Sales, 1957–59=100												
	Not seasonally adjusted												
1947	48	51	61	62	65	62	51	54	69	69	87	113	66
1948	52	55	66	67	70	68	57	60	74	76	83	115	70
1949	53	53	59	69	67	63	51	56	70	69	80	113	67
1950	51	53	61	68	68	67	68	67	79	74	85	127	72
1951	66	63	68	68	72	69	58	65	78	78	94	129	76
1952	58	59	65	73	76	74	59	69	79	84	95	138	78
1953	60	63	73	74	82	77	64	70	80	82	97	137	80
1954	59	61	64	79	76	76	64	71	81	85	99	145	80
1955	66	63	72	84	84	80	72	77	90	95	109	157	88
1956	70	68	83	84	90	89	76	85	99	96	119	169	94
1957	72	73	81	92	94	93	79	90	99	96	116	173	96
1958	72	68	84	89	94	91	82	94	100	102	121	184	99
1959	78	78	91	95	103	99	88	97	106	110	129	190	105
1960	81	78	85	109	101	100	90	97	106	112	125	192	106
1961	79	80	97	98	102	103	92	100	109	112	134	204	109
1962	83	82	95	112	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Seasonally adjusted												
1947	63	64	64	65	66	65	65	65	67	67	71	69	.....
1948	68	69	69	71	70	71	71	71	71	73	69	69	.....
1949	69	67	68	68	68	67	64	65	67	66	67	67	.....
1950	66	67	69	70	70	71	84	77	75	71	70	75	.....
1951	86	79	74	74	73	73	73	74	75	76	77	76	.....
1952	76	75	76	74	77	78	75	78	77	81	78	80	.....
1953	79	80	82	80	83	81	80	79	78	78	80	79	.....
1954	77	79	78	79	78	80	79	80	80	81	81	83	.....
1955	86	83	85	87	86	84	90	87	89	91	89	90	.....
1956	91	90	92	92	92	94	93	94	98	93	98	95	.....
1957	94	97	97	94	96	98	97	99	98	94	96	97	.....
1958	95	91	95	96	97	97	99	102	99	100	101	102	.....
1959	103	105	102	105	106	105	106	105	106	107	107	106	.....
1960	107	105	103	111	105	106	107	106	107	109	105	106	.....
1961	105	106	108	107	107	109	110	110	110	109	112	113	.....
1962	109	110	117	113	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Stocks, 1957–59=100												
	Not seasonally adjusted												
1947	54	58	61	60	58	54	53	57	59	66	68	56	59
1948	58	64	70	71	69	64	63	66	70	73	76	60	67
1949	58	61	66	65	64	59	57	59	63	69	71	57	62
1950	57	62	67	68	67	62	59	66	75	85	87	69	69
1951	72	79	88	91	87	81	79	82	84	86	85	70	82
1952	69	72	78	78	76	70	70	73	79	86	88	70	76
1953	72	77	83	86	84	78	77	81	86	92	93	72	82
1954	71	75	83	83	81	75	74	78	84	90	92	74	80
1955	73	78	85	86	85	81	80	85	91	97	100	82	85
1956	83	88	95	96	94	88	88	94	99	109	110	88	94
1957	88	92	100	103	100	95	94	97	105	113	114	89	99
1958	87	91	96	98	96	92	91	95	104	113	115	90	97
1959	91	95	101	105	102	98	99	104	111	117	121	97	103
1960	96	101	109	109	108	104	104	110	117	124	127	100	109
1961	96	101	108	111	109	103	104	109	118	125	129	103	110
1962	101	107	116	118	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Seasonally adjusted												
1947	60	60	59	58	58	57	56	57	57	59	61	63	.....
1948	64	66	67	68	67	67	68	68	68	66	67	66	.....
1949	64	63	63	62	63	62	62	61	61	62	63	63	.....
1950	64	64	64	65	66	66	65	69	73	76	77	78	.....
1951	80	82	85	86	86	85	86	84	81	77	75	78	.....
1952	76	76	75	74	75	74	75	75	76	77	78	78	.....
1953	80	81	80	82	82	83	83	83	83	83	82	81	.....
1954	79	79	80	80	80	79	79	80	81	81	81	82	.....
1955	81	82	82	83	84	86	86	86	87	87	88	90	.....
1956	92	93	92	93	93	93	94	96	95	97	97	97	.....
1957	98	97	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	98	.....
1958	96	97	96	95	96	97	97	97	99	99	100	100	.....
1959	102	101	101	102	102	103	104	105	105	104	105	107	.....
1960	107	107	109	107	108	109	110	111	110	110	111	109	.....
1961	108	108	108	109	109	108	110	110	111	112	112	113	.....
1962	114	114	116	115	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ST-RT-23
For Immediate Release
September 27, 1962

G.7.2
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES 1)

AUGUST 1962

These statistics do not measure changes in sales at all retail stores. They measure sales only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total sales at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the sales of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

AREA 2)	INDEX NUMBERS (Daily Average Sales 1957-1959=100)					
	Seasonally Adjusted			Unadjusted		
	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961
Atlanta 3)	115	122	106	114	107	105
Baton Rouge	120	125	106	108	105	96
Birmingham	104	100	103	100	90	98
Chattanooga	102	100	104	99	86	101
Jackson	99	98	94	96	91	92
Jacksonville	137	139	129	133	122	125
Knoxville	99	99	101	91	91	94
Macon	102	100	101	99	93	99
Miami	131	132	122	113	115	105
New Orleans	105	106	100	106	94	101
St. Petersburg – Tampa	140	149	123	124	131	109
SIXTH DISTRICT	118	118	109	109	106	101

1) Reporting department stores account for more than 80 percent of total department store sales in the Sixth District.
Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes on reverse side are based on total sales in the month. There were 27 business days in August 1962, 25 in July 1962, and 27 in August 1961.
2) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.
3) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

AUGUST 1962

AREA 1)	Percentage Change from Corresponding Period (Based on Retail Dollar Amounts)		
	Month Ago	Year Ago	Year-to-Date Jan. 1 - Aug. 31
ALABAMA	+ 13	+ 2	+ 1
Birmingham	+ 19	+ 1	- 1
Mobile	+ 13	+ 9	+ 6
Montgomery	+ 10	- 0	+ 4
Other Cities	- 1	- 3	- 2
FLORIDA	+ 7	+ 13	+ 12
Daytona Beach	+ 6	+ 8	+ 2
Jacksonville	+ 18	+ 6	+ 5
Miami	+ 6	+ 8	+ 8
Miami - Downtown	+ 7	+ 4	+ 4
Orlando	+ 6	+ 65	+ 51
St. Petersburg - Tampa	+ 2	+ 14	+ 20
Other Cities	+ 9	+ 11	+ 8
GEORGIA	+ 15	+ 7	+ 8
Atlanta 2)	+ 15	+ 9	+ 11
Augusta	+ 20	+ 6	+ 5
Macon	+ 16	+ 0	+ 3
Rome - City 2)	+ 16	+ 9	+ 7
Savannah	+ 5	+ 7	+ 3
Central Atlanta 2)	+ 12	+ 6	+ 9
LOUISIANA (Southern half)	+ 19	+ 6	+ 4
Baton Rouge	+ 10	+ 12	+ 13
New Orleans	+ 22	+ 5	+ 2
Other Cities	+ 14	+ 7	+ 7
MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	+ 11	+ 6	+ 6
Jackson	+ 15	+ 5	+ 8
Other Cities 2)	+ 7	+ 6	+ 5
TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	+ 14	- 1	+ 2
Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.) - Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	+ 23	+ 3	+ 3
Bristol - City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	+ 21	- 2	+ 2
Chattanooga	+ 24	- 2	+ 4
Knoxville	+ 8	- 3	+ 1
Other Cities	+ 12	+ 4	+ 1
SIXTH DISTRICT	+ 11	+ 7	+ 8

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas except where designated "city."

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

G.7.4.1
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-24
For Immediate Release
September 27, 1962

DEPARTMENT STORE MERCHANDISING DATA 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

AUGUST 1962

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts)

ITEM	PERCENTAGE CHANGE Aug. 1962 from July 1962	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO.	
		August 1962	July 1962
Sales 2)	+ 15	+ 5	+ 5
Stocks 2)	+ 6	+ 5	+ 10
Outstanding Orders	- 4	+ 11	- 0
Receipts 3)	+ 30	- 6	+ 18
New orders 3)	+ 18	+ 4	+ 3

ITEM	MERCHANDISE RATIOS 4)					
	1962		1961		1957-61 AVERAGE	
	Aug.	July	Aug.	July	Aug.	July
Stocks to Sales	3.1	3.4	3.1r	3.2	3.0	3.3
Outstanding Orders to Sales	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.5
Stocks plus Outstanding Orders to Sales	4.3	4.9	4.3r	4.8	4.2	4.8
Receipts to Sales 3)	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.0

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information.

2) Figures are based on the actual dollar amounts reported by a group of department stores located in various cities throughout the District which made available data on outstanding orders as well as sales and stocks. Sales and stocks data for this sample are presented here solely to permit comparisons with changes in orders and receipts. (In 1961 sales by these stores accounted for about 45 percent of department store sales.) For monthly movements of total department store sales and stocks refer to the regular monthly sales report G.7.2 and the stocks report G.7.4.2.

3) Receipts of goods are derived from the reported figures on sales and stocks. New orders are derived from receipts and reported figures on outstanding orders.

4) The first three ratios are of stocks and/or orders at the end of the month to receipts for the month.

r Revised.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE STOCKS

(Based on retail dollar amounts)

AUGUST 1962

These statistics do not measure changes in stocks at all retail stores. They measure stocks only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total stocks at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the stocks of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO Aug. 31, 1962	STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO Aug. 31, 1962
ALABAMA	+ 4	LOUISIANA (Southern half)	+ 6
Birmingham	+ 4	Baton Rouge	+ 6
Other Cities	+ 4	New Orleans	+ 5
		Other Cities	n.a.
FLORIDA	+ 19		
Jacksonville	+ 11	MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	+ 14
Miami	n.a.	Jackson	+ 19
St. Petersburg - Tampa	+ 27	Other Cities 2)	+ 7
Other Cities	+ 17		
		TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	+ 13
GEORGIA	- 2	Bristol-City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	n.a.
Atlanta 2)	- 1	Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.)- Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	+ 10
Columbus	n.a.	Knoxville	n.a.
Macon	- 6	Other Cities	+ 13
Other Cities	- 9		
		SIXTH DISTRICT	+ 9

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

n.a. Not available.

AREA	INDEX NUMBERS (Average End of Month Stocks 1947 - 1949 = 100)					
	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			UNADJUSTED		
	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961
Sixth District	116	120	108	116	110	107

G.17
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-25
For Immediate Release
September 27, 1962

DEPARTMENT STORE CREDIT 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

AUGUST 1962

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts reported)

ITEM	Percentage Change from: July 1962 to Aug. 1962	Percentage Change from: Aug. 1961 to Aug. 1962
SALES DURING MONTH:		
Total	+ 17	+ 4
Cash	+ 22	+ 6
Charge	+ 21	- 2
Instalment	+ 6	+ 8
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE END OF MONTH		
Charge	+ 4	+ 5
Instalment	+ 0	+ 8
COLLECTIONS DURING MONTH:		
Charge	- 6	- 1
Instalment	- 2	+ 13

ITEM	Aug. 1962	July 1962	Aug. 1961
COLLECTION RATIO 2):			
CHARGE ACCOUNTS - Alabama Cities	33.3	32.9	34.1
Florida Cities	34.9	35.2	36.5
Georgia Cities	42.9	42.1	44.6r
Mississippi Cities	40.9	41.4	40.4
Tennessee Cities	29.9	32.6	35.3
SIXTH DISTRICT	37.1	37.2	39.2r
INSTALMENT ACCOUNTS - SIXTH DISTRICT	14.9	15.2	14.8
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SALES:			
Cash	43	42	42
Charge	34	33	36
Instalment	23	25	22

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information. The Sixth Federal Reserve District includes all of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, the southern halves of Louisiana and Mississippi and the eastern two thirds of Tennessee.

2) Collections during month as a percentage of accounts receivable at beginning of month.

r Revised.

ST-RT-23
For Immediate Release
October 31, 1962

G.7.2
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES 1)

SEPTEMBER 1962

These statistics do not measure changes in sales at all retail stores. They measure sales only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total sales at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the sales of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

AREA 2)	INDEX NUMBERS (Daily Average Sales 1957-1959=100)					
	Seasonally Adjusted			Unadjusted		
	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	Sept. 1961	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	Sept. 1961
Atlanta 3)	118	115	107	130	114	118
Baton Rouge	107	120	106	111	108	109
Birmingham	106	104	107	113	100	113
Chattanooga	125	102	104	125	99	103
Jackson	96	99	97	102	96	103
Jacksonville	153	n.a.	135	139	n.a.	123
Knoxville	103	99	104	107	91	108
Macon	106	102	94	104	99	93
Miami	134	131	127	110	113	104
New Orleans	103	105	100	93	106	90
St. Petersburg – Tampa	150	140	128	130	124	112
SIXTH DISTRICT	121	118	111	114	109	105

1) Reporting department stores account for more than 80 percent of total department store sales in the Sixth District.
Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes on reverse side are based on total sales in the month. There were 24 business days in September 1962, 27 in August 1962, and 25 in September 1961.
2) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.
3) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores.
r Revised.
n.a. Not available.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

SEPTEMBER 1962

AREA 1)	Percentage Change from Corresponding Period (Based on Retail Dollar Amounts)		
	Month Ago	Year Ago	Year-to-Date Jan. 1 - Sept. 30
ALABAMA	- 2	- 4	+ 0
Birmingham	+ 0	- 4	- 1
Mobile	- 15	- 4	+ 5
Montgomery	- 8	- 5	+ 3
Other Cities	+ 9	- 2	- 2
FLORIDA	- 12	+ 8	+ 12
Daytona Beach	- 20	- 2	+ 2
Jacksonville	- 15	+ 9	+ 6
Miami	- 14	+ 1	+ 7
Miami - Downtown	- 16	- 4	+ 4
Orlando	- 10	+ 57	+ 51
St. Petersburg - Tampa	- 7	+ 12	+ 19
Other Cities	- 13	+ 2	+ 8
GEORGIA	- 0	+ 5	+ 7
Atlanta 2)	+ 2	+ 5	+ 10
Augusta	- 5	+ 4	+ 5
Macon	- 7	+ 7	+ 3
Rome - City 2)	+ 17	+ 16	+ 8
Savannah	- 7	+ 0	+ 3
Central Atlanta 2)	- 1	- 0	+ 8
LOUISIANA (Southern half)	- 20	- 0	+ 3
Baton Rouge	- 8	- 2	+ 11
New Orleans	- 22	- 1	+ 2
Other Cities	- 18	+ 4	+ 6
MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	- 8	- 4	+ 5
Jackson	- 6	- 5	+ 6
Other Cities 2)	- 10	- 2	+ 4
TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	+ 5	+ 4	+ 2
Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.) - Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	+ 1	+ 5	+ 4
Bristol - City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	+ 1	+ 2	+ 2
Chattanooga	+ 13	+ 17	+ 6
Knoxville	+ 4	- 5	+ 0
Other Cities	- 0	+ 8	+ 2
SIXTH DISTRICT	- 7	+ 4	+ 7

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas except where designated "city."

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

G.7.4.1
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-24
For Immediate Release
October 31, 1962

DEPARTMENT STORE MERCHANDISING DATA 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

SEPTEMBER 1962

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts)

ITEM	PERCENTAGE CHANGE Sept. 1962 from Aug. 1962	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO.	
		September 1962	August 1962
Sales 2)	- 4	+ 2	+ 5
Stocks 2)	+ 9	+ 6	+ 5
Outstanding Orders	+ 12	+ 20	+ 11
Receipts 3)	+ 7	+ 5	- 6
New orders 3)	+ 25	+ 14	+ 4

ITEM	MERCHANDISE RATIOS 4)					
	1962		1961		1957-61 AVERAGE	
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.
Stocks to Sales	3.5	3.1	3.4r	3.1	3.4	3.0
Outstanding Orders to Sales	1.4	1.2	1.2r	1.2	1.2	1.2
Stocks plus Outstanding Orders to Sales	4.9	4.3	4.6r	4.3	4.6	4.2
Receipts to Sales 3)	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information.

2) Figures are based on the actual dollar amounts reported by a group of department stores located in various cities throughout the District which made available data on outstanding orders as well as sales and stocks. Sales and stocks data for this sample are presented here solely to permit comparisons with changes in orders and receipts. (In1961 sales by these stores accounted for about 45 percent of department store sales.) For monthly movements of total department store sales and stocks refer to the regular monthly sales report G.7.2 and the stocks report G.7.4.2.

3) Receipts of goods are derived from the reported figures on sales and stocks. New orders are derived from receipts and reported figures on outstanding orders.

4) The first three ratios are of stocks and/or orders at the end of the month to receipts for the month.

r Revised.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE STOCKS

(Based on retail dollar amounts)

SEPTEMBER 1962

These statistics do not measure changes in stocks at all retail stores. They measure stocks only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total stocks at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the stocks of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO Sept. 30, 1962	STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO Sept. 30, 1962
ALABAMA	+ 4	LOUISIANA (Southern half)	+ 6
Birmingham	+ 5	Baton Rouge	+ 4
Other Cities	+ 1	New Orleans	+ 7
		Other Cities	n.a.
FLORIDA	+ 18		
Jacksonville	+ 9	MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	+ 12
Miami	n.a.	Jackson	+ 16
St. Petersburg - Tampa	+ 18	Other Cities 2)	+ 6
Other Cities	+ 20		
		TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	+ 19
GEORGIA	- 2	Bristol-City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	n.a.
Atlanta 2)	- 2	Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.)- Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	+ 8
Columbus	n.a.	Knoxville	n.a.
Macon	+ 1	Other Cities	+ 22
Other Cities	- 8		
		SIXTH DISTRICT	+ 9

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

n.a. Not available.

AREA	INDEX NUMBERS (Average End of Month Stocks 1957 - 1959=100)					
	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			UNADJUSTED		
	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	Sept. 1961	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	Sept. 1961
Sixth District	119	116	109	126	116	115

G.17
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-25
For Immediate Release
October 31, 1962

DEPARTMENT STORE CREDIT 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

SEPTEMBER 1962

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts reported)

ITEM	Percentage Change from: Aug. 1962 to Sept. 1962	Percentage Change from: Sept. 1961 to Sept. 1962
SALES DURING MONTH:		
Total	- 2	+ 2
Cash	- 7	+ 6
Charge	+ 5	- 2
Instalment	- 3	+ 3
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE END OF MONTH		
Charge	+ 7	+ 4
Instalment	+ 3	+ 9
COLLECTIONS DURING MONTH:		
Charge	+ 3	+ 2
Instalment	+ 3	+ 9

ITEM	Sept. 1962	Aug. 1962	Sept. 1961
COLLECTION RATIO 2):			
CHARGE ACCOUNTS - Alabama Cities	31.1	33.3	33.2
Florida Cities	32.3	34.9	37.7
Georgia Cities	42.9	42.9	42.8r
Mississippi Cities	39.5	40.9	37.7
Tennessee Cities	35.1	29.9	34.0
SIXTH DISTRICT	37.0	37.1	38.0r
INSTALMENT ACCOUNTS - SIXTH DISTRICT	15.2	14.9	15.8
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SALES:			
Cash	41	43	39r
Charge	36	34	38
Instalment	23	23	23r

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information. The Sixth Federal Reserve District includes all of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, the southern halves of Louisiana and Mississippi and the eastern two thirds of Tennessee.

2) Collections during month as a percentage of accounts receivable at beginning of month.

r Revised.

ST-RT-23
For Immediate Release
December 3, 1962

G.7.2
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES 1)

OCTOBER 1962

These statistics do not measure changes in sales at all retail stores. They measure sales only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total sales at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the sales of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

AREA 2)	INDEX NUMBERS (Daily Average Sales 1957-1959=100)					
	Seasonally Adjusted			Unadjusted		
	Oct. 1962	Sept. 1962	Oct. 1961	Oct. 1962	Sept. 1962	Oct. 1961
Atlanta 3)	115	118	107	113	130	104
Baton Rouge	97	107	105	100	111	108
Birmingham	96	106	105	91	113	100
Chattanooga	97	125	104	102	125	109
Jackson	89	96	95	89	102	95
Jacksonville	141	153	135	150	139	143
Knoxville	98	103	96	99	107	97
Macon	93	106	93	93	104	93
Miami	128	134	124	131	110	127
New Orleans	98	103	97	100	93	99
St. Petersburg – Tampa	142	150	133	139	130	131
SIXTH DISTRICT	112	121	109	113	114	110

1) Reporting department stores account for more than 80 percent of total department store sales in the Sixth District.
Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes on reverse side are based on total sales in the month. There were 27 business days in October 1962, 24 in September 1962, and 26 in October 1961.
2) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.
3) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

OCTOBER 1962

AREA 1)	Percentage Change from Corresponding Period (Based on Retail Dollar Amounts)		
	Month Ago	Year Ago	Year-to-Date Jan. 1 - Oct. 31
ALABAMA	- 1	- 3	+ 0
Birmingham	- 9	- 5	- 2
Mobile	+ 15	+ 3	+ 5
Montgomery	+ 3	- 6	+ 2
Other Cities	- 2	- 2	- 2
FLORIDA	+ 27	+ 10	+ 12
Daytona Beach	+ 19	- 5	+ 1
Jacksonville	+ 21	+ 8	+ 7
Miami	+ 34	+ 7	+ 7
Miami - Downtown	+ 27	- 9	+ 2
Orlando	+ 28	+ 58	+ 52
St. Petersburg - Tampa	+ 20	+ 11	+ 18
Other Cities	+ 29	+ 3	+ 7
GEORGIA	- 0	+ 10	+ 8
Atlanta 2)	- 2	+ 12	+ 10
Augusta	+ 13	+ 0	+ 4
Macon	+ 1	+ 3	+ 3
Rome - City 2)	- 15	- 6	+ 6
Savannah	+ 10	- 2	+ 2
Central Atlanta 2)	- 1	+ 8	+ 8
LOUISIANA (Southern half)	+ 17	+ 4	+ 3
Baton Rouge	+ 1	- 3	+ 9
New Orleans	+ 22	+ 5	+ 2
Other Cities	+ 15	+ 9	+ 7
MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	+ 0	- 5	+ 4
Jackson	- 2	- 3	+ 5
Other Cities 2)	+ 3	- 6	+ 3
TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	+ 1	+ 3	+ 2
Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.) - Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	+ 3	- 1	+ 3
Bristol - City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	- 1	- 5	+ 1
Chattanooga	- 8	- 3	+ 5
Knoxville	+ 4	+ 6	+ 1
Other Cities	+ 4	+ 6	+ 2
SIXTH DISTRICT	+ 12	+ 6	+ 7

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas except where designated "city."

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

G.7.4.1
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-24
For Immediate Release
December 3, 1962

DEPARTMENT STORE MERCHANDISING DATA 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

OCTOBER 1962

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts)

ITEM	PERCENTAGE CHANGE Oct. 1962 from Sept. 1962	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO.	
		October 1962	September 1962
Sales 2)	+ 13	+ 5	+ 2
Stocks 2)	+ 9	+ 9	+ 6
Outstanding Orders	- 7	+ 6	+ 20
Receipts 3)	+ 11	+ 12	+ 5
New orders 3)	- 7	- 0	+ 14

ITEM	MERCHANDISE RATIOS 4)					
	1962		1961		1957-61 AVERAGE	
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Sept.
Stocks to Sales	3.4	3.5	3.2r	3.4	3.1	3.4
Outstanding Orders to Sales	1.2	1.4	1.2r	1.2	1.1	1.2
Stocks plus Outstanding Orders to Sales	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.6
Receipts to Sales 3)	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information.

2) Figures are based on the actual dollar amounts reported by a group of department stores located in various cities throughout the District which made available data on outstanding orders as well as sales and stocks. Sales and stocks data for this sample are presented here solely to permit comparisons with changes in orders and receipts. (In 1961 sales by these stores accounted for about 45 percent of department store sales.) For monthly movements of total department store sales and stocks refer to the regular monthly sales report G.7.2 and the stocks report G.7.4.2.

3) Receipts of goods are derived from the reported figures on sales and stocks. New orders are derived from receipts and reported figures on outstanding orders.

4) The first three ratios are of stocks and/or orders at the end of the month to receipts for the month.

r Revised.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE STOCKS

(Based on retail dollar amounts)

OCTOBER 1962

These statistics do not measure changes in stocks at all retail stores. They measure stocks only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total stocks at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the stocks of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO Oct. 31, 1962	STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO Oct. 31, 1962
ALABAMA	+ 4	LOUISIANA (Southern half)	+ 7
Birmingham	+ 5	Baton Rouge	+ 3
Other Cities	+ 4	New Orleans	+ 8
		Other Cities	n.a.
FLORIDA	+ 27		
Jacksonville	+ 34	MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	+ 15
Miami	n.a.	Jackson	+ 22
St. Petersburg - Tampa	+ 7	Other Cities 2)	+ 3
Other Cities	+ 35		
		TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	+ 17
GEORGIA	+ 1	Bristol -City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	n.a.
Atlanta 2)	- 0	Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.)- Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	+ 6
Columbus	n.a.	Knoxville	n.a.
Macon	+ 4	Other Cities	+ 20
Other Cities	+ 8		
		SIXTH DISTRICT	+ 14

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

n.a. Not Available.

AREA	INDEX NUMBERS (Average End of Month Stocks 1957 - 1959=100)					
	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			UNADJUSTED		
	Oct. 1962	Sept. 1962	Oct. 1961	Oct. 1962	Sept. 1962	Oct. 1961
Sixth District	125	119	110	140	126	123

G.17
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-25
For Immediate Release
December 3, 1962

DEPARTMENT STORE CREDIT 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

OCTOBER 1962

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts reported)

ITEM	Percentage Change from: Sept. 1962 to Oct. 1962	Percentage Change from: Oct. 1961 to Oct. 1962
SALES DURING MONTH:		
Total	+ 11	+ 6
Cash	+ 7	+ 5
Charge	+ 11	+ 3
Instalment	+ 17	+ 12
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE END OF MONTH		
Charge	+ 2	+ 3
Instalment	+ 1	+ 10
COLLECTIONS DURING MONTH:		
Charge	+ 10	+ 3
Instalment	+ 4	+ 13

ITEM	Oct. 1962	Sept. 1962	Oct. 1961
COLLECTION RATIO 2):			
CHARGE ACCOUNTS - Alabama Cities	33.9	31.1	34.6
Florida Cities	34.9	32.3	40.0r
Georgia Cities	42.4	42.9	41.2r
Mississippi Cities	42.0	39.5	38.4
Tennessee Cities	33.3	35.1	35.9
SIXTH DISTRICT	37.8	37.0	38.4r
INSTALMENT ACCOUNTS - SIXTH DISTRICT	15.4	15.2	15.4
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SALES:			
Cash	40	41	40
Charge	35	36	37
Instalment	25	23	23

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information. The Sixth Federal Reserve District includes all of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, the southern halves of Louisiana and Mississippi and the eastern two thirds of Tennessee.

2) Collections during month as a percentage of accounts receivable at beginning of month.

r Revised.

ST-RT-23
For Immediate Release
January 3, 1963

G.7.2
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES 1)

NOVEMBER 1962

These statistics do not measure changes in sales at all retail stores. They measure sales only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total sales at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the sales of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

AREA 2)	INDEX NUMBERS (Daily Average Sales 1957-1959=100)					
	Seasonally Adjusted			Unadjusted		
	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	Nov. 1961	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	Nov. 1961
Atlanta 3)	121	115	108	147	113	131
Baton Rouge	110	97	107	133	100	130
Birmingham	105	96	108	118	91	121
Chattanooga	112	97	101	128	102	115
Jackson	105	89	96	123	89	114
Jacksonville	153	141	132	175	150	152
Knoxville	110	98	103	125	99	116
Macon	107	93	99	121	93	112
Miami	139	128	125	152	131	138
New Orleans	111	98	100	133	100	119
St. Petersburg – Tampa	164	142	136	195	139	162
SIXTH DISTRICT	125	112	111	139	113	126

1) Reporting department stores account for more than 80 percent of total department store sales in the Sixth District.
Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes on reverse side are based on total sales in the month. There were 25 business days in November 1962, 27 in October 1962, and 25 in November 1961.
2) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.
3) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

NOVEMBER 1962

AREA 1)	Percentage Change from Corresponding Period (Based on Retail Dollar Amounts)		
	Month Ago	Year Ago	Year-to-Date Jan. 1 - Nov. 30
ALABAMA	+ 19	+ 4	+ 0
Birmingham	+ 19	- 3	- 2
Mobile	+ 27	+ 11	+ 5
Montgomery	+ 13	+ 4	+ 2
Other Cities	+ 13	+ 13	- 1
FLORIDA	+ 16	+ 18	+ 13
Daytona Beach	+ 28	+ 8	+ 1
Jacksonville	+ 9	+ 15	+ 7
Miami	+ 8	+ 11	+ 7
Miami - Downtown	+ 14	- 1	+ 2
Orlando	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
St. Petersburg - Tampa	+ 30	+ 21	+ 19
Other Cities	+ 15	+ 10	+ 7
GEORGIA	+ 19	+ 11	+ 8
Atlanta 2)	+ 20	+ 12	+ 10
Augusta	+ 15	+ 10	+ 5
Macon	+ 21	+ 8	+ 4
Rome - City 2)	+ 24	+ 12	+ 7
Savannah	+ 16	+ 6	+ 3
Central Atlanta 2)	+ 19	+ 7	+ 8
LOUISIANA (Southern half)	+ 21	+ 9	+ 4
Baton Rouge	+ 23	+ 2	+ 8
New Orleans	+ 22	+ 11	+ 3
Other Cities	+ 7	+ 5	+ 7
MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	+ 25	+ 8	+ 4
Jackson	+ 28	+ 8	+ 5
Other Cities 2)	+ 21	+ 8	+ 3
TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	+ 18	+ 11	+ 3
Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.) - Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	+ 16	+ 9	+ 4
Bristol - City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	+ 26	+ 9	+ 2
Chattanooga	+ 17	+ 11	+ 5
Knoxville	+ 17	+ 8	+ 2
Other Cities	+ 20	+ 14	+ 4
SIXTH DISTRICT	+ 14	+ 11	+ 7

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas except where designated "city."

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

n.a. Not available.

G.7.4.1
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-24
For Immediate Release
January 3, 1963

DEPARTMENT STORE MERCHANDISING DATA 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

NOVEMBER 1962

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts)

ITEM	PERCENTAGE CHANGE Nov. 1962 from Oct. 1962	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO.	
		November 1962	October 1962
Sales 2)	+ 21	+ 9	+ 5
Stocks 2)	+ 3	+ 7	+ 9
Outstanding Orders	- 11	+ 6	+ 6
Receipts 3)	+ 3	+ 5	+ 12
New orders 3)	- 1	+ 5	- 0

ITEM	MERCHANDISE RATIOS 4)					
	1962		1961		1957-61 AVERAGE	
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Oct.
Stocks to Sales	2.9	3.4	2.9r	3.2	3.0	3.1
Outstanding Orders to Sales	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.1
Stocks plus Outstanding Orders to Sales	3.7	4.6	3.8r	4.4	3.9	4.2
Receipts to Sales 3)	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information.

2) Figures are based on the actual dollar amounts reported by a group of department stores located in various cities throughout the District which made available data on outstanding orders as well as sales and stocks. Sales and stocks data for this sample are presented here solely to permit comparisons with changes in orders and receipts. (In 1961 sales by these stores accounted for about 45 percent of department store sales.) For monthly movements of total department store sales and stocks refer to the regular monthly sales report G.7.2 and the stocks report G.7.4.2.

3) Receipts of goods are derived from the reported figures on sales and stocks. New orders are derived from receipts and reported figures on outstanding orders.

4) The first three ratios are of stocks and/or orders at the end of the month to receipts for the month.
r Revised.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE STOCKS

(Based on retail dollar amounts)

NOVEMBER 1962

These statistics do not measure changes in stocks at all retail stores. They measure stocks only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total stocks at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the stocks of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO Nov. 30, 1962	STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO Nov. 30, 1962
ALABAMA	+ 0	LOUISIANA (Southern half)	+ 4
Birmingham	+ 0	Baton Rouge	+ 1
Other Cities	+ 0	New Orleans	+ 5
		Other Cities	n.a.
FLORIDA	+ 23		
Jacksonville	+ 32	MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	+ 13
Miami	n.a.	Jackson	+ 19
St. Petersburg - Tampa	+ 6	Other Cities 2)	+ 3
Other Cities	+ 29		
		TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	+ 15
GEORGIA	+ 7	Bristol -City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	n.a.
Atlanta 2)	+ 5	Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.)- Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	+ 3
Columbus	n.a.		
Macon	+ 17	Knoxville	n.a.
Other Cities	+ 14	Other Cities	+ 18
		SIXTH DISTRICT	+ 12

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

n.a. Not available.

AREA	INDEX NUMBERS (Average End of Month Stocks 1957-59 = 100)					
	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			UNADJUSTED		
	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	Nov. 1961	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	Nov. 1961
Sixth District	123	125	110	144	140	128

G.17
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-25
For Immediate Release
January 3, 1963

DEPARTMENT STORE CREDIT 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

NOVEMBER 1962

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts reported)

ITEM	Percentage Change from: Oct. 1962 to Nov. 1962	Nov. 1961 to Nov. 1962
SALES DURING MONTH:		
Total	+ 19	+ 9
Cash	+ 23	+ 10
Charge	+ 20	+ 6
Instalment	+ 11	+ 12
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE END OF MONTH		
Charge	+ 6	+ 6
Instalment	+ 3	+ 10
COLLECTIONS DURING MONTH:		
Charge	+ 15	+ 11
Instalment	+ 20	+ 32

ITEM	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	Nov. 1961
COLLECTION RATIO 2):			
CHARGE ACCOUNTS - Alabama Cities	34.3	33.9	35.3
Florida Cities	34.7	34.9	37.6r
Georgia Cities	54.9	42.4	44.3r
Mississippi Cities	44.0	42.0	41.0
Tennessee Cities	33.0	33.3	34.9r
SIXTH DISTRICT	42.6	37.8	39.4r
INSTALMENT ACCOUNTS - SIXTH DISTRICT	18.0	15.4	15.8
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SALES:			
Cash	41	40	41
Charge	36	36r	37
Instalment	23	24r	22

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information. The Sixth Federal Reserve District includes all of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, the southern halves of Louisiana and Mississippi and the eastern two thirds of Tennessee.

2) Collections during month as a percentage of accounts receivable at beginning of month.
r Revised.

S Bv
J S

Statistics on the Developing South

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA

Revised November 1962

STATISTICS ON THE DEVELOPING SOUTH

November 1962

The statistics on the following pages were compiled to meet the frequent requests from bankers and others for data showing the relative economic growth of the South. Speakers and others who wish to verify their general impressions by figures may find them useful.

It is, of course, impossible to cover every aspect of the varied economic life of the South. Data for some phases are not available. The statistics included in this summary, however, cover the main trends of its economic development. Sources are listed on pages 13 through 15.

Data are presented for the six states in the Sixth Federal Reserve District and for the eleven Southeastern states. Except where noted the statistics shown here cover all of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee, although only parts of these states are within the Sixth Federal Reserve District. The Southeastern states totals include data for Arkansas, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, as well as the Sixth District states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

This study was prepared in the
Industry and Consumer Section of the
Research Department

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STATISTICS ON THE DEVELOPING SOUTH

ITEM AND UNIT	YEAR	ALA.	FLA.	GA.	LA.	MISS.	TENN.	SIX STATES	SOUTHEASTERN STATES	UNITED STATES
1. Population (Thousands)	1940	2 833	1 897	3 124	2 364	2 184	2 916	15 318	28 263	131 669
	1950	3 062	2 771	3 445	2 684	2 179	3 292	17 433	31 786	151 326 1/
	1951	3 073	2 966	3 546	2 770	2 194	3 363	17 912	32 514	154 060
	1952	3 088	3 118	3 611	2 849	2 177	3 352	18 195	32 812	156 472
	1953	3 086	3 284	3 601	2 873	2 131	3 326	18 301	32 950	159 035
	1954	3 051	3 462	3 651	2 887	2 079	3 364	18 494	33 089	161 915
	1955	3 093	3 670	3 693	2 937	2 077	3 422	18 892	33 731	165 064
	1956	3 126	3 941	3 763	3 029	2 120	3 444	19 423	34 466	168 043
	1957	3 175	4 245	3 832	3 121	2 133	3 472	19 978	35 307	171 108
	1958	3 221	4 571	3 863	3 160	2 121	3 500	20 436	35 897	174 057
	1959	3 240	4 790	3 902	3 206	2 162	3 547	20 847	36 439	177 131
	1960	3 267	4 952	3 943	3 257	2 178	3 567	21 164	36 894	179 323
	1961	3 302	5 222	3 987	3 321	2 215	3 615	21 662	37 615	182 953
2. Income	1940	801	982	1 060	861	474	995	5 173	9 610	78 522
a. Personal Income (Millions of Dollars)	1950	2 659	3 632	3 510	2 937	1 590	3 288	17 616	31 990	225 473
	1951	3 030	4 077	4 046	3 248	1 740	3 633	19 774	36 461	252 960
	1952	3 223	4 543	4 337	3 540	1 862	3 796	21 301	38 988	269 050
	1953	3 344	5 041	4 460	3 721	1 889	4 050	22 505	40 606	283 140
	1954	3 258	5 312	4 414	3 756	1 836	4 056	22 632	40 734	285 339
	1955	3 708	6 088	4 918	3 985	2 065	4 347	25 111	44 568	306 598
	1956	3 932	6 979	5 274	4 424	2 097	4 652	27 358	48 093	330 380
	1957	4 206	7 763	5 432	4 884	2 116	4 864	29 265	50 708	348 724
	1958	4 382	8 481	5 676	4 929	2 281	5 016	30 765	53 128	357 498
	1959	4 617r	9 384r	6 079r	5 165r	2 490r	5 346r	33 081r	56 905r	381 326r
	1960	4 782r	9 830r	6 357r	5 240r	2 548r	5 488r	34 245r	59 101r	398 561r
	1961	4 926	10 263	6 573	5 400	2 722	5 803	35 687	62 052	414 022

For footnotes and sources of data see pages 13 - 15

ITEM AND UNIT	YEAR	ALA.	FLA.	GA.	LA.	MISS.	TENN.	SIX STATES	SOUTHEASTERN STATES	UNITED STATES
b. Per Capita Personal Income (Dollars)	1940	282	513	340	363	218	339	338	340	595
	1950	869	1 287	1 017	1 087	733	995	1 010	1 006	1 491
	1951	986	1 375	1 141	1 173	793	1 080	1 104	1 121	1 649
	1952	1 044	1 457	1 201	1 243	855	1 132	1 171	1 188	1 727
	1953	1 084	1 535	1 239	1 295	886	1 218	1 230	1 232	1 788
	1954	1 068	1 534	1 209	1 301	883	1 206	1 224	1 231	1 770
	1955	1 199	1 659	1 332	1 357	994	1 270	1 329	1 321	1 866
	1956	1 258	1 771	1 402	1 461	989	1 351	1 409	1 395	1 975
	1957	1 325	1 829	1 418	1 565	992	1 401	1 465	1 436	2 048
	1958	1 360	1 855	1 469	1 560	1 075	1 433	1 505	1 480	2 064
	1959	1 425r	1 959r	1 558r	1 611r	1 152r	1 507r	1 587r	1 562	2 163r
	1960	1 461r	1 966r	1 610r	1 602r	1 169r	1 536r	1 612r	1 597r	2 215r
	1961	1 492	1 965	1 649	1 626	1 229	1 605	1 647	1 650	2 263
3. Nonfarm Employment	1950	620	704	807	636	312	740	3 819	6 842	45 222r
	1951	663	760	872	670	334	786	4 085	7 349	47 849r
a. Nonfarm Employment (Thousands)	1952	681	809	905	684	340	805	4 224	7 598	48 825r
	1953	693	849	930	711	344	832	4 359	7 764	50 232r
	1954	678	883	915	709	340	822	4 347	7 654	49 022r
	1955	703	966	960	726	354	847	4 556	7 986	50 675r
	1956	735	1 060	994	772	364	862	4 787	8 353	52 408r
	1957	755	1 153	997	803	367	860	4 935	8 534	52 904r
	1958	742	1 186	989	783	381	855	4 936	8 517	51 423r
	1959	764	1 273	1 030	789	397	907 1/	5 160 1/	8 898 1/	53 380r
	1960	777r	1 324r	1 051r	790r	403r	925r	5 270r	9 088r	54 347r
	1961	768	1 341	1 051	780	407	932	5 279	9 112	54 077

For footnotes and sources of data see pages 13 - 15.

ITEM AND UNIT	YEAR	ALA.	FLA.	GA.	LA.	MISS.	TENN.	SIX STATES	SOUTHEASTERN STATES	UNITED STATES
b. Nonmanufacturing Employment (Thousands)	1950	404	602	520	491	225	493	2 735	4 689	29 981r
	1951	438	646	565	518	239	521	2 927	5 060	31 456r
	1952	455	688	594	529	244	530	3 040	5 274	32 193r
	1953	458	720	609	546	246	541	3 120	5 344	32 683r
	1954	452	748	603	553	244	546	3 146	5 314	32 708r
	1955	467	819	625	571	249	555	3 286	5 515	33 793r
	1956	493	900	655	616	257	561	3 482	5 814	35 165r
	1957	509	977	666	650	260	563	3 625	5 999	35 730r
	1958	510	1 006	670	639	268	565	3 658	6 034	35 478r
	1959	527	1 074	691	646	278	600 1/	3 816 1/	6 280 1/	36 713r
	1960	540r	1 117r	710r	648r	284r	610r	3 909r	6 423r	37 585r
	1961	539	1 129	718	644	289	620	3 939	6 478	37 810
4. Manufacturing	1950	216	102	287	145	86	247	1 083	2 153	15 241r
a. Manufacturing Employment (Thousands)	1951	225	114	307	151	94	265	1 156	2 289	16 393r
	1952	226	121	311	155	95	275	1 183	2 324	16 632r
	1953	235	129	321	166	99	291	1 241	2 423	17 549r
	1954	226	135	312	156	96	276	1 201	2 340	16 314r
	1955	236	147	335	155	105	292	1 270	2 471	16 882r
	1956	242	160	339	155	107	301	1 304	2 538	17 243r
	1957	246	175	331	153	107	297	1 309	2 534	17 174
	1958	233	180	320	144	113	290	1 280	2 486	15 945r
	1959	237	199	339	143	119	307 2/	1 344 2/	2 619 2/	16 667r
	1960	236r	207r	341r	142r	120	315	1 361r	2 664r	16 762r
	1961	228	211	332	136	118	312	1 337	2 630	16 267

For footnotes and sources of data see pages 13 - 15

ITEM AND UNIT	YEAR	ALA.	FLA.	GA.	LA.	MISS.	TENN.	SIX STATES	SOUTHEASTERN STATES	UNITED STATES
b. Wages of Production Workers (Millions of Dollars)	1939	91	37	106	54	27	109	424	909	8 998
	1947	372	128	400	230	115	370	1 615	3 309	30 242
	1949	364	143	431	229	95	401	1 663	3 437	30 254
	1950	422	157	511	256	115	444	1 905	3 961	34 566
	1951	473	201	556	304	135	504	2 173	4 452	40 655
	1952	486	245	588	334	151	585	2 389	4 810	43 764
	1953	551	247	650	387	194	667	2 696	5 369	48 979
	1954	529	271	643	376	189	612	2 620	5 155	44 595
	1955	560	307	738	386	209	685	2 885	5 725	49 230
	1956	636	346	789	410	226	730	3 137	6 153	52 061
	1957	696	393	788	418	233	731	3 259	6 355	52 583
	1958	678r	435r	776r	426r	281r	740r	3 336r	6 412r	49 575r
	1959	708	486	864	440	279	828	3 605	7 058	54 697
c. Value Added by Manufacture (Millions of Dollars)	1939	246	116	280	199	73	318	1 232	2 573	24 487
	1947	877	350	1 016	694	302	961	4 200	8 702	74 290
	1949	837	365	1 001	713	222	981	4 119	8 592	75 367
	1950	1 040	449	1 236	916	281	1 174	5 096	10 422	89 750
	1951	1 192	569	1 333	1 074	331	1 294	5 793	11 588	102 086
	1952	1 139	634	1 355	1 091	352	1 469	6 040	11 965	109 162
	1953	1 311	691	1 545	1 180	457	1 685	6 869	13 469	121 659
	1954	1 319	798	1 592	1 182	468	1 679	7 038	13 611	116 913
	1955	1 504	1 036	1 937	1 399	551	1 931	8 358	16 200	131 598
	1956	1/ 1 642	1 169	2 144	1 550	606	2 211	9 322	17 766	144 971
	1957	1 711	1 262	2 138	1 509	616	2 127	9 363	18 184	147 929
	1958	1 771r	1 411r	2 102r	1 430r	642r	2 207r	9 563r	18 503r	141 500r
	1959	1 866	1 669	2 457	1 567	703	2 513	10 775	21 116	161 220

For footnotes and sources of data see pages 13 - 15.

ITEM AND UNIT	YEAR	ALA.	FLA.	GA.	LA.	MISS.	TENN.	SIX STATES	SOUTHEASTERN STATES	UNITED STATES
d. Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment (Millions of Dollars)	1947	72	50	84	97	23	84	410	829	5 998
	1951	89	56	110	135	39	105	534	1 036	7 205
	1952	102	70	93	215	29	103	612	1 040	7 526
	1953	99	103	94	222	30	156	704	1 166	7 542
	1954	82	105	163	174	37	153	714	1 181	7 817r
	1955	95	63	193	93	33	113	590	1 126	7 853r
	1956	215	111	218	163	34	201	942	1 548	10 738r
	1957	266	141	178	231	37	208	1 061	1 735	11 408r
	1958	164r	121r	152r	164r	58	143	802r	1 345r	9 096r
	1959	151	152	155	133	67	164	822	1 425	8 762
e. Cotton Consumption by Textile Mills 1/ (Thousands of Bales)	1945	1 124		1 942		45	216	3 327	7 800	9 141
	1947	1 170		1 976		46	213	3 405	8 114	9 546
	1948	1 088		1 877		40	204	3 209	7 801	9 095
	1950	1 192		2 098		41	215	3 546	8 469	9 650
	1951	1 230		2 251		44	219	3 744	8 849	10 037
	1952	1 125		1 935		45	200	3 305	8 268	9 180
	1953	1 087		1 890		49	201	3 227	8 391	9 322
	1954	993		1 685		41	178	2 897	7 759	8 530
	1955	1 066		1 807		N.A.	197	3 070	8 313	9 066
	1956	1 004		1 737		N.A.	181	2 923	8 238	8 957
	1957	899		1 594		N.A.	173	2 666	7 740	8 356
	1958	890		1 498		N.A.	176	2 564	7 552	8 132
	1959	985		1 706		N.A.	189	2 880	8 356	8 979
	1960	921		1 666r		N.A.	178	2 765r	8 136	8 713r
	1961	881		1 605		N.A.	175	2 661	8 002	8 541

For footnotes and sources of data see pages 13 - 15.

ITEM AND UNIT	YEAR	ALA.	FLA.	GA.	LA.	MISS.	TENN.	SIX STATES	SOUTHEASTERN STATES	UNITED STATES
f. Electric Power Production (Millions of Kilowatt-Hours) Total, All Plants	1950	10 966	5 610	5 988	6 939	1 566	10 079	41 148	73 163	388 674
	1951	11 692	6 465	7 136	7 703	2 530	10 800	46 326	82 188	433 358
	1952	12 309	7 415	7 471	8 857	2 981	13 268	52 301	91 169	463 055
	1953	15 511	8 868	8 081	10 869	2 978	15 155	61 462	105 016	514 170
	1954	17 238	10 023	8 134	12 175	3 714	17 989	69 273	119 416	544 711
	1955	22 900	11 033	9 136	13 096	3 440	26 620	86 225	146 344	627 067
	1956	25 215	12 821	9 753	13 501	3 492	31 895	96 677	160 519	684 134
	1957	23 970	14 050	10 769	13 926	3 428	34 587	100 730	170 395	715 777
	1958	24 717	15 726	11 401	15 715	3 128	34 293	104 980	176 982	724 753
	1959	24 742	17 866	12 681	17 867	3 420	39 899	116 475	193 908	794 509
	1960	26 554	19 171r	12 477	19 169r	3 807	42 777r	123 955r	204 793r	840 594r
	1961	29 977	21 491	12 018	19 768	3 763	40 249	127 266	210 493	878 532
g. Lumber Production (Millions of Board Feet, Lumber Tally)	1940	1 750	647	1 612	1 076	1 482	337	6 904	11 712	28 934
	1947	1 795	534	1 687	1 269	1 397	665	7 347	12 648	35 404
	1950	2 139	N.A.	2 018	950	1 242	704	1/	1/	38 007
	1951	1 541	N.A.	2 177	846	1 189	518	1/	1/	37 204
	1952	1 602	N.A.	2 082	879	1 043	N.A.	1/	1/	37 462
	1953	1 470	N.A.	N.A.	807	825	N.A.	1/	1/	36 742
	1954	1 405	415	1 671	782	1 003	654	5 930	11 124	36 356
	1955	1 363	N.A.	1 752	769	985	807	1/	1/	37 380
	1956	1 302	N.A.	1 766	757	1 388	810	1/	1/	38 199
	1957	1 006	N.A.	1 410	731	631	575	1/	1/	32 901
	1958	1 094	N.A.	1 207	766	686	615	1/	1/	33 385
	1959	1 137	N.A.	1 291r	901	709	704	1/	1/	37 166r
	1960	1 077	209	N.A.	716	799	607	1/	1/	32 880

For footnotes and sources of data see pages 13 - 15.

ITEM AND UNIT	YEAR	ALA.	FLA.	GA.	LA.	MISS.	TENN.	SIX STATES	SOUTHEASTERN STATES	UNITED STATES
5. Mining	1940	15 324		42			6 008	21 374	87 317	460 772
a. Coal Production Bituminous and Lignite (Thousands of Net Tons)	1950	14 422		18			5 070	19 510	116 842	516 311
	1951	13 597		1			5 401	18 999	116 487	533 665
	1952	11 383		32			5 265	16 680	105 246	466 841
	1953	12 532		14			5 467	18 013	102 967	457 290
	1954	10 283		8			6 429	16 720	90 548	391 706
	1955	13 088		12			7 053	20 153	113 259	464 633
	1956	12 663		8			8 848	21 519	124 727	500 874
	1957	13 260		13			7 955	21 228	125 909	492 704
	1958	10 500		N.A.			6 800	17 300	108 950	405 000
	1959	11 700		N.A.			5 400	17 100	111 185	410 000 1/
	1960	12 600		N.A.			5 000	17 600	111 005	413 000 1/
	1961	12 915		4			5 860	18 779	112 538	402 977 1/
b. Petroleum Production (Thousands of Barrels)	1940	N.A.	N.A.		103 584	4 400		2/	2/	1 353 214
	1950	735	487		208 965	38 236		248 423	289 912	1 973 574
	1951	1 020	596		232 281	37 039		270 936	312 356	2 247 711
	1952	1 279	591		243 929	36 310		282 109	323 467	2 289 836
	1953	1 694	543		256 632	35 620		294 489	335 688	2 357 082
	1954	1 584	548		246 558	34 240		282 930	325 851	2 314 988
	1955	1 411	495		271 010	37 741		310 657	354 544	2 484 428
	1956	3 069	479		299 421	40 824		343 793	390 776	2 617 283
	1957	5 406	461		329 896	38 922		374 685	422 761	2 616 901
	1958	5 887	449		313 891	39 512		359 739	405 948	2 448 987
	1959	5 524	424		362 666	49 620		418 234	471 835	2 574 590
	1960	7 329r	369r		400 832r	51 673r		460 203r	511 467r	2 574 933r
	1961	6 932	371		424 962	54 492		486 757	534 649	2 621 758

For footnotes and sources of data see pages 13 - 15.

ITEM AND UNIT	YEAR	ALA.	FLA.	GA.	LA.	MISS.	TENN.	SIX STATES	SOUTHEASTERN STATES	UNITED STATES
6. Construction	1950	28.2	66.8	40.3	47.0	16.9	46.2	245.4	414.0	2 333
a. Construction Employment (Thousands)	1951	34.8	73.1	46.4	52.3	22.0	51.2	279.8	505.5	2 603
	1952	38.0	74.9	46.8	53.4	19.6	48.5	281.2	537.6	2 634
	1953	32.5	80.8	50.1	57.1	19.1	52.2	291.8	524.2	2 623r
	1954	31.1	83.8	47.1	52.1	16.0	53.1	283.2	478.0	2 612r
	1955	33.8	97.3	51.2	49.6	17.6	46.6	295.7	491.8	2 802r
	1956	40.1	109.0	53.3	57.6	16.5	44.4	320.9	525.8	2 999r
	1957	44.6	119.8	50.6	67.4	17.8	42.3	342.5	544.9	2 923r
	1958	41.7	124.8	52.6	64.3	22.9	40.7	347.0	553.3	2 778r
	1959	42.9	131.5	56.8	59.6	23.8	39.9	354.5	576.6r	2 955r
	1960	43.2	121.8r	55.3r	54.9	22.5r	46.8r	344.5r	567.3r	2 882r
	1961	40.4	110.4	52.2	52.6	24.7	47.2	327.5	552.6	2 760
b. Construction Contracts Awarded (Millions of Dollars)	1950	227	532	296	311	103	397	1 866	2 998	14 501
	1951	223	598	318	281	114	331	1 865	4 102	15 751
	1952	214	655	391	478	121	917	2 776	4 618	16 775
	1953	199	709	342	462	132	369	2 213	3 453	17 443
	1954	240	854	401	438	126	375	2 434	3 914	19 770
	1955	320	1 047	480	612	172	469	3 100	4 866	23 745
	1956	429	1 112	472	627	161	385	3 186	4 948	24 413
	1956 1/	425	1 142	494	648	174	412	3 295	5 175	31 612 2/
	1957	377	1 359	537	630	278	392	3 573	5 582	32 173
	1958	540	1 523	649	678	225	477	4 092	6 396	35 090
	1959	623	1 685	692	661	274	636	4 571	7 044	36 269
	1960	467	1 443	606	579	288	618	4 001	6 726	36 318
	1961	497	1 435	757	589	239	576	4 093	6 732	37 135

For footnotes and sources of data see pages 13 - 15.

ITEM AND UNIT	YEAR	ALA.	FLA.	GA.	LA.	MISS.	TENN.	SIX STATES	SOUTHEASTERN STATES	UNITED STATES
7. Agriculture	1940	113	119	172	115	138	142	799	1 584	9 109
a. Total Cash Farm Income (Millions of Dollars) Includes Farm Marketings and Government Payments	1950	370	491	539	336	505	438	2 679	5 299	28 795
	1951	454	514	652	396	564	534	3 114	6 256	33 244
	1952	461	525	659	440	562	538	3 185	6 237	32 906
	1953	443	548	648	408	673	493	3 213	6 151	31 339
	1954	406	562	596	391	535	484	2 974	5 869	30 210
	1955	479	638	669	386	573	459	3 204	6 109	29 785
	1956	472r	668r	698r	383	605	493	3 319r	6 402r	31 117r
	1957	436r	670r	664r	360r	482r	478r	3 090r	5 935r	30 840r
	1958	534r	720r	772r	389r	585r	525r	3 525r	6 618r	34 494r
	1959	527r	831r	738	396r	656r	536r	3 684r	6 793r	34 194r
	1960	542r	783r	779r	388r	604r	516r	3 612r	6 786r	34 705r
	1961	537r	867	798r	420r	685r	570r	3 877	7 377r	36 727r
b. Cash Farm Income from Livestock (Millions of Dollars)	1940	27	24	33	26	29	60	199	426	4 873
	1949	123	101	157	104	122	212	819	1 707	15 406
	1950	134	108	186	97	133	222	880	1 769	16 102
	1951	181	116	238	121	161	282	1 099	2 198	19 634
	1952	159	137	251	109	157	253	1 066	2 126	18 252
	1953	158	136	264	109	153	221	1 041	2 060	16 933
	1954	183	140	275	114	145	223	1 080	2 062	16 284
	1955	192	140	302	115	151	214	1 114	2 071	15 880
	1956	201	152	319	117	165	224	1 178	2 190	16 304
	1957	231	171	358	139	207	249	1 355	2 461	17 376
	1958	286	195	416	163	266	272	1 598	2 811	19 301
	1959	286	217	386	149	254	253	1 545	2 702	18 855
	1960	302r	211r	425r	142r	257r	261r	1 598r	2 810r	18 909r
	1961	304r	208r	413r	154r	267r	269r	1 615r	2 873r	19 415r

For footnotes and sources of data see pages 13 - 15

ITEM AND UNIT	YEAR	ALA.	FLA.	GA.	LA.	MISS.	TENN.	SIX STATES	SOUTHEASTERN STATES	UNITED STATES
c. Farm Employment (Thousands)	1950	277	107	320	213	459	363	1 739	3 592	9 926
	1951	253	105	299	200	424	333	1 614	3 397	9 546
	1952	236	106	281	196	389	315	1 523	3 208	9 149
	1953	224	108	260	194	373	301	1 460	3 057	8 864
	1954	211	109	248	189	354	292	1 403	2 960	8 639
	1955	200	110	234	182	340	277	1 343	2 874	8 364
	1956	174	100	212	162	322	256	1 226	2 630	7 820
	1957	162	108	208	156	302	259	1 195	2 542	7 577
	1958	158	105	198	158	275	251	1 145	2 471	7 525
	1959	158	103	197	164	270	256	1 148	2 462	7 384
	1960	149	98	185	153	252	246	1 083	2 344	7 118
	1961	142	104	175	156	246	236	1 059	2 304	6 990
8. Finance	1940	123	211	162	177	89	178	156		428
a. Per Capita Long-Term Savings (Dollars) 1/	1950	328	550	431	418	204	420	399		832
	1951	360	595	463	441	222	451	432		867
	1952	374	638	494	470	232	492	463		926
	1953	407	692	549	513	259	538	511		986
	1954	456	776	599	566	303	594	569		1 050
	1955	491	860	644	628	331	640	623		1 107
	1956	531	935	689	657	356	677	670		1 164
	1957	578	1 040	737	718	395	731	736		1 234
	1958	627	1 113	810	788	447	790	804		1 322
	1959	641	1 208	864	844	490	835	861		1 385
	1960	728	1 289	905	889	527	893	925		1 458
	1961	787	1 369	969	953	564	954	991		1 559

For footnotes and sources of data see pages 13 - 15.

ITEM AND UNIT	YEAR	ALA.	FLA.	GA.	LA.	MISS.	TENN.	SIX STATES	SOUTHEASTERN STATES	UNITED STATES
b. Deposits, All Banks (Millions of Dollars)	1949	1 142	1 697	1 517	1 633	729	1 811	8 529	14 602	156 470
	1950	1 164	1 895	1 586	1 690	723	1 887	8 945	15 219	163 770
	1951	1 224	2 072	1 724	1 731	764	1 967	9 482	16 096	171 860
	1952	1 330	2 319	1 958	1 911	818	2 094	10 430	17 753	184 130
	1953	1 353	2 507	1 976	1 993	865	2 207	10 901	18 396	189 159
	1954	1 432	2 718	2 030	2 165	867	2 318	11 530	19 269	199 505
	1955	1 503	3 107	2 142	2 390	907	2 440	12 489	20 592	208 850
	1956	1 593	3 454	2 273	2 510	952	2 517	13 299	21 710	215 510
	1957	1 666	3 813	2 286	2 570	1 013	2 541	13 889	22 479	216 986
	1958	1 791	4 145	2 484	2 664	1 114	2 765	14 963	24 118	237 204
	1959	1 930	4 611	2 641	2 738	1 195	2 916	16 031	25 632	242 096
	1960	1 987	4 652	2 781	2 753	1 263	3 017	16 453	26 299	249 163
	1961	1 996	4 777	2 839	2 892	1 285	3 213	17 002	27 239	262 528
c. Bank Debits (Millions of Dollars)	1950	7 019	6 016	14 052	11 131	314	15 242	53 774	79 370	1 256 428
	1951	8 013	6 719	16 221	12 259	360	16 492	60 064	89 237	1 405 940
	1952	8 389	7 419	17 257	13 244	392	16 738	63 439	94 261	1 511 576
	1952 1/	9 134	13 326	18 870	15 564	3 118	16 647	76 659	121 782	1 642 852
	1953	9 344	14 811	20 341	16 649	3 070	17 990	82 205	128 261	1 759 069
	1954	9 684	16 463	21 100	17 245	3 057	18 638	86 187	134 539	1 887 366
	1955	11 771	19 167	23 590	19 192	3 413	20 280	97 413	151 208	2 043 548
	1956	12 292	21 764	25 127	20 930	3 661	21 569	105 343	163 164	2 200 643
	1957	14 457	24 471	26 434	22 603	3 665	23 143	114 773	175 008	2 356 768
	1958	14 505	26 352	27 391	22 426	4 346	23 677	118 697	181 447	2 439 763
	1959	16 213	31 838	31 950	24 859	5 080	26 645	136 585	206 936	2 679 167
	1960	16 879	32 513	33 372	25 538	5 344	27 467	141 113	214 602	2 838 754
	1961	17 273 r	32 899 r	34 591	25 337	5 609	29 726	145 435 r	221 881 r	3 111 133

For footnotes and sources of data see pages 13 - 15.

ITEM AND UNIT	YEAR	ALA.	FLA.	GA.	LA.	MISS.	TENN.	SIX STATES	SOUTHEASTERN STATES	UNITED STATES
9. Retail Trade	1929	519	494	627	470	408	633	3 151	5 667	48 330
a. Total Retail Sales (Millions of Dollars)	1935	334	422	481	342	177	478	2 234	4 029	32 791
	1939	436	614	625	486	282	606	3 049	5 460	42 042
	1948	1 629	2 327	2 098	1 673	1 004	2 076	10 807	19 127	128 849
	1954	2 112	4 014	2 963	2 339	1 282	2 759	15 469	26 854	169 968
	1958	2 567	5 840	3 528	2 940	1 482	3 199	19 556	32 979	199 646
b. Department Store Sales Indexes 1/ (1957-59=100)	1947	57	36	56	56	66	60	51		66
	1948	62	38	60	63	72	67	55		70
	1949	56	38	58	66	71	64	54		67
	1950	62	43	66	67	78	70	59		72
	1951	65	46	71	66	80	72	62		76
	1952	73	51	77	73	87	73	67		78
	1953	75	54	77	76	90	77	70		80
	1954	74	57	79	78	92	77	72		80
	1955	83	67	88	84	98	85	80		88
	1956	90	82	93	94	104	94	90		94
	1957	94	91	95	100	96	95	94		96
	1958	101	97	98	98	101	98	98		99
	1959	105	111	106	102	104	107	107		105
	1960	105	117	105	98	98	105	107		106
	1961	107	125	104	98	97	103	109		109

For footnotes and sources of data see pages 13 - 15.

PAGE 1

Population	Source:	U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1940: Statistical Abstract, 1951; 1950-61: Current Population Reports, Series P-25. Census years, 1940, 1950, and 1960, are April figures. Intercensal years are July 1 estimates.
	1/	Beginning 1950, United States includes Alaska and Hawaii.
Total Personal Income	Source:	U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. 1940-53: Personal Income by States Since 1929; 1954-61: Survey of Current Business, August 1962.
	2/	Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

PAGE 2

Per Capita Personal Income	Source:	U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. 1940: Personal Income by States Since 1929; 1950-61: Survey of Current Business, August 1962.
Nonfarm Employment	Source:	U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and cooperating state agencies.
	1/	Beginning 1959, data not strictly comparable with previous years. The data for 1959 on the old basis are: Tennessee, 886; Six States, 5139; and Southeastern States, 8877. United States data are comparable.

PAGE 3

Nonmanufacturing Employment	Source:	U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and cooperating state agencies.
	1/	Beginning 1959, data not strictly comparable with previous years. The data for 1959 on the old basis are: Tennessee, 580; Six States, 3796; and Southeastern States, 6260. United States data are comparable.
Manufacturing Employment	Source:	U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and cooperating state agencies.
	2/	Beginning 1959, data not strictly comparable with previous years. The data for 1959 on the old basis are: Tennessee, 306; Six States, 1343; and Southeastern States, 2618. United States data are comparable.

PAGE 4

Wages of Production Workers	Source:	U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1939 and 1947: Census of Manufactures, 1947, Vol. III; 1949-57: Annual Survey of Manufactures, each year; 1958: Census of Manufactures, 1958, Vol. III; 1959: Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1959.
Value Added By Manufacture	Source:	U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. References same as for Wages of Production Workers.
	1/	For the period 1956-59, data represent adjusted value added and for earlier years, unadjusted value added.

PAGE 5

Expenditures for Plant and Equipment	Source:	U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. References same as for Wages of Production Workers, page 4.
Cotton Consumption by Textile Mills	Source:	U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Sixth District States - 1945-58: Monthly Facts for Industry, Cotton and Linters; 1959-61 Monthly Current Industrial Reports, Cotton, Man-made Fiber Staple, and Linters. Five Southeastern States and U.S. - 1945-50: Cotton Production and Distribution; 1951-61: Same as Sixth District States. 1/ Southeastern States total figures include Sixth District States as shown and North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

PAGE 6

Electric Power Production	Source:	Federal Power Commission. 1950-61: Production of Electric Energy.
Lumber Production	Source:	U. S. Department of Agriculture and U. S. Department of Commerce. 1940: Lumber Production in U. S., 1799-1946, U. S. Department of Agriculture; 1947: Statistical Abstract, 1952; 1950-56: Facts for Industry, Lumber Production and Mill Stocks; 1957-61: Current Industrial Reports, Lumber Production and Mill Stocks. 1/ Totals shown only for years in which figures for all states are available.

PAGE 7

Coal Production	Source:	U. S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines. 1940-61: Mineral Industry Surveys, Production of Bituminous Coal and Lignite. Southeastern States total figures include Sixth District states as shown and Arkansas, Kentucky and Virginia. 1/ Includes Alaska.
Petroleum Production	Source:	U. S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines. 1940: Minerals Yearbook, 1941; 1950-61: Mineral Industry Surveys, Monthly Petroleum Statement. 2/ Totals shown only for years in which figures for comparable states are available. Southeastern states total figures include Sixth District States as shown and Arkansas and Kentucky.

PAGE 8

Construction Employment	Source:	U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and cooperating state agencies.
Construction Contracts Awarded	Source:	F. W. Dodge Corporation 1950-51: Statistical Abstract, 1952, U. S. Department of Commerce; 1952-61: Construction Contracts Awarded, Regions III and VI, December of each year, F. W. Dodge Corporation. 1/ Method of estimating residential component changed. No comparable back data. 2/ Beginning 1956, U. S. figures are based on data for 48 states. Figures for earlier years are based on data for 37 states.

PAGE 9

Total Cash Farm Income	Source:	U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. 1940: Cash Receipts and Value of Home Consumption, by States, 1924-1951; 1949-61: Farm Income, A Supplement to the Farm Income Situation for July 1962, August 1962.
Cash Farm Income from Livestock	Source:	U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. 1940-48: Cash Receipts and Value of Home Consumption by States, 1924-1951. 1949-57: Farm Income Situation, July 1958. 1958-61: Annual estimates from July issues of Farm Income Situation.

PAGE 10

Farm Employment	Source:	U. S. Department of Agriculture. 1950-57: Farm Employment, Bulletin No. 236; 1958-61: January issues of Farm Labor.
Per Capita Long-Term Savings	Source:	Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Research Department
	1/	Includes time deposits, savings and loan shares, insurance equities, and postal savings.

PAGE 11

Bank Deposits All Banks	Source:	Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. 1949-55: All-Bank Statistics, United States, 1896-1955, April 1959; 1956-61: Assets, Liabilities and Capital Accounts, Commercial and Mutual Savings Banks, call reports for June of each year. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
Bank Debits	Source:	Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System. 1950-52: Bank Debits to Demand Deposit Accounts, Except Interbank Accounts; 1952-61: Bank Debits to Demand Deposit Accounts, Except Interbank and Government Accounts.
	1/	From 1952 to 1961, figures are based on a larger reporting sample than is the case for earlier years.

PAGE 12

Total Retail Sales	Source:	U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1929, 1935, and 1939: Statistical Abstract, 1949; 1948: 1954 Census of Business; 1954 and 1958: 1958 Census of Business.
Department Store Sales Index	Source:	Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System and Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Research Department.
	1/	Indexes for Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Six States represent only portions of the states included in Sixth Federal Reserve District.

ST-RT-23
For Immediate Release
February 5, 1963

G.7.2
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES 1)

DECEMBER 1962

These statistics do not measure changes in sales at all retail stores. They measure sales only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total sales at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the sales of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

AREA 2)	INDEX NUMBERS (Daily Average Sales 1957-1959=100)						
	Seasonally Adjusted			Unadjusted			
	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Year 1962
Atlanta 3)	121	121	114	215	147	202	117
Baton Rouge	107	110	108	194	133	196	111
Birmingham	106	106r	107	190	119r	191	102
Chattanooga	114	112	106	218	128	202	109
Jackson	103	105	96	179	123	168	99
Jacksonville	147	153	134	284	175	258	141
Knoxville	104	110	102	204	125	200	103
Macon	101	107	100	195	121	193	102
Miami	136	139	126	240	152	223	132
New Orleans	105	111	101	183	133	177	103
St. Petersburg – Tampa	154	164	139	271	195	244	149
SIXTH DISTRICT	122	125	114	219	139	204	117

1) Reporting department stores account for more than 80 percent of total department store sales in the Sixth District.
Indexes are based on daily average sales during the month whereas percentage changes on reverse side are based on total sales in the month. There were 25 business days in December 1962, 25 in November 1962, and 25 in December 1961.
2) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.
3) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores.
r Revised.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

DECEMBER 1962

AREA 1)	Percentage Change from Corresponding Period (Based on Retail Dollar Amounts)		
	Month Ago	Year Ago	Year-to-Date Jan. 1 - Dec. 31
ALABAMA	+ 59	+ 2	+ 1
Birmingham	+ 59	- 1	- 2
Mobile	+ 64	+ 7	+ 6
Montgomery	+ 74	- 0	+ 2
Other Cities	+ 43	+ 3	- 0
FLORIDA	+ 52	+ 12	+ 12
Daytona Beach	+ 43	+ 5	+ 2
Jacksonville	+ 62	+ 10	+ 8
Miami	+ 58	+ 8	+ 8
Miami - Downtown	+ 53	- 5	+ 1
Orlando	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
St. Petersburg - Tampa	+ 39	+ 11	+ 17
Other Cities	+ 57	+ 3	+ 7
GEORGIA	+ 49	+ 5	+ 8
Atlanta 2)	+ 47	+ 6	+ 10
Augusta	+ 49	- 0	+ 4
Macon	+ 61	+ 1	+ 3
Rome - City 2)	+ 64	+ 5	+ 7
Savannah	+ 60	+ 4	+ 3
Central Atlanta 2)	+ 40	+ 1	+ 7
LOUISIANA (Southern half)	+ 40	+ 3	+ 4
Baton Rouge	+ 46	- 1	+ 7
New Orleans	+ 38	+ 4	+ 3
Other Cities	+ 46	+ 5	+ 6
MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	+ 48	+ 3	+ 4
Jackson	+ 46	+ 7	+ 6
Other Cities 2)	+ 51	+ 0	+ 3
TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	+ 63	+ 5	+ 3
Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.) - Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	+ 82	- 0	+ 3
Bristol - City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	+ 68	- 2	+ 1
Chattanooga	+ 70	+ 8	+ 6
Knoxville	+ 63	+ 2	+ 2
Other Cities	+ 59	+ 9	+ 4
SIXTH DISTRICT	+ 58	+ 7	+ 7

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas except where designated "city."

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

G.7.4.1
Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

ST-RT-24
For Immediate Release
February 5, 1963

DEPARTMENT STORE MERCHANDISING DATA 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

DECEMBER 1962

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts)

ITEM	PERCENTAGE CHANGE Dec. 1962 from Nov. 1962	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO.	
		December 1962	November 1962
Sales 2)	+ 59	+ 5	+ 9
Stocks 2)	- 20	+ 14	+ 7
Outstanding Orders	- 29	- 5	+ 6
Receipts 3)	- 6	+ 18	+ 5
New orders 3)	- 22	+ 11	+ 5

ITEM	MERCHANDISE RATIOS 4)					
	1962		1961		1957-61 AVERAGE	
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.
Stocks to Sales	1.4	2.9	1.3r	2.9	1.3r	3.0
Outstanding Orders to Sales	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.9
Stocks plus Outstanding Orders to Sales	1.8	3.7	1.7r	3.8	1.7r	3.9
Receipts to Sales 3)	0.6	1.1	0.6r	1.1	0.6	1.1

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information.

2) Figures are based on the actual dollar amounts reported by a group of department stores located in various cities throughout the District which made available data on outstanding orders as well as sales and stocks. Sales and stocks data for this sample are presented here solely to permit comparisons with changes in orders and receipts. (In 1961 sales by these stores accounted for about 45 percent of department store sales.) For monthly movements of total department store sales and stocks refer to the regular monthly sales report G.7.2 and the stocks report G.7.4.2.

3) Receipts of goods are derived from the reported figures on sales and stocks. New orders are derived from receipts and reported figures on outstanding orders.

4) The first three ratios are of stocks and/or orders at the end of the month to receipts for the month.

r Revised.

MONTHLY DEPARTMENT STORE STOCKS

(Based on retail dollar amounts)

DECEMBER 1962

These statistics do not measure changes in stocks at all retail stores. They measure stocks only at stores conforming to the definition of a department store contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Code. In order to reflect changes in total stocks at department stores, the current statistics include, whenever possible, the stocks of any newly opened stores or branches that meet the definition of department stores.

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO December 31, 1962	STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA	% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING PERIOD A YEAR AGO December 31, 1962
ALABAMA	+ 3	LOUISIANA (Southern half)	+ 1
Birmingham	+ 7	Baton Rouge	- 6
Other Cities	- 0	New Orleans	+ 3
		Other Cities	n.a.
FLORIDA	+ 26		
Jacksonville	+ 32	MISSISSIPPI (Southern half)	+ 12
Miami	n.a.	Jackson	+ 15
St. Petersburg - Tampa	+ 2	Other Cities 2)	+ 6
Other Cities	+ 36		
		TENNESSEE (Eastern two-thirds)	+ 23
GEORGIA	+ 25	Bristol-City (Tenn. - Va.) 2)	n.a.
Atlanta 2)	+ 25	Bristol 3) (Tenn. - Va.)- Kingsport - Johnson City 2)	+ 5
Columbus	n.a.		
Macon	+ 22	Knoxville	n.a.
Other Cities	+ 26	Other Cities	+ 28
		SIXTH DISTRICT	+ 18

1) Local figures are for metropolitan areas.

2) In order to permit publication of figures for this area, a special sample has been constructed which is not confined exclusively to department stores. Figures for non-department stores, however, are not used in computing the District percentage changes or the District index.

3) Includes that part of this trading area which lies in Virginia.

n.a. Not available.

AREA	INDEX NUMBERS (Average End of Month Stocks 1957-59 = 100)					
	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			UNADJUSTED		
	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961
Sixth District	130	123	110	115	144	98

DEPARTMENT STORE CREDIT 1)

SIXTH DISTRICT

DECEMBER 1962

(Selected series, based on retail dollar amounts reported)

ITEM	Percentage Change from: Nov. 1962 to Dec. 1962	Dec. 1961 to Dec. 1962
SALES DURING MONTH:		
Total	+ 60	+ 5
Cash	+ 73	+ 5
Charge	+ 49	- 0
Instalment	+ 53	+ 15
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE END OF MONTH		
Charge	+ 29	+ 3
Instalment	+ 16	+ 12
COLLECTIONS DURING MONTH:		
Charge	- 5	+ 2
Instalment	- 18	+ 9

ITEM	Dec. 1962	Nov. 1962	Dec. 1961
COLLECTION RATIO 2):			
CHARGE ACCOUNTS - Alabama Cities	35.2	34.3	35.8r
Florida Cities	33.0	34.7	39.2
Georgia Cities	40.7	54.9	43.1r
Mississippi Cities	42.7	44.0	41.0
Tennessee Cities	37.5	33.0	37.1r
SIXTH DISTRICT	38.1	42.6	39.7r
INSTALMENT ACCOUNTS - SIXTH DISTRICT	14.3	18.0	15.1
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SALES:			
Cash	45	41	45
Charge	33	36	35
Instalment	22	23	20

1) Some Federal Reserve Banks do not publish this information. The Sixth Federal Reserve District includes all of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, the southern halves of Louisiana and Mississippi and the eastern two thirds of Tennessee.

2) Collections during month as a percentage of accounts receivable at beginning of month.

r Revised.

Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

FOR RELEASE
MONDAY P. M.
DECEMBER 31, 1962

ST-FIN-69
Cb-D-2

DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Of Individuals, Partnerships & Corporations, and of States & Political Subdivisions

(Insured Commercial Banks in the Sixth District)

	(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)			PERCENT CHANGE		
				Nov. 1962	from	Year-to-date
	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	Nov. 1961	Oct. 1962	Nov. 1961	11 months 1962 from 1961
ALABAMA, Total	2,628,541	2,774,134	2,525,512	- 5	+ 4	+ 6
Anniston	47,624	52,281	44,909	- 9	+ 6	+ 8
Birmingham	920,653	992,505	920,556	- 7	+ 0	+ 7
Dothan	41,920	45,432	39,995	- 8	+ 5	+ 7
Gadsden	41,637	42,206	37,731	- 1	+10	+ 5
Huntsville[1]	97,327	108,052	90,800	-10	+ 7	+18
Mobile	362,367	329,769	305,998	+10	+18	+ 4
Montgomery	208,580	228,938	184,269	- 9	+13	+11
Selma[1]	30,036	34,043	30,669	-12	- 2	+ 8
Tuscaloosa[1]	68,218	81,128	65,543	-16	+ 4	+12
Total Reporting Cities	1,818,362	1,914,354	1,720,470	- 5	+ 6	+ 8
Other Cities[2]	810,179	859,780	805,042	- 6	+ 1	+ 1
FLORIDA, Total	6,190,191	5,978,797	5,594,007	+ 4	+11	+ 9
Bartow[1]	22,630	20,779	N.A.	+ 9	N.A.	N.A.
Bradenton[1]	46,703	46,864	N.A.	- 0	N.A.	N.A.
Brevard County[1]	112,359	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Clearwater[1]	65,563	71,230	N.A.	- 8	N.A.	N.A.
Daytona Beach[1]	62,370	61,352	55,003	+ 2	+13	+ 8
Delray Beach[1]	20,540	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Fort Lauderdale[1]	219,481	217,774	204,608	+ 1	+ 7	+ 7
Fort Myers-North Fort Myers[1]	51,120	50,476	N.A.	+ 1	N.A.	N.A.
Gainesville[1]	54,073	54,954	43,724	- 2	+24	+15
Jacksonville	885,237	900,693	840,536	- 2	+ 5	+ 6
Key West[1]	16,956	17,814	17,283	- 5	- 2	+ 5
Lakeland[1]	86,562	83,178	77,545	+ 4	+12	+ 5
Miami	1,030,059	1,004,562	930,970	+ 3	+11	+10
Greater Miami[1]	1,476,074	1,472,840	1,360,648	+ 0	+ 8	+ 8
Ocala[1]	54,136	41,226	N.A.	+31	N.A.	N.A.
Orlando	270,417	287,053	257,802	- 6	+ 5	+ 7
Pensacola	89,063	91,455	83,239	- 3	+ 7	+ 3
St. Augustine[1]	15,314	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
St. Petersburg	207,520	229,991	225,201	-10	- 8	+ 5
Sarasota[1]	74,661	81,446	N.A.	- 8	N.A.	N.A.
Tallahassee[1]	83,529	76,055	71,029	+10	+18	+26
Tampa	469,048	460,732	447,201	+ 2	+ 5	+ 6
West Palm-Palm Beach[1]	158,491	158,891	148,474	- 0	+ 7	+15
Winter Haven[1]	41,740 (2)	34,713	N.A.	+20	N.A.	N.A.
Total Reporting Cities	4,583,587	4,459,516	3,832,293	*	*	*
Other Cities[2]	1,606,604	1,519,281	1,761,714	*	*	*
GEORGIA, Total	4,837,930	4,974,954	4,291,637	- 3	+13	+12
Albany	64,049	66,360	60,354	- 3	+ 6	+11
Athens[1]	46,587	47,723	42,671	- 2	+ 9	+ 8
Atlanta	2,614,667	2,764,784	2,319,972	- 5	+13	+15
Augusta	131,297	134,738	123,189	- 3	+ 7	+12
Brunswick	34,887	33,244	28,822	+ 5	+21	+23
Columbus	122,063	129,523	115,895	- 6	+ 5	+ 9
Dalton[1]	60,728	61,514	N.A.	- 1	N.A.	N.A.
Elberton	10,351	9,220	9,084	+12	+14	+ 7
Gainesville[1]	54,619	58,027	46,465	- 6	+18	+11
Griffin[1]	22,648	25,420	22,039	-11	+ 3	+11
LaGrange[1]	16,258	17,246	16,588	- 6	- 2	- 1

DEBITS TO DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS (con't.)

	(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)			PERCENT CHANGE		
				Nov. 1962	from	Year-to-date
	Nov. 1962	Oct. 1962	Nov. 1961	Oct. 1962	Nov. 1961	11 months 1962 from 1961
Macon	141,991	157,480	128,860	-10	+10	+10
Marietta[1]	40,138	38,084	34,119	+ 5	+18	+12
Newman	22,385	26,337	22,915	-15	- 2	+ 8
Rome[1]	53,127	56,910	52,139	- 7	+ 2	+ 4
Savannah	183,909	191,206	179,289	- 4	+ 3	+ 7
Valdosta	37,370	37,019	35,293	+ 1	+ 6	+ 3
Total Reporting Cities	3,657,074	3,854,835	3,237,694	- 5	*	*
Other Cities[2]	1,180,856	1,120,119	1,053,943	+ 5	*	*
LOUISIANA, Total [3]	2,738,329	2,857,182	2,451,552	- 4	+12	+10
Alexandria[1]	81,384	84,324	76,269	- 3	+ 7	+15
Baton Rouge	306,256	309,878	271,573	- 1	+13	+13
Bunkie[1]	5,841	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Lafayette[1]	71,400	74,894	66,973	- 5	+ 7	+10
Lake Charles	84,352	89,893	83,358	- 6	+ 1	+ 8
New Orleans	1,457,256	1,544,681	1,316,851	- 6	+11	+ 9
Plaquemine[1]	6,178	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total Reporting Cities	2,012,667	2,103,670	1,815,024	*	*	*
Other Cities[2]	725,662	753,512	636,528	*	*	*
MISSISSIPPI, Total[3]	931,851	979,931	857,369	- 5	+ 9	+ 9
Biloxi-Gulfport[1]	61,738	65,818	56,191	- 6	+10	+14
Hattiesburg	38,558	42,033	37,759	- 8	+ 2	+ 5
Jackson	394,622	428,474	373,134	- 8	+ 6	+12
Laurel[1]	29,437	30,520	28,899	- 4	+ 2	+ 2
Meridian	50,538	53,340	47,294	- 5	+ 7	+10
Natchez[1]	17,305	25,832	24,342	-33	-29	+ 5
Pascagoula-Moss Point[1]	42,091	36,653	N.A.	+15	N.A.	N.A.
Vicksburg	26,401	27,137	23,537	- 3	+12	+10
Yazoo City[1]	19,930	23,420	N.A.	-15	N.A.	N.A.
Total Reporting Cities	680,620	733,227	591,156	- 7	*	*
Other Cities[2]	251,231	246,704	266,213	+ 2	*	*
TENNESSEE, Total[3]	2,488,321	2,489,236	2,321,835	- 0	+ 7	+ 8
Bristol[1]	51,906	55,088	50,824	- 6	+ 2	+ 7
Chattanooga	381,571	370,125	345,450	+ 3	+10	+ 5
Johnson City[1]	48,672	49,201	44,188	- 1	+10	+12
Kingsport[1]	94,562	92,621	94,957	+ 2	+ 0	+ 6
Knoxville	273,769	279,525	257,163	- 2	+ 6	+ 3
Nashville	901,520	872,441	864,117	+ 3	+ 4	+ 7
Total Reporting Cities	1,752,000	1,719,001	1,656,699	+ 2	+ 6	+ 6
Other Cities[2]	736,321	770,235	665,136	- 4	+11	+12
TOTAL, SIXTH DISTRICT	19,815,163	20,054,234	18,041,912	- 1	+10	+ 9
Reporting Cities	14,504,310	14,784,603	12,853,336	*	*	*
Other Cities[2]	5,310,853	5,269,631	5,188,576	*	*	*
Total, 32 Cities	11,851,937	12,233,055	10,962,316	- 3	+ 8	+ 9

* Addition of new reporting centers affects comparison of current figures with those of previous months.
1) Not included in total for 32 cities that are part of the national debit series maintained by the Board of Governors.
2) Estimated.
3) Includes only banks in the Sixth District portion of state.
r Revised.
N.A. Not Available

INDEXES OF BANK DEBITS AT ALL INSURED BANKS

1957-59 = 100

Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

PERIOD	DISTRICT	ALABAMA	FLORIDA	GEORGIA	LOUISIANA	MISSISSIPPI	TENNESSEE
December 1960	113	113	114	114	106	123	112
December 1961	125	122	125	131	112	129	130
May 1962	123	118	125	128	112	128	122
June 1962	128	122	127	134	121	133	132
July 1962	127	122	126	136	118	130	130
August 1962	122	118	124	128	111	130	126
September 1962	130	130	130	135	117	139	139
October 1962	128	125	130	134	117	138	127
November 1962	133	127	136	140	120	139	130

Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
(Revised July, 1955)

INDEXES OF DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

DAILY AVERAGE SALES 1947-1949 = 100

Unadjusted Index

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
January..	23	24	26	24	22	24	21	19	17	13	11	15	14	16
February.	24	23	25	26	25	24	25	23	19	16	12	16	17	20
March....	26	26	28	28	26	28	30	25	23	17	10	21	19	21
April....	29	27	31	30	26	27	25	26	24	16	14	19	20	23
May.....	31	34	36	39	35	38	36	31	28	19	18	23	23	27
June.....	25	27	28	28	28	27	27	23	21	14	14	17	20	22
July.....	22	21	22	22	24	22	21	18	16	12	12	14	16	19
August...	21	22	25	23	24	24	22	20	16	13	15	15	17	19
September	29	29	28	29	29	33	31	29	19	20	15	25	24	26
October..	32	33	40	35	35	33	33	31	23	20	23	23	24	33
November.	41	49	43	44	45	46	43	33	27	21	25	29	29	34
December.	49	52	51	54	55	55	50	38	32	23	33	37	39	48
Annual Average.	29	31	32	32	31	32	30	26	22	17	17	21	22	26

Adjusted Index

January..	29	31	34	32	30	33	30	27	25	19	16	22	20	24
February.	31	30	32	33	32	31	31	29	24	19	15	20	21	24
March....	29	32	33	32	32	32	32	28	25	18	12	22	22	24
April....	32	27	32	33	28	31	30	28	25	18	14	21	21	25
May.....	28	30	32	33	30	32	30	27	24	16	16	21	21	25
June.....	28	30	32	31	32	30	31	26	24	16	16	21	23	26
July.....	30	28	30	30	33	32	30	26	22	17	17	21	23	26
August...	28	29	33	31	33	31	29	26	21	17	19	20	22	25
September	31	30	29	31	30	34	32	28	19	19	14	24	23	24
October..	28	29	36	31	32	30	30	27	20	17	19	19	20	28
November.	28	34	30	31	32	32	30	24	20	16	19	22	23	27
December.	30	32	31	32	32	33	30	23	20	14	20	23	23	28

Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
(Revised November, 1957)

INDEXES OF DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

DAILY AVERAGE SALES 1947-1949 = 100

Unadjusted Index

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
January ..	18	18	20	20	27	33	43	46	56	57	71	68	70	68
February .	22	21	22	24	29	37	72	56	69	86	81	79	96	85
March	26	22	24	31	34	44	52	61	79	84	83	97	84	90
April	26	27	29	29	38	44	58	62	64	94	90	104	104	102
May	30	27	29	33	40	46	61	68	74	92	93	101	101	106
June	23	23	26	27	32	40	54	56	66	85	82	89	81	85
July	18	19	22	22	30	38	48	57	64	78	72	85	78	104
August ...	21	20	23	26	39	48	52	63	71	92	83	100	90	99
September.	31	30	32	38	46	60	70	78	86	107	108	121	106	118
October ..	32	31	37	34	43	59	69	78	87	101	102	112	99	96
November .	32	35	38	44	52	66	74	91	98	116	133	131	120	125
December .	45	49	53	61	69	89	100	122	131	145	160	170	162	173
Annual Average	27	27	30	32	40	50	63	70	79	95	96	105	99	104

Adjusted Index

January ..	26	26	28	28	36	45	58	62	77	81	101	99	101	99
February .	27	26	27	30	36	44	84	63	76	95	94	93	115	102
March	27	25	26	31	37	45	55	66	82	97	92	104	98	102
April	28	27	30	29	37	45	58	65	73	99	93	106	99	99
May	28	26	28	33	39	46	61	69	75	93	94	102	100	104
June	27	27	30	32	39	47	64	65	76	97	93	107	100	106
July	26	28	31	31	43	50	62	70	79	95	94	110	97	130
August ...	27	26	29	31	46	56	60	72	78	100	90	107	97	106
September.	28	27	29	33	41	54	64	72	80	97	95	107	95	105
October ..	28	27	34	33	41	55	63	71	82	97	97	106	99	96
November .	25	28	30	35	42	54	62	76	81	95	108	105	97	101
December .	26	28	31	36	42	56	62	76	82	91	100	106	98	105

Research Department
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
(Revised November, 1957)

INDEXES OF DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

DAILY AVERAGE SALES 1947-1949 = 100

Unadjusted Index

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
January ..	89	78	79	79	83	87	87	89	96
February..	90	86	91	93	86	96	95	91	102
March	91	90	95	91	95	109	94	98	
April	95	108	107	118	120	113	117	116	
May	104	114	120	116	115	128	128	129	
June	81	104	99	103	96	101	100	96	
July	82	87	85	91	99	101	100	102	
August ...	95	113	99	97	106	118	118	128	
September.	117	122	115	115	115	129	120	125	
October ..	108	123	117	124	128	133	126	150	
November .	138	140	139	139	148	150	149	143	
December .	176	188	192	198	205	211	209	220	
Annual Average	106	113	112	114	116	123	120	124	

Adjusted Index

January ..	124	108	110	110	116	121	122	123	134
February..	108	106	113	115	111	123	122	117	130
March	99	112	112	114	116	125	118	117	
April	105	110	109	115	119	118	114	117	
May	102	111	118	113	113	126	125	126	
June	95	114	109	113	116	122	121	116	
July	106	113	110	118	119	122	120	123	
August ...	103	126	112	110	114	127	127	137	
September.	105	109	114	114	114	127	118	123	
October ..	104	114	109	114	118	123	117	138	
November .	111	113	112	112	119	121	120	115	
December .	107	114	111	114	113	122	121	127	

I will sing'

INTERRACIAL REVIEW

20 VESEY STREET

NEW YORK 7

February 3, 1961

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W. Rm. 201
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

May we have permission to reprint in full or in part your last L-23 Report "Desegregation in Higher Education".

Thank you for you consideration. We will, of course, give proper credit.

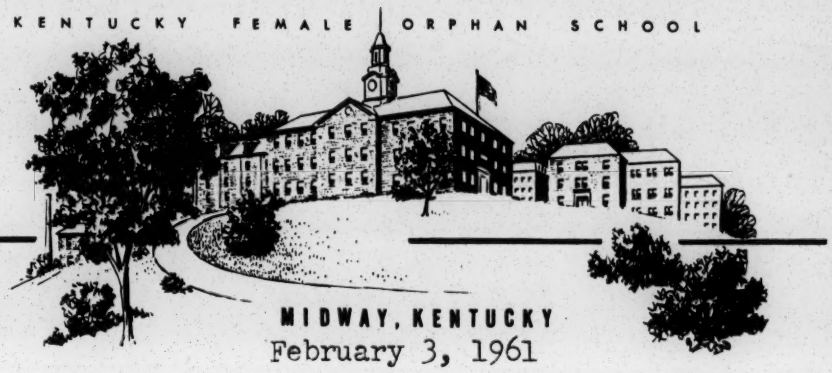
Sincerely,

Ivis Calvet

IC:ge

Ivis Calvet
Managing Editor

INCORPORATED IN 1847 AS THE KENTUCKY FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL



MIDWAY JUNIOR COLLEGE
PINKERTON HIGH SCHOOL

LEWIS A. PIPER, President
DAVID L. CLEVELAND, Director of Public Relations

MIDWAY, KENTUCKY
February 3, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

The Council's recent listing of Southern Colleges and Universities which do not restrict the admission of negro students includes this college. This is incorrect because, while there is no charter restrictions, there is the fact of tradition and custom that we have not accepted negro students. Tradition is often quite difficult to overcome, so I am confident that including Midway Junior College on your list might give some one the wrong impression. If you can make this correction at some appropriate date, we would appreciate it.

Another correction which I would make in our list is that of our legal control. We are related by charter to the religious group known as Christian Churches (Disciples of Christ).

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

David L. Cleveland

David L. Cleveland
Director of Public Relations

Educ Dir
1960-61
Private

DLC:mth

(To be routed in order numbered)

Date

PLEASE CHECK, DATE AND FORWARD

HCF

PA

MA

LWD

MM

EW

SM

PR

JC

LEC

MET

BC

RHA

PP

WF

MF

FILE

LWD -
Please
note. Would
you like
to acknowledge?
H.

MM - see me

(To be routed in order numbered)

Date 2/4/61

PLEASE CHECK, DATE AND FORWARD

HCF

PA

MA

LWD

MM

EW

SM

PR

JC

LEC

MET

BC

RHA

PP

WF

MF

FILE

LWD -
What should
I reply?
H.

MM - let me know

BARRY COLLEGE MIAMI, FLORIDA

February 2, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for your letter of January 27 and the enclosed list of colleges "which have desegregated since 1935". I notice that Barry is listed as one of these colleges, and I write now to inquire where you got the information that we had made any statement on segregation. As far as I know, the governing board of the college has consistently withheld any such statement, and I would be interested in knowing the source of the information which you quote.

With every good wish, believe me

Very sincerely,

Sister Mary Alice, O.P.

Sister Mary Alice, O. P.
Executive Vice President

Oct. 5, 1958
Atlanta, Ga.
"repeatedly"

February 9, 1961

Mr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr.
Editor
The Presbyterian Outlook
512 East Main Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Mr. Brown:

We are very glad to know that you are thinking of reprinting the list of colleges from Report L-23. There are, as you apparently suspected, a few corrections. We had already learned about the Presbyterian School of Christian Education. In addition, another Presbyterian school, Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, should be included. And, of course, the University of Miami.

We sent the report to every school listed with the view that any school "falsely" listed could write and inform us to the contrary. As it happened, we have got two such corrections directly from the colleges and so you should delete Barry College in Miami, Florida and Midway Junior College in Kentucky; the latter also pointed out that it is church-connected (Disciples of Christ).

If we get any more corrections before you publish, I shall sent them on to you.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dubbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

The Presbyterian Outlook

AUBREY N. BROWN, JR.
Editor

JAMES S. BROWN
Business Manager

MIlton 9-1371 • 512 East Main Street • Richmond 19, Virginia

Old in Service • Established 1819 • New in Spirit

February 6, 1961

Dear Friends,

I am thinking of the possibility of printing the list of colleges from your report L-23 of January 24 very soon. Therefore, if you get any additions or deletions, I hope you will let me have them, so as to make the list accurate. I see the University of Miami needs to be added and I am checking on several others.

Gratefully yours,

Aubrey N. Brown, Jr.

ANB/dk

Add Va. list: Presbyterian School of Christian Education.

FOR YOUR INTEREST
AND INFORMATION
R. L. D. D.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE
FOUNDED IN 1851
FULTON, MISSOURI

MM✓
MA-file

February 9, 1961

Mr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr., Editor
The PRESBYTERIAN OUTLOOK
512 East Main Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

COPY

Dear Mr. Brown:

Thank you for notifying me regarding the listing of colleges with non-racial admission policy.

You are correct in assuming that Westminster College is desegregated and will admit any qualified student regardless of race, color or creed.

Sincerely,

Robert L. D. Davidson

P.S. Our first Negro student graduated last June with high honors and won a $10,000 scholarship to the University of Pennsylvania.

R.L.D.D.

cc - Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W., Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Office of the President

TUSCULUM COLLEGE

GREENEVILLE, TENNESSEE

February 9, 1961

MM - note return to me

The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

It has been called to my attention that for some reason, perhaps through a mistake in our office, Tusculum College has been omitted from the list of colleges and universities of the 17 southern and border states that have a non-racial admission policy.

Tusculum has admitted Negro students and representatives of other races for a number of years.

Very sincerely yours,

Raymond C. Rankin

Raymond C. Rankin
President

RCR/dc

February 10, 1961

Mr. David L. Cleveland
Director of Public Relations
Midway Junior College
Midway, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Cleveland:

Thank you for your letter of February 3. We are deleting the Midway Junior College from all subsequent mailings of our listing on desegregated institutions.

In designating your school as a "private" institution, we were following the information in the Education Directory, 1960-61, and earlier issues.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a
CC: Reed Sarratt
Southern School News

February 10, 1961

Sister Mary Alice, O. P.
Executive Vice President
Barry College
Miami, Florida

Dear Sister Mary Alice:

Thank you for your letter of February 2. We are deleting the name of Barry College from any subsequent mailings of our list of desegregated institutions. Our source, incidentally, for inclusion of it was the Statistical Summary in Southern School News, October 15, 1958, which noted that the college "reportedly" had dropped racial qualifications.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a
CC: Reed Sarratt
Southern School News

February 13, 1961

Dr. Raymond C. Rankin
President
Tusculum College
Greeneville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Rankin:

I am a bit puzzled by your letter of February 9 calling to our attention that Tusculum had been omitted from our list of institutions without racial qualifications for admission. If you will look again at page four I think you will see that Tusculum was listed.

There are, as a matter of fact, a couple of changes on the list and for your possible interest I am enclosing a corrected copy.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a
Enclosure

February 13, 1961

Miss Ivis Calvet
Managing Editor
Interracial Review
20 Vesey Street
New York 7, N. Y.

Dear Miss Calvet:

You have our permission to reprint in full or in part our Report L-23, "Desegregation in Higher Education." On the enclosed copy you will note several changes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

February 15, 1961

Dr. Paul H. Morrill
President
Park College
Parkville, Missouri

Dear Dr. Morrill:

Thank you for informing us that Park College has a non-racial admissions policy. We are pleased to know about this, and will add Park College to our current list.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

MM - note

MA - therefore - mail to Aubrey Brown - Presby. Dept Church also Interracial Peoples

PARK COLLEGE
PARKVILLE, MISSOURI

THE PRESIDENT

February 13, 1961

The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

This is to inform you that Park College does have a non-racial admissions policy which has been, and is presently in effect at this institution.

Cordially yours,

P. H. Morrill

Paul H. Morrill
President

Lending file

Memo

FROM THE DESK OF **MONTEZ ALBRIGHT**

4-22-59

Statistics compiled for Mrs. Don Burge, to be used in eight to ten workshops for H.O.P.E. within the next two weeks.

100 copies sent to Mrs. Burge
30 copies sent to H.O.P.E. office, for speakers

~~20 copies in office if anyone interested~~

they called & wanted 20 more copies!

FROM: U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, February 13, 1959

North Carolina: Total School enrollment - White 749,000 Negro 314,000

Negroes attending previously all-white schools: 13

Communities with Mixed Schools	Number of White pupils	Number of Negro pupils	Number of Negroes in Mixed Schools
Charlotte	19,352	11,128	4
Greensboro	14,204	5,581	5
Winston-Salem	12,362	8,886	4
TOTAL	45,918	25,595	13

Tennessee: Total enrollment - White 652,540 Negro 137,460

Negroes attending previously all-white schools: 44

Anderson County	8,500	144	10
Nashville	17,556	11,530	34
TOTAL	26,056	11,674	44

Virginia: Total enrollment - White 623,935 Negro 203,565

Negroes attending previously all-white schools: 30

Alexandria	11,950	2,002	9
Arlington County	21,417	1,640	4
Norfolk	24,890	15,159	17
TOTAL	58,257	18,801	30

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS ON SCHOOLS

Current Expenditures Per Pupil (current expenses less transportation - U. S. Dept. Health, Education & Welfare)

	1940	1952	1955-56	1957-58	
National average	$88.09	-	$294.22		
Florida (median, as one of best Southern Edu.)	57.56	$193.01	257.60		
Georgia	40.62	160.92	194.03	$204.87	SRD figure from state Ga. ranking 7th of 14 So. states

In 1945-46 Georgia ranked 48th in expenditure per child for education - $60.
In 1950 Georgia ranked 31st nationally in public school expenditure percentage of personal income
Per Capita Income, Georgia $967. (ranking 41); Public school expenditure 2.6% of income (ranking 31)

Comparative statistics on White and Negro Schools (The Negro and the Schools, by Harry Ashmore)

	Current Expenditure Per Pupil		Elementary-Secondary Pupil-Teacher Ratio		Average Salary of Teachers		Teachers av. yrs. College Training	
1939-40	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
Florida	$118.21	$51.52	24.1	27.6	$1,116.	$577.	-	-
Georgia	87.94	27.51	26.7	31.6	863.	390.	3.0	1.7
Average of 9 Southern States	50.14	21.54			(12) 894.	487.	3.4	2.7
1947-48								
Florida	177.47	112.70	26	29	2,777.	2,214.	4.0	3.8
Georgia	126.87	58.73	29	35	1,924.	1,281.	3.3	3.2
1951-52								
Florida	195.01	153.24	25.8	26.6	3,195.	2,922.	4.2	4.0
Georgia	173.10	114.44	26.6	28.5	2,599.	2,410.	3.6	3.7
Average of 9 Southern States:	164.83	115.08			(12) 2,740.	2,389.	3.8	3.5

April 13, 1961

Mr. Barry Bingham
President and Editor-in-Chief
The Courier-Journal
The Louisville Times
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Bingham:

Notes regarding a few cities, comparable in some ways to Louisville, are set out below. I thought this might be helpful to you in regard to the questions in your letter of April 7. To the extent that we can, we shall be glad to look into any other specific questions or general areas you may suggest.

Richmond (Va.). All of the downtown variety and department stores have desegregated all of their eating facilities; some neighborhood drug and variety stores have done likewise. Richmond has two large department stores: Thalhimers and Miller & Rhoads. In both, rest rooms for customers and for employees are now desegregated. Some, but not extensive, demonstrating for theatre desegregation has occurred, but Negro endeavor is now represented by a suit in federal court for an injunction against segregated seating in the Mosque (city auditorium). At issue here is the constitutionality of a state law requiring segregation in places of public assembly. I understand that the baseball park (owned or leased--I am not sure which--by the N. Y. Yankees) will be made a co-defendent; my information is that this is being done at the instigation of the park which, even though it has already announced desegregation, would like its legal status clarified. Conferences with theatre owners have been held and apparently have not been discouraging to the Negro spokesmen. The Virginia Teachers Association (Negro) issued in February a list (enclosed) of stores

throughout the state which have opened lunch counters; a revised list is supposed to be released in a couple weeks, and if it is I shall send a copy to you.

Austin (Texas). There is only one downtown department store--Scarborough's--and it closed its single eating facility rather than desegregate. A downtown drug store did also. Otherwise, variety and drug stores in downtown are desegregated. All stores at a large, outlying shopping center--Capital Plaze--are completely desegregated, including rest rooms; Montgomery Wards, e.g., opened a new store at the Plaza, non-segregated from the start. The municipal swimming pool operated last Summer in a contradictory manner: Negroes could not buy tickets, but the few who attempted were allowed to swim, thus doing for free what whites had to pay to do. There is a belief in Austin that this year tickets will be sold to Negroes. One wellknown but not large restaurant --Rome Inn--desegregated last Fall, and about a month ago re-segregated, claiming business loss. One large restaurant downtown has desegregated. In the University area, about half of the places which serve food have also, and this includes two "quality" restaurants. Austin has been the scene of intense pressure for theatre desegregation, and in fact a student group at the University has been the stimulus for much of the activity around the South, sending out circulars, including information about the ownership of theatres all over the region. Except for February 12, the students have concentrated on the two movies--Texas and Varsity--near the University, and have not demonstrated downtown. They are no longer standing in the box office lines, but are still picketing several days a week. They and their adult friends are also conferring with theatre owners, though they seem a bit despondent about progress; another conference is scheduled for April 14.

Nashville (Tenn.). All downtown department and variety stores are desegregated, and some drug stores as well. In at least one department store, rest room signs are down. The main effort of Negroes and their white supporters is directed now toward theatre desegregation. Nashville has four downtown movies, three of which are owned by one firm which also owns others in the vicinity. My understanding is that it has agreed to desegregation, on a controlled (limited) initial basis, dependent on provision of what it regards as adequate police protection; perhaps, however, you will want to verify this yourself: it is, of course, information to be treated confidentially, for the present.

Knoxville (Tenn.). Considerable discussion with theatre managers has gone on, but there is no prospect of change. One "drive-in" movie in the area admits Negroes. There is one Negro movie, and Negroes are excluded altogether from the other six in town. The lunch counter situation is summarized in the column from the newsletter of the Knoxville Area Human Relations Council (enclosed).

Atlanta (Ga.). Desegregation of eating facilities in department and variety stores was agreed to by certain proprietors, effective not later than next Fall (see enclosed clipping); the long memorandum, also enclosed, was distributed at a Negro mass meeting on March 10; it had the silent approval of the principal white negotiators. "Other facilities" in the agreement is supposed to mean rest rooms. Some pressure is building up regarding theatres, but there have been no demonstrations yet, and hardly any talks. Some of the downtown movies will admit Negroes to special sections, but my impression is they do not go.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a
Enclosures

July 27, 1961

Mr. Herman H. Long
Race Relations Department
Fisk University Office
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Long:

Your letter to Leslie Dunbar was referred to James Moss, our new director of research; since Mr. Moss is leaving tomorrow, to be gone six weeks (delivering the Salzburg lectures), he has asked me to reply to your letter for him.

We don't really have a list of professional organizations and other groups which have taken the official position of not meeting in the South at any hotel or related facility that discriminates against Negro participants. The survey we tried to make, in 1960, was to compile a directory of convention facilities available in the South for biracial groups. This survey was a flop; not enough replies came in to issue a real report. The enclosed article in New South will give you the gist of the replies we did receive.

I have gone through our files for 1960 and 1961, to update the New South article somewhat, and also to search out any groups refusing to meet in the South because of discrimination. The short list follows:

American Association for the Advancement of Science
U. S. Conference of Mayors
Southern Sociological Society (about 250 delegates; 5% Negro)
Southern Psychological Association
Southern Political Scientists Association
International Convention of Christian Churches (Disciples of Christ) since 1953, reaffirmed in 1960. (13,000 delegates)
American Federation of Catholic Workers for the Blind.

Items to up-date New South article:

VIRGINIA, Norfolk, July 12, 1961

The Virginia State American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations reported yesterday that the new Golden Triangle Hotel had agreed to provide accommodations for Negro and white delegates without discrimination. A. Philip Randolph, the only Negro vice president of the national AFL-CIO, demanded last month that the charter of the Virginia unit be revoked if it held its convention on a Jim Crow basis.

TEXAS, Chattanooga Times, June 13, 1961

Texas hotels will integrate "in the very near future," Seymour Weiss, president of the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans, predicted here Monday night..."the South is being penalized and we might as well...prepare to take a real beating." He said he has visited Dallas and Houston within thepast three weeks and that he is convinced all large Texas hotels will soon integrate in order to attract large conventions.

TENNESSEE, Baltimore Catholic Review, January 13, 1961

The segregation issue has caused the American Federation of Catholic Workers for the Blind to disassociate itself with the 1961 convention of the American Association of Workers for the Blind. Father Robert J. Shea, president, in a letter to Hulan Walker, executive secretary of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, said the decision of the latter group to hold its 1961 convention in Memphis, Tenn., which would bar Negro membersof the Catholic organization from attending, makes it impossible for the Catholic association to be a part of the convention.

MISSOURI, New York Times, May 19, 1961

The St. Louis Board of Aldermen passed a bill today prohibiting racial or religious discrimination in restaurants, hotels, theatres, and other establishments offering accommodations to the general public. (20 to 4) ... The St. Louis Council on Human Relations will be authorized to initiate or receive complaints, attempt to adjust them through conciliation or to file charges in court. Fines for violations will range from $25 to $500.

GEORGIA, Atlanta Constitution, January 17, 1961

Segregation in hotels, restaurants and other facilities is hurting Atlanta's development as a convention city and international center, Mayor Hartsfield declared Friday. "We are losing one convention after another, simply because we cannot take a few Negroes in our hotels."

(From letter from official of Atlanta Convention Bureau, April 12, 1961) "Since Atlanta has not yet experienced an overall decline

in convention business, it is impossible to estimate the additional business we would have enjoyed had many invitations not been rejected due to our particular social restrictions. In 1959 our business was up 12.4% and last year we showed an overall increase of 4.7%. At the close of 1961 we will have enjoyed an increase of approximately 15% over 1960. To offset our loss in market created by the increasing number of regional and national organizations who are not restricting membership according to race, this Bureau has intensified to a large degree its sales efforts toward the remaining market. Without making a thorough and detailed study of this subject, it is estimated that we can no longer bid on 25% of all National Conventions and 10% of all Southern or Southeastern Conventions."

Atlanta Journal, June 23, 1961

Three Negro Jaycee delegates were registered at the Dinkler-Plaza Hotel, but left under pressure after one night. Wem. D. Johnson, Negro President of Pennsylvania Jaycees, said Atlanta and other Southern cities that have segregated eating and housing facilities will find it hard to attract national conventions in the future ...because "Negro membership is growing"...and "the power states in most national organizations are in the North and West where segregation is not practiced."

I hope this information will be of some help. There must be many mose organizations that have agreed not to meet in the South without newspaper publicity. It would require a rather thorough mail survey to accumulate a really significant list, especially if this included the membership of the organization.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
Administrative secretary
Research

Enclosure: New South, Sept. 1960

Les has Dewey mss. 12/6/61

Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Pl

February 3, 1961

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I send along the enclosed manuscript with many apologies. It is badly typed, long over-due, way short of the 10,000 words that you requested, and worst of all undistinguished. If you decide against publishing it in anything like its present form, I shall certainly understand; and I should, of course, expect no honorarium since I have not properly discharged my part of our agreement.

If you think the MS could be salvaged by a little more qualification, elaboration, and polishing, I would be willing to try. Unhappily, my family and university duties make it impossible for me to invest any time in additional bed-rock research on this subject.

Cordially,

Donald Dewey

Donald Dewey

DD:es
Encl.

November 14, 1960

Professor Donald Dewey
Department of Economics
Columbia University
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Professor Dewey:

It was very good to receive your letter today. You need not be shame-faced about missing the November 1st deadline; it is cause for rejoicing that the draft is ready for the typist. I know this has been a hard pull for you on top of all else that you do; many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

9 November 1960

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

To my shame I have again missed my deadline for sending in a draft of my short piece on some economic aspects of racial discrimination in the South. It was promised for November 1. However, I have a draft ready for the typist now; so that it should reach you on or about December 1.

Cordially,

Donald Dewey

Donald Dewey

July 25, 1960

Professor Donald Dewey
Department of Economics &
Business Administration
Duke University
Durham, N. C.

Dear Professor Dewey:

I am glad that Mrs. Albright wrote to you in my absence and certified to your Southern credentials. Whether last April or next November, we shall want to read and publish what you have.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

October 21, 1959

Professor Donald Dewey
Department of Economics and Business Administration
Duke University
Durham, N. C.

Dear Professor Dewey:

Some months ago I sent to you a copy of a study of southern industry by Hammer and Company. I am afraid we need it back for an unexpected use. If you would like it again later, I shall be glad to send it to you again.

The speech by Mitchell arrived, but only one copy. It is one of the very best speeches I have read, but largely exhortatory and I think it would not be of enough interest to you to copy it. If you would like to have it, though, please let me know. I am toying with the idea of being a spectator at the Jacksonville meeting of the Southern Economic Association. If I make it, I hope our paths may cross.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

July 14, 1959

Professor Donald Dewey
Department of Economics & Business Adm.
Duke University
Durham, N. C.

Dear Professor Dewey:

I was delighted to have the opportunity of meeting you in Durham, and hope whenever you may be in Atlanta you will look in on us. All of us at the Council are pleased to have you participating in our publications program.

I am enclosing a couple of clippings which you may find of interest. We subscribe to a representative selection of periodicals and from time to time, as I notice things, I shall send them up to you - though I doubt that there will be many.

Please give my regards to Mrs. Dewey and to your two fine children.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

Enclosures: 2 expense vouchers
"Labor's Progress in Dixie", Ark. Gazette, June 28, 1959
"Discrimination Raises Labor Cost", Wash. Post, April 13, 1959

P.S. I am also sending you under separate cover a study done for the Council in 1956 on Postwar Industrial Development in the South. It seems to me to have considerable interest and contains several sections which may be of some value to you. It is the only copy we have and I would like its return as soon as convenient.

June 26, 1959

Professor Donald Dewey
Dept. of Economics and Business Administration
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Professor Dewey:

I shall be in Chapel Hill on July 1st and 2nd, and w will telephone you while there. Perhaps, if it is convenient for you, I could drive over to Durham to chat for a short while. I don't know of any necessity for discussion at this time, but if you are free it would be pleasant to meet you.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

June 18, 1959

Professor Donald Dewey
Department of Economics
and Business Administration
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Professor Dewey:

We are greatly pleased that you will do the pamphlet for us. This is assurance of an authoritative and instructive presentation.

One of your conditions we regretfully, but understandingly, accept. Of course we would prefer an earlier completion; but the problem won't go away. We look forward to April 1960, then, for receipt of your manuscript.

Your other condition we have already offered, and were sincere in doing so. Admittedly we have a point of view; we neither offer a forum for segregationists nor solicit authors without some prior consideration of their opinions. And I suppose that if you concluded your piece with a finding that segregation was in the common interest, we would remit your honorarium and suggest you publish elsewhere. But short of that, I can promise you a free hand and a non-repetition of your experience with the Committee of the South. We are preparing for the printers now a pamphlet by two Emory professors; after much thought, we decided that we would have to footnote one section, and indicate that the opinions were the authors', and not necessarily ours: but we are printing what they wrote. Similarly in the war of words that goes on, some words get identified with one camp, others with the opposition. Our Emory writers used some "good" words (our point of view) in their literal, and not polemical, meaning, and in a context which was unfavorable. We asked them to insert another sentence before the "objectionable" one, making clear their usage.

I have written at this length because you have indicated some apprehension, and I want you to know our practice. It seems to us a fair and honorable one, and I hope you will agree. Besides, your subject very definitely is one in which you are the instructor, and the rest of us are the unlearned.

The notes are enclosed. Let me remark again that they were prepared only with the aim of determining whether the subject was feasible.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

Enclosure: notes

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

Department of Economics
and
Business Administration

June 16, 1959

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

The prospect of writing a pamphlet on economic aspects of segregation fills me with no enthusiasm. It's a painful subject and I am no longer up to date on the relevant material. Still, as my wife points out - and I really agree - if one lives in the South, one should fight the good fight. So I accept subject to the following conditions. (1) The pamphlet will not be due until next April. It just is not possible for me to undertake earlier delivery in view of my present commitments. (2) As you say in your letter of May 26, I will have an absolutely free hand in my conclusions.

I hope you will forgive me if I seem touchy on this last point. But I had some trouble with the Committee of the South when I worked for them as a research associate on their Negro employment studies five or six years back.

Although, I have not yet considered in detail how I would go about writing a pamphlet on topic #1 in your letter of May 26, it impresses me as a subject that can be managed in 10,000 words. There is the danger, though, that I might tend to encroach upon topics #2 and #3 in treating it. I would be very much interested in seeing your notes and the comments of Richard Eckaus.

Cordially,

Donald Dewey

Donald Dewey

DD:kah

June 12, 1959

Professor Donald Dewey
Department of Economics
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Professor Dewey:

I hope we may interpret silence as meaning assent.

Please telephone me collect if there are any questions you would like to discuss.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

Airmail

May 26, 1959

Professor Donald Dewey
Department of Economics
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Professor Dewey:

Your interest in our publication plans was indeed gratifying. Let me tell you of them as succinctly as I can:

Our intention is to undertake a series of short studies of the implications of segregation for various sides of southern life. We have in mind perhaps seven to ten pamphlets, issued over a couple of years, and linked together by a common appeal to southern self-interest. In such a series, priority ought to be given to economic subjects, and we have visualized four possible pamphlet subjects.

1. On the thesis that the continued growth of the South's industrial economy required an abundant supply of varied skills in a stable working force, a discussion of segregation and efficient manpower utilization.

2. On the thesis that sustained industrial growth in the South requires a rising level of purchasing power, a discussion of the relationship between a segregated society and demand.

3. An appraisal of the adverse effects on the southern business climate of (a) disorder arising from controversy and defiance; (b) added costs to business of providing segregated facilities; (c) advertising and public relations dilemmas; (d) added taxes for provision of public segregated facilities.

4. An examination of the national interest in segregation from the viewpoint of the high cost of under-utilization of manpower when confronted with Russian economic competition.

We would value your criticism of this approach. Would there be better topics? Are these subjects susceptible to pamphlet style treatment, having in mind the availability of data?

My own belief is that the first can be handled with relative ease and that an almost impregnable argument can be constructed. I am not altogether sure that the second topic can be convincingly documented. The third is a deliberate potpourri, and possibly would be most effective if done by a businessman, or business columnist, rather than an economist. I am not, furthermore, aware that anything more than commonsense conclusions can be addressed to the question of taxes. The most effective way of presenting the fourth might be to describe at length the Russian efforts for rational and full utilization of manpower, and would, therefore, if done in this way, need to be written by someone competent in Soviet affairs.

Because I have read your article on Negro employment and your N.P.A. study I think of you in connection with the first subject, which would be the natural initial publication of the series. You are, however, the first economist we have approached (there is a pamphlet in preparation by a sociologist), and I hope you will react freely and inventively to this proposal.

As I told you, some months ago I pulled together some fairly extensive notes on the first three topics above, sufficient to persuade us that adequate discussion could be formed. For whatever they are worth, these notes would be available to you for use in documentation if you wanted them, together with rather detailed comments on the notes by Richard Eckaus of Brandeis.

As to honorarium. It has seemed to us that $250.00 might be fair. More or less, we envisage pamphlets of maybe 35,000 words each, appearing with the author's name and our imprint. We would be prepared to distribute a number of them to persons you would designate.

You would, of course, be absolutely free in your conclusions.

I hope you will understand this letter for what it is, an exploratory effort to define with you a subject. I look forward to our association as one which I am sure will reward us, and which I hope will be satisfying to you.

Sincerely yours,

LWD:a

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

July 11, 1961

Dr. Donald Dewey
Department of Economics
Columbia University
New York, New York

Dear Professor Dewey:

We have read your revised manuscript with much appreciation. Enclosed is your honorarium.

At this moment, we are not decided as to how we shall use this, but we shall be letting you know something regarding this soon. One possibility is that we may use it as the introductory remarks to a report we now have underway regarding employment opportunities and limitations of Negroes in four Southern cities. Another possibility is that we may print it as an article in New South.

I want to thank you again for finding time to do this. It has been a pleasure for me also to have become acquainted with you, even if only too slightly. I still remember very pleasantly my visit to your home.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/sm
Enclosure

MA-file

Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

August 3, 1961

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I was very pleased to learn that you shall be able to make some use of my short piece on Negro employment. Before it is published, I should be much obliged if you would send me the proof sheets in order that I might re-check the citations and statistics used. It has been my experience that, after a manuscript has been through several drafts and a typesetting, all sorts of curious errors creep in--especially for a writer as unobservant as myself.

Cordially,

Donald Dewey

Donald Dewey

DD:css

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIZENSHIP

FOUNDED 1946

CHARTERED BY CONGRESS 1953

P. O. Box 172, Rockville, Maryland

"Liberty is not necessarily our permanent possession. Both external and internal pressures constantly assail it. Every generation, to keep its freedom, must earn it through understanding of the past, vigilance in the present and determination for the future."

EARL WARREN

Chief Justice of the United States
Honorary Chairman of the
National Conference on Citizenship
(From Address, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., February 19, 1955.)

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

PURPOSES To Support and Strengthen the Efforts of the People in Maintaining the Blessings of Freedom and Justice and in Protecting and Perpetuating the Principles and Ideals upon which this Nation is Founded; to Develop a More Thorough Knowledge of Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities; to Inspire a Deeper Devotion to Citizenship Obligations; to Encourage Ever More Effective Participation in Citizenship Activities and to Promote a Spirit of Cooperation on the Part of all Citizens—to these High Purposes, the National Conference on Citizenship is Dedicated.

ORIGIN

The National Conference on Citizenship was founded in 1946, when a small group of men, women and youth met in Philadelphia to consider how the spirit of cooperation that had bound together all citizens of the United States during World War II could be conserved for the future. They sought a means to maintain this spirit so that, in peacetime as in wartime, all citizens might dedicate themselves to upholding continuously our concept of government and the democratic way of life.

★ GROWTH

The Conference is unique in that it brings together the most comprehensive cross-section of organizations and agencies to be found in any single National meeting. Since 1946, more than 1,200 organizations and agencies have participated. Through their memberships and activities these touch nearly every wholesome aspect of our life and reach most of the population of our Nation.

Included are all levels of government—national, state and local; schools, colleges and universities; major religious faiths; professional associations; veterans' and related organizations; labor, business, industry and finance; farm and civic groups; and youth organizations.

The Honorary Chairmen of the Conference have been the late Harlan F. Stone and the late Charles Evans Hughes, former Chief Justices of the United States; the late Alben W. Barkley, former Vice President of the United States; and Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States, who is the present Honorary Chairman.

★ CONGRESSIONAL CHARTER

The National Conference on Citizenship now has the distinction of operating under a Federal Charter. From 1946 to 1954, the United States Department of Justice and the National Education Association sponsored the Conference. The two agencies lent their support until the Conference could function as an independent entity.

A Bill to incorporate the Conference passed both Houses of the Congress by unanimous consent and was signed by the President on August 13, 1953. Under the provisions of the Charter, the officers and Board of Directors are elected by the delegates at the annual meeting of the Conference.

★ THE FUTURE

The Congressional Charter empowers the National Conference on Citizenship to translate its ideals and objectives into realities. Plans for the future include both long-range and immediate projects and activities. The Conference will initiate and conduct some of these activities directly. Others, it will encourage and assist organizations and agencies in States and communities to initiate and carry on. Proposed projects and activities include the following:

1. **Annual Meetings of the National Conference** at which participants will consider the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, discuss major problems facing the Nation, and ways in which the ideas inspired by the National Meeting can be carried out in their home States and communities.

2. **Regional, State, and Local Conferences on Citizenship** which will have purposes similar to those of the National Conference, with organization and procedures adapted to State and community situations.

3. **"Citizenship Day" Observances** which will commemorate the signing of the Constitution, recognize the native youth reaching voting age and the foreign born receiving citizenship through naturalization, and afford all citizens opportunity for rededication to the ideals and principles of the Constitution.

4. **A "New Voter" Program** which, carried on through cooperating groups and other organizations and agencies, will stress responsible exercise of suffrage by all, and emphasize greater recognition of youth in civic affairs and their better preparation for the assumption of citizenship responsibilities.

5. **Naturalization Ceremonies** in which the Conference, through its participating organizations and agencies, will assist Federal and State courts with inspirational court induction ceremonies that stimulate in new citizens appreciation of American traditions and ways of living.

6. **Integration of Foreign-born Citizens** through State and local programs in which the native and foreign born may achieve mutual understanding by working together and those of foreign birth may become more effective citizens.

7. **A Magazine and Other Publicity Materials** which will provide current, pertinent information for the press, radio and television, for those carrying on projects and programs to promote good citizenship, and for those planning conferences and patriotic observances.

8. **Citizenship Programs in Schools and Colleges** for which the Conference, in cooperation with educational authorities, will assemble and make available information about significant developments in methods and materials for citizenship education.

9. **Information on Legal Aspects of Citizenship** which will be assembled and made available to Conference members and other participating organizations and agencies.

10. **An Information Center** which will collect, compile, catalog, exchange and disseminate information and materials on matters relating to citizenship.

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

WALTER M. BASTIAN, President

Circuit Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit; Judge, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, 1950-54; Past President and Treasurer, District of Columbia Bar Association; American Bar Association, Member, House of Delegates, 1936-53, 56—, Treasurer 1945-50, Member, Board of Governors 1950-53, Chairman, Committee on American Citizenship 1956; Trustee, George Washington University; President, Board of Trustees, Swartzell Methodist Home for Children.

Residence, Washington, D. C.

EARLE T. HAWKINS, First Vice President

President, Maryland State Teachers College, Towson, Maryland; Chairman, National Education Association Citizenship Committee, 1944-49; helped to initiate the National Conference on Citizenship in 1946, Conference Chairman, 1946-49; former Member, Attorney General's Advisory Committee on Citizenship; former Chairman, Maryland Conference on Citizenship.

Residence, Towson, Maryland.

SAMUEL I. PARKER, Second Vice President

Lieutenant Colonel, USA, Ret. Has held various positions in business, 1919-56, including Assistant Superintendent, Cone Mills, Greensboro, N. C. and Vice President, Ciba Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; Secretary-Treasurer, Congressional Medal of Honor Society of the United States of America, 1956—; appointed by Governor Luther H. Hodges, North Carolina, to State Committee for Improved Courts, 1958.

Residence, Concord, North Carolina.

MRS. J. BORDEN HARRIMAN, Third Vice President

A manager, New York State Reformatory for Women, 1906-18; only woman Member, Federal Industrial Relations Commission, 1913-16; Chairman, Committee on Women in Industry of Council for National Defense; Colonel, Red Cross Motor Corps, 1917-18; U. S. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Norway, 1937-41; Member, National Institute of Social Sciences; Co-Chairman, Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc.

Residence, Washington, D. C.

LEE R. PENNINGTON, JR., Treasurer

Approximately 25 years with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, retiring 1953 to become Director, National Americanism Commission of the American Legion; Member for 20 years, Board of Directors, Metropolitan Y.M.C.A.; President for five years, G.A.R. Memorial Day Corporation, which has charge of Memorial Day Service and decoration of graves of veterans in Arlington, Virginia.

Residence, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

LAWRENCE A. OXLEY, Secretary

Former Organization and Methods Examiner, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor; has held various positions in Department of Labor for 25 years; after World War I, served as special investigator for War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities; teacher Social Sciences, St. Augustine College, Raleigh, N. C.; 10 years State Director, Division of Negro Welfare, N. C. State Board of Public Welfare. Residence, Washington, D. C.

CARL B. HYATT, Executive Director

Former Assistant Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service; planned and initiated Nationwide program to make court naturalization ceremonies more inspirational; Chairman, Federal Bar Association Citizenship Committee, 1942—; Director, Attorney General's Citizenship Program, 1946-55; helped to initiate and direct the National Conference on Citizenship.

Residence, Rockville, Maryland.

ROBERT N. ANDERSON, General Counsel

Past President, Federal Bar Association; Chairman, Organizing Committee of the International Bar Association; helped to initiate Nationwide program to make court naturalization ceremonies more inspirational; former Member, Attorney General's Advisory Committee on Citizenship; President of the Arlington (Va.) Historical Society.

Residence, Arlington, Virginia.

ALVIN M. BENTLEY

Member, U. S. Congress 1953-60, House Foreign Affairs Committee and House Select Committee on Communist Aggression; U. S. Foreign Service, 1941-50; seriously wounded in House Chamber when shot by Puerto Rico Nationalist fanatics on March 1, 1954. Later made a good will trip to Puerto Rico which strengthened relations between Puerto Rico and the mainland.

Residence, Owosso, Michigan.

MAURICE BISGYER

Executive Vice President, B'nai B'rith; former Member, Attorney General's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency; former President, National Association of Jewish Center Workers; Member, National Advisory Committee on Education, appointed by Presidents Hoover and Roosevelt; Secretary-General, Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations—Consultant to the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Residence, Washington, D. C.

BRENDAN BYRNE

Executive Director, The American Heritage Foundation 1957—; Editor, Facts Magazine, Read Magazine, New Books' Digest, 1946; Vice President, Valley Forge Foundation, 1951-52; Executive Vice President, Goldby and Byrne, Inc., Philanthropic Consultants, New York City, 1954-55; Director, Nationwide Campaign Contribute to Your Political Party, 1958—; Director, Non-partisan program to modernize archaic election laws, 1957—.

Residence, Kew Gardens, N. Y.

BOYD CAMPBELL

President, Mississippi School Supply Co.; Director, First National Bank, Jackson, Mississippi, Mississippi Power and Light Co., and the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad; President, Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A., 1955; started Mississippi's first Scout Troop, Member, National Council of Boy Scouts of America; Treasurer, Board of Trustees, Millsaps College, Mississippi.

Residence, Jackson, Mississippi.

ERWIN D. CANHAM

Editor, Christian Science Monitor; Deputy Chairman, U. S. Delegation, United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information, 1948; U. S. Alternate Delegate, United Nations General Assembly, 1949; Member, U. S. Commission for Information, U. S. National Commission for UNESCO, 1948-51; President, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A., 1959; Member (executive committee), President's National Committee, Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth.

THOMAS F. CLEAR

Principal, Katherine T. Murphy School, Stamford, Connecticut; Vice President, National Education Association, 1949-50, and Member, Citizenship Committee, 1950-53; President, Connecticut State Teachers Association, Classroom Teachers 1949-50; former Member, Attorney General's Advisory Committee on Citizenship; Director of Exhibits for the National Conference on Citizenship.

Residence, Springdale, Connecticut.

WILLARD E. GIVENS

Director of Education, Scottish Rite Masons, Southern and Western States; former Executive Secretary, National Education Association; Past President, California Teachers Association; Member, American Youth Commission of American Council on Education; Chairman, Board of Trustees, Senior Citizens of America; helped to initiate the National Conference on Citizenship; as Secretary of National Education Association, approved Bill introduced in Congress to charter the Conference and give it independent status.

Residence, Washington, D. C.

BROOKS HAYS

Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, 1961—; Member of U. S. Congress 1942-58; House Foreign Affairs Committee; Assistant Attorney General of Arkansas, 1925-27; President, Arkansas Conference of Social Work, 1932-34; Member, Board of Trustees George Peabody College for Teachers and of George Washington University; Commission on In-Inter-governmental Relations; U. S. Delegation to United Nations General Assembly, 1955; Director, Tennessee Valley Authority, 1959—61.

Residence, Little Rock, Arkansas.

RICHARD B. KENNAN

Secretary, Commission for the Defense of Democracy through Education, National Education Association; Consultant, National Education Association Committee on Citizenship; helped to initiate and direct the National Conference on Citizenship; former Member, Attorney General's Advisory Committee on Citizenship; Deputy Executive Director for the National Conference on Citizenship.

Residence, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

J. ALBERT WOLL

General Counsel, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations; Special Assistant to Attorney General of the United States, 1934; Head, Fraud Section, U. S. Department of Justice, 1939-40; United States Attorney, Northern District of Illinois, 1940-47; Member, Executive Board, Chicago Council, Boy Scouts of America, and Member, National Council.

Residence, Chicago, Illinois.

THURSDAY

SEPTEMBER						
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OCT. 1963

NOVEMBER						
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8:30 New address
9:00
9:30 Anti Defamation
10:00 League
10:30
11:00
11:30 315 Lexington Ave.
12:00
1:00 New York, N.Y.
1:30 (10016)
2:00
2:30
3:00 Murray Hill 9-7400
3:30
4:00
4:30
5:00
5:30

Oct., 1962

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director James M. Dabbs, President

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
~~(Room 1224) Comer Building~~ City Federal Bldg.
Birmingham 3, Alabama
ALpine 2-2722 (205)
Exec. Dir.: Norman Jimerson
Chairman: Rev. Powers McLeod
Box 1290, Auburn, Ala.

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas
FRanklin 4-4521 (501)
Exec. Dir.: Nathaniel Griswold
Chairman: ~~Rev. Charles C. Walker~~ Mrs. Joe R. Brewer

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Acting Executive Director:
~~Dr. Ralph Dreger~~ Mr. Lewis Mitchell
~~2867 Justina Road~~ Exec. Dir. of the Council
~~Jacksonville 11, Florida~~ 356 S. Beach St. Daytona Beach Fla.
RA. 4-5862 (305)
Chairman: Mrs. Mabel Chesley

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 502
Atlanta 3, Georgia
525-6468 (404)
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Frances Pauley
Chairman: Rev. Charles Demere

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
gone X Chairman: Dr. Rufus Atwood
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

LOUISIANA: (No state Council)
NEW ORLEANS COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL
Chairman: W. Theodore Baptist
101 S. Wren Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Chairman: Dr. A. D. Beittel
Tougaloo Southern Christian College
Tougaloo, Mississippi

Greater Jacksonville Council on H. R.
129 E. Forsyth St., Jacksonville Fla.
Ernest Lent, U.S.C. exec. director & Sou. Field Director U.S.C.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina
FRanklin 6-6833 (704)
Exec. Dir.: Harry S. Jones
Chairman: Rev. Henry Ruark

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina
ALpine 6-8808 (803)
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Alice Spearman
Chairman: Rev. Fred Reese

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee
CYpress 1-7544 (615)
Exec. Dir.: Miss Katherine Jones
Chairman: George Barrett

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
~~114-B Broad-Grace Arcade Building~~ 17 E. Carey St.
Richmond 19, Virginia
MIlton 9-0872 (703)
Exec. Dir.: Heslip Lee
Chairman: Dr. ~~Thomas Henderson~~ Aubrey N. Brown

TEXAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Chairman: Mrs. James S. Crate
8510 Ferris Street
Houston 35, Texas

Local Councils With Professional Staff:

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 207
Atlanta 3, Ga. - 525-6469 (404)
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Eliza Paschall
Chairman: Mrs. Clifton Hoffman

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas - JA. 4-5084 (713)
Exec. Sec.: Mrs. George Dumbauld
Chairman: Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw

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Thanks!
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THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BOARD OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION
WITHERSPOON BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.
Telephone: PENNYPACKER 5-6722

613

December 10, 1963

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 14 enclosing the list of state commissions on human relations. This will be most useful information. In your listing of Intergroup Agencies you may want to note that the Presbyterian Church in the U.S. is the correct designation for the denomination represented by Malcolm P. Calhoun in Richmond, Va. The United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. has headquarters offices in New York and in Philadelphia. The Department of Social Education and Action is now called Office of Church and Society, and the address is 830 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107. Rev. John H. Marion is our Special Field Representative in the Nashville office. Rev. J. Metz Rollins is now an Associate Executive Secretary in the United Presbyterian Commission on Religion and Race, Room 367, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027.

No more Jean Russell

Your letter mentioned your current publications' list, but it was not enclosed. Could you please send us a copy?

Cordially yours,

Florence L. Ridgely

Florence L. Ridgely
Program Assistant
Social Education

FLR/et

1-9

P.S. Please remove the listing of Mrs. Jean Russell on the top of page 7 of the Intergroup Agencies, as she is not the representative of this office.

February 5, 1964

The Rev. Mr. Cleckly
787 Michael Street, N. E.
Atlanta 29, Georgia

Dear Mr. Cleckly:

Enclosed is the promised list of Atlanta human relations organizations. The typed portion is a loosly-knit group which meets periodically and which cooperates on program and projects, exchanges information, and discusses strategy. Each contributes according to its interests and its program limitations. Some groups are more interested in employment, some in medical care, some in schools and children's programs.

As for evaluation of the contributions of each, I would very much prefer that you discuss this in person with one of our staff members. Paul Anthony is our director of field activities and meets with this group when he is in town. Vernon Jordon is our executive assistant to the director and also attends meetings of these and other groups. Either one could help you getting acquainted with the program activities of each of the groups and give you some idea of the effectiveness of each organization.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. CENTER

November 1, 1963

Mr. Harold Arnold, Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
521-2355

Miss Eunice Brunson, Executive Director
YWCA - 72 Edgewood Avenue
524-3416

Miss Dorothy Cotton, Southern Christian
Leadership Conf. 208 Auburn Avenue
ja 5-1763

Mrs. Sujette Crank, YWCA
599 Tatnall Street, S. W.
JA 3-0543

Rev. Ed Driscoll, Ga. Council of Churches
63 Auburn Avenue
JA 4-0971

Miss Rosetta Gardner, YWCA Nat'l Student
Secretary, 41 Exchange Place, S. E.
JA 5-2372

Mr. Leon Marion, World University Service
41 Exchange Place, S. E. Room 301
JA 5-2372

Mrs. Frances Pauley, Ex. Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Pl., S. E. 525-6468

Mr. Charles Wittenstein, American
Jewish Committee
41 Exchange Place, S.E. JA 3-8451

Mr. John Yungblut, Quaker House
1384 Fairview Road, N. E.
DR 3-7986

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
Southeastern Regional Office
Mr. Monroe Schlactus, Director
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
JA 3-1618

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
John B. Morris, Executive Director
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. Room 200
JA 5-7975

Mennonite Service Committee
Vincent Harding
540 Houston Street
688-0594

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Southeastern Regional Office
Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Director
859½ Hunter Street, N. W.
MU 8-8868

National Conference of Christians and Jews, Georgia & Alabama
Don McEvoy, Director, Georgia and Alabama
1144 Bank of Georgia Building
688-7510

United Church of Christ
Edward M. Brown, Consultant on Christian Human Relations
Decatur Federal Building
373-1234

U. S. National Student Association Southern Student Human Relations Project
Constance Curry, Director
41 Exchange Place, S. E., Room 701
JA 3-8322

YMCA's Southern Area Council of
Dunbar Reid (i
706 Standard Building
JA 1-0352

YWCA National Student Council
Miss Rosetta Gardner
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
JA 5-2372

YWCA Southern Regional Office
Miss Florence C. Harris, Correlator
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
JA 5-2381

See Rev Zepp.

Asn. B'nai B'rith

MHXX

MA:

Organized direct contribution

A Reverend Cleckly called, and wants a list of all of the Atlanta human relations organizations, and a report on what each has contributed to the Movement, HH for its smooth operation.

His address is 787 Michael Street, N. E.
Atlanta 29,
634-9366

He says you may call him, if you have any questions.

March, 1964

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director John H. Wheeler, President

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2121 Building, Room 101
Birmingham 3, Alabama
ALpine 2-2722 (205) 539-4277
Exec. Dir.: ~~Norman Jimerson~~
Chmn.: Rev. Powers McLeod

Ed Sheffield CW
2809 Governors
Huntsville

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas
FRanklin 4-4521 (501)
Exec. Dir.: Nathaniel Griswold
Assoc. Dir.: Ozell Sutton
Chmn.: Mrs. Joe R. Brewer

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
356 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida
255-5881 (305)
Exec. Dir.: ~~Louis L. Mitchell, Jr.~~ Chas E. Lewis
Chmn.: Dr. H. Franklin Williams

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
~~41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 502~~
Atlanta 3, Georgia 5 Forsyth Street
525-6468 (404)
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Frances Pauley
Assoc. Dir.: Oliver Holmes
Chmn.: Dr. Lionel Newsome

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Sec.: Mrs. Thomas P. Green
407 North Hite Avenue
Louisville, Kentucky

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Acting Chmn.: The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Alexander O. Sigur
Box 532, USL Station
Lafayette, Louisiana

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Chmn.: ~~Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.~~ Mr. Kenneth Dean, 3635 N. State St. Apt 3 Jackson, Miss.
P. O. Box 266
Oxford, Mississippi

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina
FRanklin 6-6833 (704)
Chmn.: ~~T. Franklin Williams~~ Helen Adams Furman

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina
ALpine 6-8808 (803)
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Alice Spearman
Chmn.: Rev. Fred Reese

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1106 - 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee
CYpress 1-7544 (615)
Exec. Dir.: ~~Katherine Jones~~ Mrs. Martha Ragland Boston Bryant
Chmn.: William R. Willis, Jr.

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 East Cary Street
Richmond 19, Virginia
648-4445
Exec. Dir.: ~~Heslip Lee~~ Robert Combs
Chmn.: Dr. Aubrey N. Brown

TEXAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Chmn.: Mrs. James S. Crate
8510 Ferris Street
Houston 35, Texas

Local Councils with Professional Staff:

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5 Forsyth St., N.W., Room 207
Atlanta 3, Ga.
525-6469
Exec. Dir.: ~~Mrs. Eliza Paschall~~
Chmn.: ~~Mrs. Clifton Hoffman~~

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas
JA. 6-1829
Exec. Dir.: Charles Kelly
Exec. Sec.: Mrs. Geo. Dumbauld
Chmn.: G. E. Dodd

HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL OF GREATER JACKSONVILLE
129 E. Forsyth St.
Jacksonville, Fla. 353-8081 (305)
Exec. Dir.: Ernest Lent

DIRECTORY

OF

RELIGION AND RACE

ORGANIZATIONS

IN

States...

Counties...

...Cities

Prepared by the National Conference on Religion and Race from information available as of April 6, 1964.

For additional copies write:

National Conference on Religion and Race
150 Fifth Avenue - Room 632
New York, New York 10011

After May 1, address communications to:
Dr. J. Oscar Lee, Executive Director
Department of Racial & Cultural Relations
National Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive, New York 10027

ARKANSAS

Little Rock:

Greater Little Rock Council on Religion and and Human Relations

Organized - 1963

Chairman: Rev. Donald K. Campbell
9301 Rodney Parham Road
Little Rock, Arkansas 72207
Tel: (501) 115-3274 or
(501) 115-2181

CALIFORNIA

Marin County:

Marin County Conference on Religion and Race

Organized - November 5, 1963

Chairman of the Steering Committee:
Mr. Julian W. Mack, II.
945 Las Ovejas Avenue
San Rafael, California
Tel: (415) 479-2968 or
(415) 421-4935

Oakland:

East Bay Conference on Religion and Race

Organized - September 23, 1963

Chairman: Reverend Robert D. Hill
1194 Twelfth Street
Oakland, California
Tel: (415) 444-672 or
(415) 832-5276

San Francisco:

San Francisco Conference on Religion and Race

Organized - January 22, 1964

Coordinator: Mrs. Max Semel
#506, 503 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California
Tel: (415) 392-3189

Santa Barbara:

F.A.I.R. (Fellowship to Advance Inter-group Relations

Organized - Spring, 1963

Mrs. Myra P. Gallert
P. O. Box 914
Santa Barbara, California 93102

Santa Clara and So. San Mateo Counties Conference on Religion and Race

First Organized - May, 1963

Secretary-Coordinator:
Mrs. Mary Ann Stone
1229 Naglee Street
San Jose, California
Tel: (408) 297-2660

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Committee on Race

Organized - October, 1963

Chairman: Professor John David Maguire
Winchester House
Wesleyan University
Middletown, Connecticut
Tel: (203) DI 7-4421

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Interreligious Committee on Race Relations

Organized - 1963

Secretary: Dr. Isaac Franck
1420 New York Avenue, N. W.
Washington 5, D.C.

FLORIDA

Dade County:

Dade County Conference on Religion and Race
Organized - 1963
Secretary: Mr. Seymour Samet
1210 Congress Building
Miami, Florida
Tel: (305) 665-542

ILLINOIS

Chicago:

Chicago Conference on Religion and Race
Organized - January 31, 1963
Executive Director:
Mr. Eugene J. Callahan
21 West Superior Street
Chicago 10, Illinois
Tel: (312) 664-7501

Peoria:

Peoria Conference on Religion and Race
Organized - June, 1963
Executive Secretary:
Rev. John B. Story
2508 North Sheridan
Peoria, Illinois
Tel: (309) 688-8501

Quad Cities: (Rock Island, Davenport, Moline, East Moline)

Interreligious Committee on Race
Organized - September, 1963
Chairman: Reverend Donald Bautz
c/o Council of Churches
639 - 38th
Rock Island, Illinois
Tel: (309) 786-3922

Waukegan Area Conference on Religion and Race
Organized - December 1, 1963
Secretary: Mrs. Shirley Tometz
2025 Waverly Place
Waukegan, Illinois
Tel: (312) 662-8385

Will County-Joliet Conference on Religion and Race
Organized - October, 1963
Chairman of the Steering Committee:
Rabbi Morris M. Hershman
226 E. Clinton Street
Joliet, Illinois
Tel: (815) 727-7078

Wilmette Human Relations Committee
Organized - January 29, 1963
Co-Chairmen:
Mr. & Mrs. Patrick Crowley
2304 Elmwood
Wilmette, Illinois
Tel: (312) 251-2304

INDIANA

Gary:
Gary Conference on Religion and Race
Organized - November 13, 1963
Rabbi Carl I. Miller
601 N. Montgomery
Gary, Indiana
Tel: (219) 938-5232

Marion:

Grant County Workshop on Religion and Race

Organized - May, 1963

Chairman: Rev. Herbert Pettengill
First Friends Church
1501 S. Adams
Marion, Indiana
Tel:

Indianapolis:

Indianapolis Conference on Religion and Race

Organized -

Chairman: Mr. Charles Stimming
4629 Washington Boulevard
Indianapolis, Indiana
Tel: (317) 273-1113 or
(317) 635-6591

IOWA

Waterloo:

Black Hawk County Conference on Religion and Race

Organized - May 28, 1963

Chairman Steering Committee:
Mrs. Warren Nash
211 Newell Street
Waterloo, Iowa 50703
Tel: (319) 233-3181

Cedar Rapids:

Inter-Faith Committee

Organized - June, 1963

Reverend D. R. Jafvert
327 - 35th Street, N. E.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Tel: (319) 366-0802 or
(319) 363-0281

Des Moines:

Iowa Conference on Religion and Race

Organized - June 15, 1963

Chairman Steering Committee:

Reverend John E. Donovan
223 Securities Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

KENTUCKY

Lexington:

Lexington Committee on Religion and Human Rights

Organized - February, 1963

General Secretary:

Mrs. W. K. Massie, Jr.
108 Irvine Road
Lexington, Kentucky

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston:

Boston Conference on Religion and Race

Organized - June, 1963

Chairman: The Rt. Rev. John M. Burgess

Secretary: Mr. Robert E. Segal
Room 401 - 72 Franklin Street
Boston 10, Massachusetts
Tel: (617) 542-7525

Springfield:

Steering Committee on Religion and Race of Greater Springfield, Massachusetts

Organized - September 17, 1963

Chairman: Dr. Walter H. English
Room 228 - City Hall
Springfield, Massachusetts
Tel: (413) 736-2711, ext. 340 or 343

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor-Washtenaw County:

Ann Arbor-Washtenaw Conference on Religion and Race

Organized - June, 1963

Chairman: Reverend George B. Laurent
227 South Ann Arbor Street
Saline, Michigan
Tel: (313) 429-7670

Detroit:

Metropolitan Conference on Religion and Race

Organized - October, 1963

Chairman: Reverend James Sheehan
c/o Archbishops Committee on Human Relations
305 Michigan Avenue
Detroit 26, Michigan

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis:

Minnesota Conference on Religion and Race

Organized - June, 1963

Coordinator: Mr. Calvin L. Walton
905 St. Anthony Avenue
St. Paul 4, Minnesota
Tel: (612) 226-9233 or (612) 221-2158

MISSOURI

Kansas City:

Clay-Platte Council on Religion and Race

Organized - August, 1963

Chairman: The Reverend Charles Duxbury
4805 Antioch Road
Kansas City 19, Missouri
Tel: (816) 452-7833

Columbia:

Columbia Conference on Religion and Race

Organized - February, 1963

Chairman: Reverend William S. Ryan
2601 W. Broadway
Columbia, Missouri
Tel: (314) 443-3950

St. Louis:

St. Louis Conference on Religion and Race

Organized - May, 1963

Executive Secretary:
Dr. Paul Hanlon
409 N. Euclid Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63108
Tel: (314) 367-4855 or (314) 863-1674

NEBRASKA

Omaha:

Nebraska Conference on Religion and Race

Organized - September 4, 1963

Executive Board Member:
Father James Stewart
1817 Dodge Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68102
Tel: (402) 341-4004

NEW JERSEY

New Jersey:

New Jersey Conference on Religion and Race

Organized - September, 1963

Chairman Executive Committee:
The Reverend Alexander H. Shaw
116 North Oraton Parkway
East Orange, New Jersey 07107
Tel: (201) 675-8600

NEW YORK

New York:

Metropolitan N. Y. Conference on Religion and Race

Organized - February, 1963 by the Committee of Religious Leaders, N. Y. C. Youth Board

Consultant: Miss Carol J. Densberger
79 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016
Tel: (212) 685-8600

Rochester:

Rochester Conference on Religion and Race

Organized - April, 1963

Chairman: The Reverend Eugene H. Tennis
4 Meigs Street
Rochester, New York 14607
Tel: (716) 244-0886

Syracuse:

Syracuse Committee on Religion and Race

Organized -

Chairman: The Rev. Charles Brady
410 Forman Avenue
Syracuse, New York 13210
Tel: (415) 478-1343

Utica:

Interreligious Commission on Religion and Race

Organized - September 12, 1963

Chairman: Reverend H. Robert Gemmer
11 Devereux Street
Utica, New York
Tel: (315) 733-4661

NORTH CAROLINA

Raleigh:

North Carolina Council on Religion and Race
Organized - April 5, 1963
Chairman: Dr. W. R. Grigg
301 Hillsboro Street
P. O. Box 9523
Raleigh, North Carolina
Tel: (919) 833-1605 or (919) 787-0478

OHIO

Cleveland:

Greater Cleveland Conference on Religion and Race
Organized - June, 1963
Coordinator: The Reverend F. Edward Camille
1027 Superior Avenue
Cleveland 14, Ohio
Tel: (216) 781-7411

Lorain County:

Lorain County Conference on Religion and Race
Organized - November 6, 1963
Secretary: Thomas H. Peters
P. O. Box 255
Lorain, Ohio
Tel: (216) 244-1889 - Business
(216) 288-8083 - Residence

Toledo:

Toledo Area Interfaith Conference on Religion and Race
Organized - July 24, 1963
Secretariat: Reverend Garnett E. Phibbs
405 Board of Trade Building
Toledo 4, Ohio
Tel: (419) 243-9263

Warren:

Warren Inter-Faith Housing Conference

Organized - April 16, 1963

Chairman Executive Committee:

Reverend William O'Neil
530 Tod Avenue, S. W.
Warren, Ohio
Tel: (216) 395-3747

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City:

Oklahoma Conference on Religion and Race

Organized - July, 1963

Secretary: Mr. Stan Twardy
P. O. Box 981
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Tel: (405) 235-4559

Chairman Executive Committee:

The Rt. Rev. Frederick Putnam
P. O. Box 1098
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Tel: (405) 524-9800

OREGON

Portland:

Metropolitan Interfaith Commission on Race

Organized - July, 1963

Co-Chairman: Dr. Robert H. Bonthius
1624 N. E. Hancock
Portland, Oregon 97212
Tel: (503) 287-1289

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh:

Pittsburgh Area Religion and Race Council
Organized - Shortly after Chicago Conference
Convener: Reverend Robert L. Kincheloe
220 Grant Street
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219
Tel: (412) 471-7300

RHODE ISLAND

Providence:

Rhode Island Conference on Religion and Race
Organized - March 15, 1963
Coordinator: Mrs. Rozella White Switzer
92 Benevolent Street
Providence 6, Rhode Island
Tel: (401) 831-5961 or
(401) 421-7306

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee:

Greater Milwaukee Conference on Religion and Race
Organized - April 20, 1963
Chairman: Rt. Reverend Donald H. V. Hallock
804 East Juneau Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Tel: (608) 272-3038

Information Incomplete Concerning:

Atlanta, Georgia - Contact person Mr. Don McEvoy, 1144 Bank of Georgia Bldg., Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Delaware - Contact person Mr. W. Spencer Thompson, Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc., Wilmington 99, Delaware.

Houston, Texas - Contact person Mrs. Robert Cossum,
5147 Beachnut, Houston, Texas
Tel: (713) 666-0434

Louisville Conference on Religion and Race (in process of formation - contact person Rev. Carl R. Kay, Room 210, Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Louisville, Kentucky.

Nashville - A conference is in process of formation. Contact person Dean William C. Finch, Divinity School, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee

Seattle: Contact person Dr. Lemuel Petersen, 2005 Fifth Ave., Seattle 1, Washington.

South Bend: Contact person Mr. Donald Thorman, 404 Commerce Building, South Bend, Indiana.

****

Information on the above by way of corrections or supplementation or about new conferences not listed is solicited so that supplementary pages or a third edition can be published. See front cover for proper addresses.

DIRECTORY

OF

CHRISTIAN AND JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

INVOLVED IN RACE RELATIONS

(April 10, 1964 edition - Incomplete. Additional information invited for supplementary pages to be mimeographed and circulated.)

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National Conference on Religion and Race
150 Fifth Avenue - Room 632
New York, New York 10011

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Dr. J. Oscar Lee, National Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York 10027.

Additional copies 50¢.

JEWISH

Synagogue Council of America
(The National Coordinating Agency for the Conservative, Orthodox, and Reform rabbinic and congregational organizations.)
235 Fifth Avenue
New York 16, New York
Tel: (212) MU. 6-8670
Commission on Social Action -
Rabbi Irwin M. Blank, Chairman
Rabbi Philip Hiat, Executive Vice President
Dr. Nathan Lander, Director

Conservative

Rabbinical Assembly
3080 Broadway
New York, New York
RI. 9-8000

United Synagogue of America
3080 Broadway
New York, New York
RI. 9-8000

Commission on Social Action of the United Synagogue of America, Rabbinical Assembly, Federation of Jewish Men's Clubs, National Women's League of the United Synagogue of America
Rabbi Harry Halpern, Chairman
Mr. Morris Laub, Director

rthodox

Rabbinical Council of America
84 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York
AL. 5-1900
Social Action Committee -
Rabbi Leonard Gewitz, Chairman
Rabbi Israel Klavan, Executive Vice President

Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America
84 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York
AL. 5-4100
Communal Relations Commission
Mr. Samuel N. Brennglass, Chairman
Rabbi Samson R. Weiss, Executive Vice President

Reform

Central Conference of American Rabbis
790 Madison Avenue
New York, New York
AG. 9-2811
Committee on Justice and Peace
Rabbi Sidney L. Regner, Executive Vice President

Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York
RE. 7-8200
Commission on Social Action and
Commission on Interfaith Activities
Mr. Albert Vorspan, Director
Rabbi Balfour Brickner, Associate Director

Religious Action Center
2027 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington 6, D. C.
Rabbi Richard Hirsch, Director

PROTESTANT AND ORTHODOX

African Methodist Episcopal Church
Commission on Social Action - Since 1960
215 West Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina
Reverend F. C. James, Consultant
Tel: (803) 773-7729

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
Board of Race Relations
International Justice and Goodwill
No staff - Board is advisory
Bishop S. Dorme Lartey, Chairman
P. O. Box 169
Monrovia, Liberia

American Baptist Convention
Division of Christian Social Concern
Valley Forge,Philadelphia 19481
Rev. Elizabeth J. Miller, ExecutiveDirector
Tel: (215) 768-2278-9
Miss Jean Luckey
Department of Community Witness
Valley Forge, Philadelphia
Reverend E. B. Hicks, Associate Director
Community Witness Program
1228 Buchanan Street
Topeka, Kansas 66604
Tel: (913) 234-6328
Reverend J. C. Herron
Special Southern Representative
Box 188
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Church of the Brethren
1451 Dundee Avenue
Elgin, Illinois
General Brotherhood Board - established Emergency
Committee on Race Relations - July 1963
Reverend Lee G. Whipple, Director of Race Relations
Tel: (312) 742-5100

Evangelical United Brethren Church
601 W. Riverview Avenue
Dayton, Ohio 45406
Department of Christian Social Action
Reverend Cawley H. Stine, Director
Tel: (513) 222-2531

International Convention of Christian Churches
(Disciples of Christ)
Coordinating Committee on Moral and Civil Rights
- Established June 1963
221 Ohmer Avenue
P. O. Box 19136
Indianapolis, Indiana 46219

Reverend Barton Hunter, Administrative Secretary
National Director of Human Relations
United Christian Missionary Society
Reverend Ian McCrae
Tel: (317) 359-9568

Lutheran Church in America
231 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016
Board of Social Ministry
Dr. Harold Hass, Executive Secretary
Reverend L. William Youngdahl, Secretary for
Community and Cultural Affairs
Tel: (212) 532-3414

The Methodist Church
100 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002
General Board of Christian Social Concerns
Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs
Dr. Grover C. Bagby, Associate General Secretary
Tel: (202) 546-6096 or 546-1000
Miss Thelma Stevens - Room 1479
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027
Tel: (212) 749-0700

National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027
Commission on Religion and Race - Since 1963
Dr. Robert W. Spike, Executive Director
Dr. J. Oscar Lee, Associate Director
Tel: (212) 870-2436
Department of Racial and Cultural Relations
Dr. Alfred S. Kramer, Staff Consultant in Charge
Tel: (212) 870-2070

United Church Women
"Assignment Race"
Miss Carrie E. Meares, Director
Tel: (212) 870-2234

Presbyterian Church, U. S.
Board of Christian Education
Box 1176
Richmond, Virginia 23209
Division of Christian Action
Dr. Malcolm P. Calhoun, Secretary
Tel: (703) 643-6691

Protestant Episcopal Church
National Council
815 Second Avenue
New York, New York 10017
Division of Christian Citizenship
Reverend Arthur E. Walmsley, Executive Secretary
Reverend Cornelius Tarplee
Mr. Carroll Greene, Jr.

Reformed Church in America
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027
Christian Action Commission
Robert F. Williams, Secretary
45 John Street
New York, New York 10027

Religious Society of Friends
Philadelphia Yearly Meeting
Race Relations Committee
160 N. 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania - Organized 1919
Gladys D. Rawlings, Executive Secretary
Tel: (212) 563-7705

Southern Baptist Convention
Christian Life Commission
Reverend Foy Valentine, Executive Secretary
Reverend Ross Coggins, Associate Secretary
460 James Robertson Parkway
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Unitarian Universalist Association
Commission on Religion and Race - since 1963
Reverend Robert E. Jones, Executive Director
245 Second Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002
Tel: (202) 547-0254

United Church of Christ
Committee for Racial Justice Now - since 1963
Dr. S. Garry Oniki, Executive Coordinator
289 Park Avenue South - Room 93
New York, New York 10010
Tel: (212) 475-2121
Council for Christian Social Action
Associate Secretary for Racial and
Cultural Relations
Rev. John R. Washington
2969 W. 25th Street
Cleveland 13, Ohio

United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
Commission on Religion and Race
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027
Dr. Gayraud S. Wilmore, Executive Director
Rev. Metz Rollins, Associate Director
Rev. Robert Stone, Associate Director
Tel: (212) 870-2200

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Christian Family Movement
1655 W. Jackson
Chicago, Illinois 60612 - Since 1949
Mr. & Mrs. Patrick Crowley, Secretaries

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice - - Since 1960
21 West Superior Street
Chicago 10, Illinois
Mathew Ahmann, Executive Director
John P. Sisson, Assistant to the Director
Tel: (312) 664-8222

Director of Southern Field Service
Mr. Henry Cabirac
1046 Baronne Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
Tel: (504) 523-2901

National Catholic Welfare Concerence - Since 1919
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005
Social Action Department
The Rt. Rev. Msgr. George G. Higgins, Director
Rev. John F. Cronin, S. S., Assistant Director
Tel: (202) 737-3553

National Council of Catholic Men
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005
Mr. Martin H. Work, Executive Director
Mr. Donald Farrell, Program Director (giving special attention to race relations)
Tel: (202) 737-3553

National Council of Catholic Women
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005
Miss Margaret Mealey, Executive Director
Has Social Action Committee
Tel: (202) 737-3553

National Federation of Catholic College Students
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005
Social Action Secretariat at Manhattanville College - Purchase, New York
Miss Barbara Lyons, Chairman
Mother Mary T. Clark, RSCJ, Moderator

National Newman Club Federation
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005
Sue Carew, Chairman
Tel: (202) 737-3553

North American Federation of the Third Order of Saint Francis
Reverend Philip Marquard
29 So. LaSalle Street
Chicago 3, Illinois
Action for Interracial Understanding (an Apostolate of the Third Order)
Mr. Ralph E. Fenton, National Executive Director
575 Neponset Street
Norwood, Mass.
In New York:
Mr. Waldemar A. Roebuck
620 Lenox Avenue
New York, New York 10037
Tel: (212) 281-4284

OTHERS

American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York, New York 10022
Mr. Harry Fleishman, Race Relations Coordinator

Am. Jewish Committee - Greater Miami
~~1210 Congress Bldg.~~ 701 DuPont Plaza Center
Miami, Fla 33131

Mr. A. Harold Murray, Director of Community
Affairs Department
Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, Director of Interreligious
Affairs Department
Tel: (212) 751-4000

American Jewish Congress
15 East 84th Street
New York 28, New York
Commission on Law and Social Action - Since 1918
Mr. Will Maslow, Executive Director
Tel: (212) 879-4500

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith
Rabbi Solomon S. Barnards, Director -
Department of Interreligious Cooperation
315 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10016
Tel: (212) 689-7400

Committee of Southern Churchmen
Reverend Will D. Campbell, Director and
Preacher-at-Large
1106 - 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee
Tel: (615) 269-9481

Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity -
Since 1960
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. - Room 200
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Reverend John B. Morris, Executive Director
Tel: (404) 525-7975

National Board of the Young Men's Christian Assn.
291 Broadway
New York, New York 10007
Commission on Interracial Policy and Program
Leo B. Marsh, Secretary for Interracial Services

National Board of the Young Women's Christian
Association of the U. S. A.
600 Lexington Avenue
New York, 10022
Miss Edith Leringo, General Secretary
Tel: (212) 753-4700

National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc.
43 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019
Tel: (212) 688-7530

*National Conference on Religion and Race -
Organized January, 1963 - Until May 15, 1964.
Secretariat - 150 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10011
Rev. Galen R. Weaver, Executive Director
Tel: (212) 255-7575-6

National Student Christian Federation
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027
Rev. Leonard Clough, General Secretary

Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., President
334 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Tel: (404) 524-1378

*NOTE: After May 15, 1964, address all
communications to National Council of
Churches, attention of Dr. J. Oscar Lee,
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10027
Tel: (212) 870-2070

March, 1965

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director John H. Wheeler, President

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2809 Governors Drive, S.W.
Huntsville, Alabama
539-4277 (205)
Exec. Dir.: Edwin Stanfield
Chmn.: Nat Welch

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas
FRanklin 4-4521 (501)
Exec. Dir.: Nathaniel Griswold
Assoc. Dir.: Ozell Sutton
Chmn.: Walter B. Clancy

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
356 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida
255-5881 (305)
Exec. Dir.: Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr.
Chmn.: Dr. H. Franklin Williams

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201
Atlanta, Georgia
525-6468 (404)
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Frances Pauley
Assoc. Dir.: Oliver Holmes
Chmn.: Dr. Joe Hendricks

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Chmn.: Dr. James R. Oliver
P. O. Box 2992
Lafayette, La. 70501

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
306 First Federal Building
Capitol at State Street
Jackson, Mississippi
948-0878, 948-0879 (601)
Exec. Dir.: Kenneth Dean
Chmn.: Rev. Duncan M. Gray, Jr.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 E. Third Street, Room 301
Charlotte, North Carolina
FRanklin 6-6833 (704)
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Helen Furman
Chmn.: Dr. T. Franklin Williams

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina
ALpine 6-8808 (803)
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Alice Spearman
Chmn.: Rev. Fred Reese

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1106 - 19th Avenue South
Nashville, Tennessee
CYpress 1-7544 (615)
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Assoc. Dir.: Katherine Jones
Chmn.: Martha Ragland

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 East Cary Street
Richmond 19, Virginia
648-4445 (703)
Exec. Dir.: Robert L. Combs
Chmn.: David Scull

Local Councils with Professional Staff:

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5 Forsyth St., N.W., Room 207
Atlanta, Georgia
523-1581 (404)
Exec. Dir.: Bob Carey

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5403 Austin Street
Houston, Texas
JA. 6-1829 (713)
Exec. Dir.: Charles Kelly
Exec. Sec.: Mrs. Geo. Dumbauld
Chmn.: G. E. Dodd

Nat'l Cath Conf for Interracial Justice
216 Superior St
Chicago 10, Ill.

Commitment

OFFICE COPY ONLY

DIRECTORY OF ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONNEL
ENGAGED IN HUMAN RELATIONS ACTIVITIES IN THE SOUTH

1. Alabama Council on Human Relations
Room 1224, Comer Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama
The Rev. Robert E. Hughes (until Jan 1, 1961)
Telephone: ALpine 2-2722

John Yungblut
Quaker House
1384 Dairview Rd, N.E.
Atlanta

2. American Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York
Patrick M. Malin, Dir.
Telephone: ORegon 5-5990

3. American Friends Ser. Committee
160 N. 15th Street (Oct. 1, 1960)
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania
Miss Barbara Moffett, Secy
Community Relations Prog.

Miss Jean Fairfax
Nat'l. Representative
of Southern Progs.
Telephone: LOcust 3-9372

Southeastern Regional Office
P. O. Box 1307
High Point, N. C.
Wilton Hartzler + Bill Bagnell
Telephone: 2-4025

Wade Mackie, Dir.
Job Opportunities Prog.
1608nGovernment Street
Baton Rouge, La.
Tel: DIckens 2-2157

4. American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York
Edwin Lukas, Dir.
Dept. of Nat'l. Affairs
Telephone: PLaza 1-4000

Atlanta Area Office
41 Exchange Place, Rm. 703
Atlanta, Ga.
Charles Wittenstein, Dir.
Telephone: Jackson 3-8451

Southeast Area Office
1208 Congress Bldg.
Miami, Florida
Seymour Samet, Area.Dir.
Telephone: FRanklin 3-4749

Ri 7-2830

Southwest Regional Office
523 Fidelity Building
Dallas 2, Texas
Gustave Falk, Area Dir.
Telephone: Prospect 2830

5.A American Jewish Congress
Stephen Wise Congress House
15 East 84th Street
New York 28, New York
Will Maslow, Dir.
Dept.of Public Affairs
Telephone: TRafalgar 9-4500

Southeastern Region
Congress Building
111 N. E. 2nd Ave., Rm. 906
Miami, Florida
~~Haskell Lazere~~, Dir.
Telephone: FRanklin 9-6195
HAROLD KRAMER

6. Anti-Defamation League of Banai B'rith
515 Madison Avenue
New York, New York
Alexander F. Miller
Community Ser. Division

Oscar Cohen
Program Division
Telephone: PLaza 1-1800

Southeastern Regional Office
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
Arthur J. Levin, Dir.
Telephone: JAckson 3-1618

Virginia-North Carolina Reg. Offic
216 North 2nd Street, Rm. 306
Richmond, Vir.
Robert Kohler, Dir.
Tel: 3-9143

Florida Regional Office
330 Seybold Building
Miami, Florida
Nathan Perlmutter, Dir.

Southcentral Reg. Office
~~606 Common Street~~ 535 Gravier Street Suite 806
New Orleans, Louisiana
~~Irving~~ Irwin Schulman, Dir.

Southwest Reg. Office
Suite 209, 2405 San Jacinto St.
Houston 2, Texas
Theodore Freedman, Dir.

7. Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Ark.
Rev. Nathaniel Griswold
Executive Director
Tel: Franklin 4-4521

8. Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention
161 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville, Tenn.
Dr. Foy Valentine
Executive Secretary
Tel: Alpine 4-1631

9. Congregational Christian Churches
Race Relations Department
287 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York
Rev. Galen Weaver
Tel: GRammercy 5-2121

Care -
38 Park Row
New York 38

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Comm.
6 Raymond St. NW.
Atl 14, Ga.

10. United Christian Missionary Society
Disciples of Christ
222 South Downey Avenue
Indianapolis 7, Indiana
Lewis Deer
Tel: FLeetwood 7-1166

11. National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church
281 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York
Tel: SPring 7-9100

Fr. Arthur Walmsley
Thurs.

12. Florida Council on Human Relations
4241 S. W. 109th Court
Miami, Florida
Rev. Wm. K. Williams
Tel: CAnal 1-8521

13. Georgia Council of Churches
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
Rev. Edward A. Driscoll, Secretary
Tel: JAckson 4-0941

Headquarters:
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee
Tel: CHapel 2-3396
Herman H. Long
John Hope, II

Rev. Edward M. Brown
Consultant on Christian Human Relations
Atlanta, Georgia
Tel: JAckson 3-0775

Miss Dorothy E. Hampton
286 Hillsboro Street
Raleigh, North Carolina
(Office)

1949 Clark Avenue
Raleigh, North Carolina
(Home)

home
VI 6-8937?

Rev. Cornelius Tarplee
Assistant Executive Sec'y.
P. O. Box 853 Home: TW, 3-1901
Lynchburg, Virginia'
Tel: ~~VIctor 5-8995~~ ~~6-8937~~
~~At~~ Ci 1-7850

Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
Room 200, 5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Rev. John Morris
Tel: JAckson 5-7975

14. Georgia Council on Human Relations
~~63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.~~ Room 309, 41 Exchange Pl. S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
~~The Rev. Walter C. Cowart~~ Mrs. William Pauley
Executive Director
Telephone: JAckson ~~5-4063~~ 525-6468

15. Jewish Labor Committee
25 East 78th Street
New York, New York
Emanuel Muravchik, Director
Field Service
Telephone: LEhigh 5-3700

16. Kentucky Council on Human Relations
~~c/o Rufus B. Atwood, Chairman~~
~~Kentucky State College~~
~~Frankfort, Kentucky~~
~~Tel: Capital 7-7625~~
~~P.O. Box 338~~
Rev. A. D. Pinckney
Plymouth Congregational Church
1626 W. Chestnut Street
Louisville, Ky.

17. The Board of Social Missions of the
United Lutheran Church in America
231 Madison Avenue
New York 16, New York
Rev. Harold Haas
Executive Secretary
Tel: LExington 2-3410

18. The Board of Social and Economic
Relations, The Methodist Church
740 Rush Street
Chicago 11, Illinois
Rev. A. Dudley Ward
Executive Secretary
Tel: MIchigan 2-3707

19. The General Board of Education
The Methodist Church, Division of
the Local Church
1001 Nineteenth Avenue, South
Nashville 2, Tennessee
Rev. Leon M. Adkins
General Secretary

20. Women's Division of Christian
Service, Board of Missions,
The Methodist Church
475 Riverside Drive
New York, New York
Miss Thelma Stevens
Executive Secretary

Mrs. E. U. Robinson
P. O. Box 140
Lebanon, Tennessee

Mrs. H. B. Trimble
772 Houston Mill Road
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox
2205 Old Knoxville Highway
Marysville, Tennessee

Mrs. Ralph T. Wilson, Sr.
402 Forrest Drive
Laurens, South Carolina

21. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
20 West Fortieth Street
New York 18, New York
Roy Wilkins, Exec. Sec'y.
Tel: BRyant 9-1400

Henry Moon
Director of Public Relations

Jesse Devore
Public Relations Assistant

Southeastern Regional Office
859½ Hunter Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia
Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Director
Tel: MUrray 8-8868

22. National Conference of Christians and Jews
43 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York
Dumont Kenny, Nat'l. Program Dir.
Tel: MUrray Hill 8-7530

Southeastern Division
P. O. Box 8507
Guilford College, N. C.
Gordon W. Lovejoy, Ass't. Dir.
Tel: 4561

23. National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.
Division of Christian Life and Work
Department of Racial and Cultural Relations
~~297 Fourth Avenue~~ 475 Riverside Dr.
New York 10, New York
Rev. J. Oscar Lee, Dir.
Tel: ORegon 4-5000

The Rev. Will D. Campbell
Associate Executive Director
P. O. Box 1083
Nashville, Tennessee
Tel: ALpine 5-3842
Home: TUr 3-1901

Division of Home Missions
~~257 Fourth Avenue~~ 475 Riverside drive
New York ~~10~~, New York
Miss Edith Lowry, Exec. Sec'y.
Tel: ORegon 4-6407

General Dept. of United Church Women
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York
Mrs. W. Murdoch MacLeod, Gen. Dir.
Miss Eleanor French, Director
Christian Social Relations
Tel: ALgonquin 4-7110

24. National Council of Jewish Women
1 West 47th Street
New York, New York
Miss Hannah Stein, Exec. Dir.
Tel: CIrcle 6-3175

25. National Council of Negro Women
1318 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Miss Dorothy Heights, Pres.
Miss H. Elsie Austin, Dir.
Tel: COlumbia 5-4434

26. National Labor Service
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York
Harry Fleischman, Dir.
Tel: PLaza 1-4000

27. National Student Association
Southern Student Project
41 Exchange Place, Rm. 704
Atlanta, Georgia
Miss Connie Curry, Dir.
Tel: JAckson 3-8322

28. National Urban League
14 East 48th Street
New York 17, New York
Lester B. Granger, Exec. Dir.
Tel: PLaza 1-0300

Southern Field Division
250 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
M. T. Puryear, Exec. Dir.
Tel: MUrray 8-8778

Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
Robert A. Thompson, Dir.
Tel: JAckson 1-2355

29. North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third St., Rm. 209
Charlotte, North Carolina
Rev. Harry S. Jones, Dir.
Tel: FRanklin 6-6833

30. The Board of Christian Education
of the Presbyterian Church in USA
Department of Social Education and
Action
830 Witherspoon Building
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania
Rev. H. B. Sissel, Assoc. Sec'y.
Tel: PEnnypacker 5-6722

Mrs. (Ben) ~~Miss~~ Jean Russell
824 Tusculum Boulevard
Greenville, Tennessee

Rev. J. Metz Rollins
P. O. Box 1083
Nashville, Tennessee → 2011 Grand Ave

Rev. John H. Marion
~~1605 Phillips Street~~ 2011 Grand Ave
Nashville, Tennessee

31. Board of Christian Education
Division of Christian Action
Presbyterian Church in the US
Presbyterian Building
8 North Sixth Street
Richmond, Virginia
Rev. Malcolm P. Calhoun
Secretary
Tel: MIlton 3-6691

32. South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street, Rm. 605
Columbia, South Carolina
Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, Dir.
Tel:

33. Southern Christian Leadership
Conference
334 ~~208~~ Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
Wyatt Tee Walker, Dir.
Tel: JAckson 5-1763

James Woods
Director of Public Relations

34. Tennessee Council on Human
Relations
~~2001 Division Street~~ 2011 Grand Ave.
Nashville, Tennessee (12)
Miss Katherine Jones, Dir.
Tel: ~~Alpine 5-6483~~ Cy. 1-7564

Knoxville Area Human Rel. Council
P.O. Box 1011
Knoxville
Mrs. John Hitch

35. Department of Community Services,
U.S.A.
Unitarian Service Committee
9 Park Street
Boston 8, Massachusetts
Mrs. Dudley Moore, Dir.

Galen A. Martin, Dr.
~~P. O. Box 887~~ 104
~~Knoxville, Tennessee~~
Kentucky Commission on Human Relations
311 Capitol Bldg.
Frankfort, Ky.

36. United Auto Workers, Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department
Solidarity House
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan
William H. Oliver, Co- Director
Telephone: LOrain 8-4000

Earl Henderson, Field Representative
3304 Capital Trail
Cranston Heights
Wilmington, Delaware

37. Union of American Hebrew Congregations
816 Congress Building
Miami, Florida
Rabbi William Sajowitz

38. The Workmen's Circle
175 East Broadway
New York 2, New York
William Stern, Director
E-S Division
Phone: ORchard 4-3400

39. Virginia Council on Human Relations
3-B Broad-Grace Arcade Bldg.
Richmond, Virginia
The Rev. Daniel Bowers
Executive Director
Telephone: MIlton 9-0872

40. National Council of YMCA's
291 Broadway
New York 7, New York
Herbert P. Lansdale, Jr.
Telephone: DIgby 9-0700

Southern Area Council of YMCA's
706 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Charles L. Wharton, Sec'y.
Telephone: JAckson 1-0352
Dr. Thornton W. Merriam
Director - Leadership Development Project, YMCA
Telephone: JAckson 1-0352

41. National Board - YWCA
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York
Miss Edith Lerrigo, Gen. Sec'y.
Telephone: PLaza 3-4700

Southern Regional Office, YWCA
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Miss Florence C. Harris, Correlator
Telephone: JAckson 5-2381

Miss Rosetta Gardner
National Student Council

Miss Ella Baker

Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton

42. Penn Community Services
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina
Mr. Courtney Siceloff
Director

43. American Baptist Home Mission Societies
227 E. Franklin Street
Chapel Hill, North Carolina
Mr. J. C. Herrin

44. Atlanta Society of Friends (Quakers)
1384 Fairview Road
Atlanta
Dr. 3-7986
John Gunglbut, dir.

45. Nat'l Catholic Conf. for Interracial Justice
5115 Moorland Lane
Bethesda 14, Md.
Dr. John J. O'Connor, Chmn.

Ibs placed. ministers

February 1, 1961

The Rev. Mr. Toombs H. Kay, Jr.
First Reformed Church
84-05 Wareham Place
Jamaica 32, New York

Dear Mr. Kay:

I am forwarding your letter of January 24 to Mr. Dabbs at his home in South Carolina, together with a copy of this reply. If Mr. Dabbs has additional information or suggestions, he will write to you direct.

Although we can offer some names to you, I think your best informant will be the Rev. Will Campbell, Associate Executive Director, Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., P. O. Box 1083, Nashville, Tennessee; I am sending Mr. Campbell a copy of your letter. He is in closer tough with the Southern ministry than any other person and will be able to give a more systematic answer.

The Rev. Cornelius C. Tarplee, Associate Secretary for Intergroup Relations, Protestant Episcopal Church, P. O. Box 858, Lynchburg, Virginia, has recently compiled a list of 12 or more Episcopal clergy who have been active in segregationist activities and statements. You may wish to write him, also.

There are a few ministers whom we think of as having taken a prominent stand in behalf of segregation. Here are a few names, though the list is by no means complete:

James Parker Dees, Trinity Episcopal Church, Statesville, North Carolina
John R. Richardson, Westminster Presbyterian Church, 493 Ponce de Leon Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia
Stanley Frazier, Methodist minister, Montgomery, Alabama
E

Wesley Pruden, chaplain White Citizens Council, Little Rock, Arkansas

Joseph M. Branch, Davisboro Baptist Church, an organizer of the Metropolitan Association for Segregated Education, and former chaplain Georgia House of Representatives

The Reverends E. E. George and Royce Bagley, Baptists, have been speakers and chaplains for the KKK meetings in Georgia

Under separate cover I am sending several items which may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

Mailed separately:

Tarplee, The Church in Areas of Racial Tension
Campbell, A Man Had Two Sons
New South, January 1960, Campbell article
McGill, N. Y. Times reprint, The Agony of the Southern Minister"
Christian Century reprint, "Let Us Kneel-in Together!"
Statements by ministerial groups

May 27, 1964

Dr. J. Martin England
P. O. Box 10201
Greenville, South Carolina 29603

Dear Dr. England:

Mr. Dunbar asked me to send you a list of ministers who have lost their places in the south because of their stand on race.

Enclosed is a partial list--those names readily available because of getting them up previously for various purposes. I am sure that the Reverends Jean and Campbell will have more complete lists, and these names may be only duplicates of theirs. Our lists are mainly compiled from news clips; as you know, many times a minister leaves a church because of the congregation's opposition to his liberal views and yet the announcement of his departure gives some other very plausable reason. We have only listed those we know to be solely because of racial views.

As to where the ministers are now, wouldn't you be able to check their names against denominational yearbooks? Or do you have access to them?

If the other lists you receive are also sketchy, please do write again and I will go through our files in some detail and try to gather other names, especially in 1962 and 1961.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosure:
Lists of displaced ministers

Memo from MONTEZ ALBRIGHT

May 25, 1964

Mrs. Tilly did not have any suggestions. Paul thought we ought to send out 25 to 30 letters to a selected group of ministers and/or board members and see if we could come up with a more complete list.

We do have a partial list, compiled for Mrs. Tilly from time to time, from news clips. I assume there is a copy in the files and I could try up-dating it from news clips. It would not be complete.

Perhaps with it as a basis, ~~plus the information from the letters,~~ we could come up with a fairly accurate list?

THE MINISTERS AND MISSIONARIES BENEFIT BOARD
of the
AMERICAN BAPTIST CONVENTION
475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York 10027

J. MARTIN ENGLAND
Southern Representative
P. O. Box 10201
Greenville, South Carolina 29603

Area Code 803
239-6909

ROBERT G. MIDDLETON
President
CHARLES C. TILLINGHAST, JR.
Vice President
DEAN R. WRIGHT
Executive Director
MALCOLM R. CARY
Treasurer
CHARLES N. FORSBERG
Director of Field Services

MA - pls discuss with Jean Talley & Paul & see what we can do —

May 13, 1964

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar,

You will recall our conversation last October, and the letter you wrote me following that, about ministers who have lost their places in the south because of their stand on race.

It has been much harder to discover who these men are, and where they are now, than I had supposed. Could any member of your staff help compile a list of them?

I am aware that race is not the only issue that can separate a minister from his congregation, and most of these situations are mixed. There are ways, however, to sort out sources of disagreement with some degree of accuracy.

I will be glad to have names and addresses of others who can help.

Cordially,

Martin

J. Martin England

Check names given against latest denominational yearbooks - which give present location & status of all ordained ministers

CC: Dean R. Wright
Elbert Jean
Will D. Campbell

MINISTERS WHO HAVE LEFT THEIR CHURCHES BECAUSE OF THEIR ATTITUDES ON RACE

REV. GEORGE TELFORD, Presbyterian, Tuscaloosa, Ala. was strongly criticized by fellow church ministers and laymen for encouraging "race mixing" through student activities in Auburn. July 1959. After year in graduate study, could not obtain church in Alabama. (1960)

REV. ROBERT HUGHES, Birmingham, Ala., executive director of Alabama Council on Human Relations. Attacked the policies on segregation in Mathodist Layman's Union (1959). His ministerial standing was now renewed in his Alabama association; in 1961 he went abroad as a missionary.

REV. ROBERT B. McNEILL, Presbyterian, Columbus, Ga., pastor of First Presbyterian Church, was dismissed from his pulpit because of his liberal views in regard to race. (article in LOOK magazine, 1957, "The answer is neither integration nor segregation" made clear his views (moderate) June 1959.

DR. DOW KIRKPATRICK, St. Mark Methodist Church, Atlanta, Ga. got considerable rebuff from his congregation over a sermon on race in February 1959. He continued his sermons and activities on behalf of better race relations in Atlanta. Because of continued opposition in his church, he went on to another--the announced reason was NOT because of his views on race but certainly this was an important factor. 1962.

REV. ROBERT S. GRAETZ, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church (all Negro) Montgomery, Ala. Endured all kinds of threats and violent acts and was finally forced to leave. 1956-58.

Dr. A. S. Turnipseed, Methodist Movile, Ala., was ousted from his post as superintendent of the Mobile Methodist district by the Association of Members of Methodist Churches in Mobile District for his endorsement of a petition to the Mobile City Commission asking elimination of segregation on city buses. 1958.

REV. JOHN LYLES, Presbyterian, Marion, S. C., was dismissed from his ministerial post at the Presbyterian Church because of his sponsorship of South Carolinians Speak, a book on race relations in South Carolina. 1958.

JAMES HAND, Citronelle, Ala. While at Livingston served as district chairman of the Alabama Council on Human Relations and on state Board of Directors; police invaded one of his district meetings and reported his activities to his laymen; subsequent community and church reactions failed to make him resign from the Council although it cost him his pulpit a month later. 1958.

ODIE GREGG, Beverton, Member, Alabama Council on Human Relations. Preached vigorous sermon on racial understanding at Calera where Klan very active; lost pulpit within days amid strong community and church reaction. 1958.

NELSON GUTHERIE, JR., Birmingham. While pastor at O'Hatchee consistently attacked segregation in sermons arousing congregation and local white citizens council eventually resulting in his forced transfer. 1958

PRESTON HUGHES, Winston-Salem, N. C., while at Montevallo preached on integration to congregation and student groups despite vigorous church and community opposition; organized and served as chairman of 12-county Alabama Council on Human Relations organization; eventually lost pulpit directly because of stands and activities. 1958.

REV. J. G. SHORT, St. Pauls Methodist Church, Huntsville, Ala. Was transferred from Birmingham to Huntsville because of his opposition to strong Methodist Laymens Union in his Birmingham church. He was bitterly attacked in the press and with the usual telephone harrassment; some 100 Klansmen burned a cross in front of his church. 1960.

REV. EMORY BURTON, 318 Holmes Avenue West, Huntsville, Ala. Was in 1960 in process of establishing Highlands Methodist Church in Huntsville. Letter he wrote to Birmingham News (two years previously as a student) was circulated by Klansmen to official board of his church. He refused to compromise his stated position and lost pulpit after four days. No support from Methodist officials, except the transfer to Huntsville, at $1,000 per year less salary.

REV. JOHN TEETER, 396 Woodland Ave., Church of the Good Shepherd, Lynchburg, Va. Mr. Teeter resigned his church in Rocky Mount when the vestry voted to instruct delegates to any meeting to vote against integration of anything. He is now (1959) minister of two churches in Lunchburg, one white and the other predominantly Negro.

REV. PAUL TURNER, Brook Hollow Baptist Church, Nashville, Tenn. (1959) Formerly in Clinton, Tenn., where he was beatbn by mob when he walked to school with the Negro children.

REV. McRae Werth, St. Andres's Church, Wilmington, Del. felt it necessary to leave Lunchburg, Va. following two years of struggle and harrassment, because of his outspoken attitutes on race--legal, moral and spiritual aspects.

THE REV. JOE H. PATTERSON, Linden, Ala. (June 1963) resigned, as pastor of the Linden Baptist Church, when deacons in his congregation objected to his recommendation of an "open door" policy in the church. That night his home was stoned and a cross was burned on his lawn; his wife and three young children were there alone. Sentiment of the congregation changed in his favor, and he was asked to reconsider his resignation but refused.

THE REV. RALPH EDWIN KING, Methodist in Mississippi. On June 2 1963 the clerical delegates of the Mississippi Methodist Conference voted 89-85 in a closed session to sever relations with Mr. King, a white Methodist minister who was arrested as a racial demonstrator. He was refused permission, by the bishop, to question the decision or to speak to the assembly.

THE REV. W. B. SELAH, AND THE REV. JERRY FURR, Jackson, Miss., June 16, 1963. On June 9 Negro visitors were turned away at two Methodist and two Baptist churches. One of the Methodist churches was Galloway Memorial, and on June 10 the pastor, the Rev. W. B. Selah, resigned. The assistant pastor, the Rev. Jerry Furr (signer of the "Born of Conviction" statement in January) said he would also resign. Dr. Selah ~~went to a church in Texas.~~ is now vice president of Central Methodist College in Fayette, Mo.

June 28, 1963 - Mississippi. Of the 28 white Methodist ministers who signed the January 1963 "Born of Conviction" statement proclaiming their belief in "freedom of the pulpit" and opposing racial discrimination in Mississippi, 12 have left the state and seven have moved to other churches within Mississippi under varying degrees of pressure and frustration. Nine still remain in their original churches. Those who left the state did so voluntarily; none was expelled from the Methodist Conference. All were targets for segregationist reaction; a few suffered violence or threats of violence. Tires were slashed, rocks thrown at parsonages, a cross was burned by the KKK before at least two parsonages. Harassment by telephone was general. One minister's wife was dismissed from her teaching job; another minister lost his part-time teaching position. All, however, have had some loyal support from their congregations.

THE REV. CHARLES WEBSTER, March 28, 1963, South Carolina, director of Baptist student work at Clemson College, charged he had been forced out of his church post because of his contacts with Clemson's only Negro student--Harvey B. Gantt.

THE REV. CECIL ROBERT TAYLOR, Danville, Va., Aug. 7, 1963: The First Christian Church voted to oust its pastor, Mr. Taylor, chiefly because he was one of 13 white ministers to urge city council to appoint a biracial committee to solve racial problems during massive demonstrati tions in May. Shortly before the first demonstrations began, the REV. ROBERT L. MCCAN was voted out of the First Baptist Church because of a sermon in which he encouraged an end to discrimination. This is the second time Rev. Taylor has lost a church; he was asked to leave Sandersville, Ga., in early 1962.

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McCan also left a church (1st Baptist) in Clarksville, Tenn. in 1960 or 1961 — dont know circumstances but he was having diffi culties because of liberal views.

Names of 28 Methodist Ministers:

Rev. Delmar Dennis – {Pine Springs Church
Antioch Church near Ellenville

YMCA

REGISTRATION FOR PHYSICAL DIRECTORS' SHORT COURSE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - MARCH 30 - APRIL 4, 1959

L. W. D. spoke to this group 3/30/59

Cartwright, Ed - Physical Director, Cleveland, Tennessee

Chapman, Marion - Instructor, Nashville, Tennessee

Chapman, Wayne - Assistant Physical Director, Bessemer, Alabama

Davis, Bruce - Physical Director, Augusta, Georgia

Duff, Leonard - Youth Secretary, Jackson, Mississippi

Dunn, Louis E. - Physical Director, Shreveport, Louisiana

Edwards, Jack - Associate Secretary, Atlanta, Georgia

Gwinn, T. W. - Physical Director, Mt. Airy, North Carolina

Hanks, Carl E. - Physical Director, Marietta, Georgia

Hurst, Hugh, Jr. - Physical Director, Jacksonville, Fla. - President of the Southern Region Y.M.C.A. Physical Directors' Society.

Jacobson, Ed - Instructor, Miami, Florida

Knight, C. F. (Pat) - Physical Director, Selma, Alabama

Lee, James O. - Physical Director, Bessemer, Alabama

McKinney, Robert L. - Physical Director, Vicksburg, Mississippi

Minton, Dave - Physical Director, East Montgomery Branch, Montgomery, Alabama

Nallia, W. J. - Physical Director, Tampa, Florida

Noble, C. E. - Physical Director, Elkin, North Carolina

Penrod, Joe - Physical Director, Owensboro, Kentucky

Pyle, Ed - Assistant Physical Director, Birmingham, Alabama

Rayhab, James - Physical Director - St. Matthews Branch, Louisville, Kentucky

Reece, Tom - Physical Director, Anniston, Alabama

Rogers, C. W. - Physical Director, Savannah, Georgia

Schisler, George - Assistant Physical Director, Atlanta, Georgia

White, Jack - Physical Director, Pensacola, Florida

Wollfarth, Charles - Physical Director, Industrial Branch, Chattanooga, Tennessee

Yarbrough, Ken - Physical Director, High Point, North Carolina

PROGRAM

The Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting

of the

Association of Social Science Teachers

and the

NATIONAL CONVENTION

of

Sigma Rho Sigma Honorary Social Science Fraternity

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

Atlanta, Georgia

APRIL 23, 24. 25, 1959

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Thursday, April 23, 1959

8:00 a.m.- 4:30 p.m.—Registration

10:00 a.m.-11:00 a.m.—Committee Meetings

11:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon—Convocation

1:00 p.m.- 2:45 p.m.—Executive Committee Meeting

1:00 p.m.- 2:45 p.m.—Meeting of Sigma Rho Sigma

3:00 p.m.- 5:00 p.m.—Sectional Meetings, 1st Session. Economics—Faculty Lounge, Trevor Arnett Library. History—Assembly Room, School of Social Work. Political Science—Dean Sage Hall.

8:00 p.m.—Social—Birch Room, McLendon Hospital

Friday, April 24, 1959

8:00 a.m.- 4:00 p.m.—Registration

10:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon—Sectional Meetings, 2nd Session. Economics--Faculty Lounge, Trevor Arnett Library. History—Assembly Room, School of Social Work. Political Science—Dean Sage Hall. Sociology and Geography — Faculty Lounge, Dean Sage Hall.

2:00 p.m.- 4:00 p.m.—Sectional Meetings, 3rd Session. Political Science—Dean Sage Hall.

5:00 p.m.—Business Meeting; Election of Officers; Reports from Committees; Appointment of Committees.

8:00 p.m.—Banquet; Presidential Address; Installation of Officers.

Saturday, April 25, 1959

9:00 a.m.-10:00 a.m.—General Session with all delegates of Sigma Rho Sigma.

10:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon—4th Session

PROGRAM

Thursday, April 23, 1959
3:00-5:00 p.m.

ECONOMICS

Faculty Lounge, Trevor Arnett Library

Presiding:

1. **"Problems of Small Business," Jesse Gloster, Texas Southern University.**

Discussant:

2. **"Automation," William C. Ferguson, Prairie View A & M College.**

Discussant:

3. "Early References to the Principles of Diminishing and Increasing Returns," G. T. Dowdy, Tuskegee Institute.

HISTORY

Assembly Room, School of Social Work

Presiding:

1. "Attempt at Economic Revival in Turkey, 1876-1908," Robert C. Deek, Knoxville College.

Discussant:

2. **"The Soviet Union and Sanctions in the Italian-Ethiopian War," Floyd W. Crawford, Virginia** State College, Norfolk Division

Discussant:

3. "Some Foundations of Education in the British West Indies," James Latimer, South Carolina State College.

Discussant:

PROGRAM

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Dean Sage Hall

Presiding:

1. "Problems Associated with the Teaching of Political Science," A. J. Walker, Morgan State College.

Discussant: Margaret Rowley, Morris Brown College.

2. "Ethiopia and World Affairs," W. E. Howard, Florida A & M University.

Discussant:

3. "An Analysis of Foreign Reaction to the American Race Problem: Montgomery Bus Boycott as a Case Study," Harriet M. Moore, Prairie View College.

Discussant:

Friday, April 24, 1959
Morning

10:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon—Sectional Meetings — 2nd Session

ECONOMICS

Faculty Lounge, Trevor Arnett Library

Presiding:

1. **"The Challenge of the Missile Age to Negro Business," J. W. Terry, Southern University.**

Discussant:

2. **"Some Natural Resource Developments in the Pre-Missile Age," Samuel Warren, Houston-Tillotson.**

Discussant:

3. **"Changing Methods of Research and Instruction in the Social Sciences," Mingo Scott, Jr., Tennessee State University.**

Discussant:

HISTORY

Assembly Room, School of Social Work

Presiding: George Breathett, Bennett College

1. "William Alexander Lerdesdorff Sub-Consul of the United States," W. Sherman Savage, Lincoln University

Discussant:

2. "Effects of Reconstruction Black Codes on Current Civil Rights," George L. Davis, Tennessee State University.

Discussant:

R. Grann Lloyd, Tennessee State University.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Dean Sage Hall

Presiding: James Green, Clark College

1. "Political Science in Institutions of Higher Learning for Negroes," Twiley W. Barker, Southern University.

Discussant: William McIntosh, Grambling College.

2. "Practical Political Education of College Students," Robert Martin, Howard University.

Discussant: A. C. Banks, Atlanta University.

3. "The Studies of Negro Suffrage in Virginia 1940-1956," Harry W. Roberts, Virginia State College.

Discussant:

SOCIOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY

Faculty Lounge, Dean Sage Hall

Presiding:

1. "An Analysis of the Non-White Population Within the Miami Standard Metropolitan Area," Harold M. Rose, Florida A & M University.

Discussant:

2. "Prejudice Among Negroes," Eugene Richards, Texas Southern University.

Discussant:

3. "Leadership Patterns in Race Relations," Daniel C. Thompson, Dillard University.

Discussant:

Afternoon

Sectional Meetings, 3rd Session

POLITICAL SCIENCE

2:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m.

Dean Sage Hall

Presiding: E. W. Bashful, Southern University

1. "The Federal Government and Equal Job Opportunity," Margaret Garrity, President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Discussants: T. E. McKinney, Johnson C. Smith University, Jesse Gloster, Texas Southern University.

2. "The Civil Rights Commission: Past, Present, Future," Malcolm Smith, Former Director in the Office of Law, Plans, and Research of CRC.

Discussants: L. J. Greene, Lincoln University, Walter Byuarm, Johnson C. Smith University, Tobe Johnson, Morehouse College.

5:00 p.m.....Business Meeting, Dean Sage Hall

8:00 p.m.....Bumstead Hall, Atlanta University

Saturday, April 25, 1959

Dean Sage Hall

9:00-10:00 a.m.—General Session with Sigma Rho Sigma

10:00-12:00 Noon—4th Session

Presiding: John D. Reid, Atlanta University

1. "A Study in Population Problems For The Missile Age," Paul Sanford, South Carolina State College.

Discussant:

2. "Undergraduate Preparation for Social Workers," Frankie V. Adams, Atlanta University School of Social Work.

Discussant: George Ragland, Prairie View A & M College.

3. "Racial Status and the Modification of the Southern Power System," Leslie Dunbar, Research Director, Southern Regional Council.

Discussant:
Eugene Richards, Texas Southern University.

Announcements

Adjournment

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Mrs. W. S. Robinson ..... Central State College
Amea W. Chapman ..... Central State College
George Breathett ..... Bennett College
Jesse Gloster ..... Texas Southern University
Robert Martin ..... Howard University
S. S. Bryuarm ..... Johnson C. Smith University
Emmett Bashful ..... Florida A & M University
S. E. Warren ..... Houston-Tillotson College
J. L. Hymes ..... Tennessee State University
John D. Reid ..... Atlanta University
William P. Robinson, Sr., Chairman
Texas Southern University

AREA COORDINATORS AND AIDES

I. History ..... George Breathett, Chairman
A. T. Stephens, Aide

II. Political Science ..... E. W. Bashful, Chairman
Robert Martin, Aide

III. Sociology ..... Gene Richards, Chairman
John D. Reid, Aide

IV. Economics ..... Jesse Gloster, Chairman

V. Geography ..... J. L. Hymes, Chairman

LOCAL COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS

Clarence A. Bacote ..... Atlanta University
Arthur C. Banks ..... Atlanta University
Willie C. Bolden ..... Morris Borwn College
Walter R. Chivers ..... Morehouse College
James Green ..... Clark College
Margaret Rowley ..... Morris Brown College
Whitney M. Young ..... Atlanta University
John D. Reid, Chairman ..... Atlanta University

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CONFERENCE ON STRATEGY OF DESEGREGATION

The Society for the Study of Social Problems
May 22 through May 24, 1959
Ethical Culture Society, 2 West 64 Street, New York City

PARTICIPANTS

William Bagwell, American Friends Service Comm., 1818 S. Main St., High Point, N.C.
Warren M. Banner, National Urban League, 14 E. 48 St., New York 17, N. Y.
Jessie Bernard, 608 West Fairmount, State College, Pa.
Algernon Black, Ethical Culture Society, 2 W. 64 St., New York, N. Y.
Herbert Block, 1624 Wales Ave., Baldwin, L.I., N. Y.
Will D. Campbell, National Council of Churches, 1716 West End Ave., Nashville, Tenn.
Walter Chivers, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.
Ethel Christiansen, National Board, YWCA, 600 Lexington Ave., New York 22, N.Y.
Oscar Cohen, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Ave., N.Y. 22, NY.
A. Lee Coleman, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington 29, Ky. (presently on leave at Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)
Martin Deutsch, 465 West End Ave., New York, N. Y.
Dan Dodson, New York Univ., Center for Human Relations Studies, Washington Sq., New York 3, N. Y.
Leslie Dunbar, Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta 3, Ga.
James Evans, Defense Dept., 3A-914 Pentagon Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.
Jean Fairfax, American Friends Service Comm., 20 S. 12 Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.
Harold Fleming, Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta 3, Ga.
Paul B. Foreman, University of Alabama, Box 6126, University, Ala.
Johan Galtung, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.
Mary Ellen Goodman, White House Conference on Children & Youth, 330 Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C.
George Grier, N.Y. State Commission Against Discrimination, 270 Broadway, N.Y., N.Y.
John Hope, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
Paul B. Horton, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Robert Johnson, Nat. Conf. of Christians & Jews, 43 W. 57 St., New York, N.Y.
Butler A. Jones, Ohio Wesleyan Univ., Delaware, Ohio
David J. Kallen, Baltimore Council of Social Agencies, 22 Light St., Balti. 2, Md.
Otto Klineberg, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.
William Korey, ADL, 1640 Rhode Island Ave., N.W. Washington 6, D.C.
J. Oscar Lee, National Council of Churches, 297 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Alfred E. Levin, American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Marguerite Levy, National Council of Churches, 297 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.
John Morsell, N.A.A.C.P., 20 West 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.
Earl H. Nash, Jr., Johns Hopkins Hospital (HPPC), Baltimore 5, Md.
Lionel Newsom, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.
Mrs. Setsuko M. Nishi, National Council of Churches, 297 Fourth Ave., New York, NY
Mrs. Olga Northwood, 635 High St., Newark, N. J.
Frederick D. Patterson, Phelps-Stokes Fund, 101 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
Benjamin Ringer, American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.
R. A. Schermerhorn, Western Reserve University, Cleveland 6, Ohio
June Shagaloff, N.A.A.C.P., Legal Defense Dept., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
Robert A. Thompson, Atlanta Urban League, 239 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta 3, Ga.
Melvin M. Tumin, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey
Leon Goldstein, American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.
Peter Rose, Goucher College, Towson, Baltimore 4, Md.

Jessie W. Bernard

321 - 5

THE STRATEGY OF DESEGREGATION

Program Sponsored by
The Society for the Study of Social Problems
Friday, May 22 through Sunday, May 24
Ethical Culture Society, 2 West 64 Street, New York City

Friday morning	11:00 a.m. to 12 noon	Introduction. Officers of S.S.S.P.
Friday afternoon	2:00 p.m.	Harold Fleming. Overview of the changing situation in the South. Discussion led by Dan Dodson.
	4:00 p.m.	Martin Deutsch. Strategy suggestions for action research. Discussion led by Dan Dodson.
Saturday morning	9:00 a.m. to 12 noon	Case history session. William Korey of ADL on Arlington, Virginia; Tartt Bell or William Bagwell of American Friends Service Committee; Johan Galtung of Columbia University; Ernest Campbell of University of North Carolina. Discussion led by Dan Dodson
Saturday afternoon	1:30 p.m.	Melvin Tumin. Summary of research on desegregation for the past year. Discussion led by Dan Dodson.
	3:00 p.m.	Jessie Bernard. Suggestions for New Explorations in Research on Desegregation. Discussion led by Dan Dodson.
Sunday morning	10:00 a.m.	Lee Coleman. Research at the University of North Carolina on Desegregation. Discussion led by Dan Dodson.
Sunday afternoon	1:30 p.m.	Report of committee on strategy suggestions and new research projects arising from conference sessions. Plans for follow-up. Discussion led by Dan Dodson.

10:30

24

1:20 5:22 = 4

3:15 - 6:49 = 1 1/2

GENERAL CITIZENS COMMITTEE
ON
EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

17 June 1959

Meeting Agenda

E. M. Martin, General Chairman, Presiding

1. Prayer
2. Report of Original Meeting and Opening Statement - J. R. Henderson
3. Report on Meeting with Mayor - S. Z. Westerfield
4. Report on Meeting with Urban Renewal Director - W. L. Calloway
5. Report on Meeting with City Personnel Director - J. R. Wilson, Jr.
6. Statement on Importance of Insuring Permanency of Program and Formation of Committee - J. Hill, Jr.
7. Recommendations
8. General Discussion Period - C. A. Bacote
9. Benediction

Steering Committee

E. M. Martin, General Chairman
Q. V. Williamson, Co-Chairman
S. Z. Westerfield, Co-Chairman
M. Carl Holman, Secretary
C. A. Bacote
Jesse Hill, Jr.
Jacob R. Henderson
J. R. Wilson, Jr.

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Mr. Jessie Hill
Atlanta Life

TO: GENERAL CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

FROM: E. M. MARTIN, GENERAL CHAIRMAN

SUBJECT: PROGRESS MEETING:

(1) Report on Conferences with the Mayor, the Urban Renewal Director, and the Personnel Director of Municipal Employees.

(2) Committee Appointments

(3) Future Plans

Please make arrangements to meet with our Committee Wednesday, June 17, 1959 promptly at 7:00 P.M.

The Meeting will be held at the Home Office of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, near Piedmont and Auburn Avenue, in the large conference room. Parking will be available on our Piedmont lot between Houston and Auburn, and our Auburn Avenue lot near Courtland Street.

The Meeting will not be very long providing we assemble promptly at 7:00 P.M.

PROGRAM

Seminar On

"THE SUPREME COURT DECISION – SIX YEARS LATER"

at

ST. LUKE'S METHODIST CHURCH

February 22, 1960

(Washington's Birthday Anniversary)

4:00 P.M. Orientation

4:30 P.M. "The High Cost of Segregation"

Speaker: Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Research Director, Southern Regional Council, Altanta, Georgia.

The Council is a non-profit organization which for 20 years has been doing educational work on Southern problems. Dr. Dunbar has the Ph.D. degree from Cornell University and has worked for the Atomic Energy Commission.

PANEL DISCUSSION
Rev. Henry Koestline, moderator
written questions from the audience

6:30 ANNUAL BROTHERHOOD BANQUET

Rev. Alva Brock, presiding

United Church Women's Choir

7:15 "The Facts About Race"

Speaker: Dr. Ina C. Brown, Professor of Anthropology, Scarritt College, Nashville, Tennessee.

Dr. Brown is a native of Texas, has the Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago. She is the author of **The Story of the America Negro, Race Relations in a Democracy,** and **Understanding Other Cultures.**

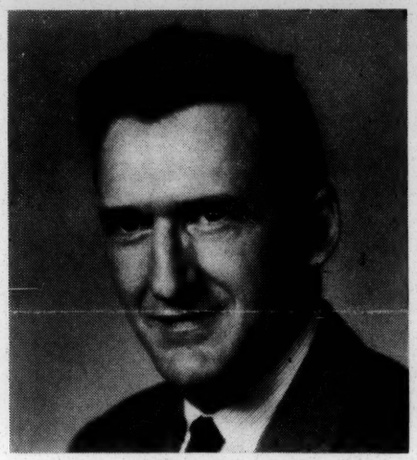
PANEL DISCUSSION

8:15 "Florida Schools—Today and Tomorrow"

Speaker: Dr. J. B. White, dean, College of Education, University of Florida.

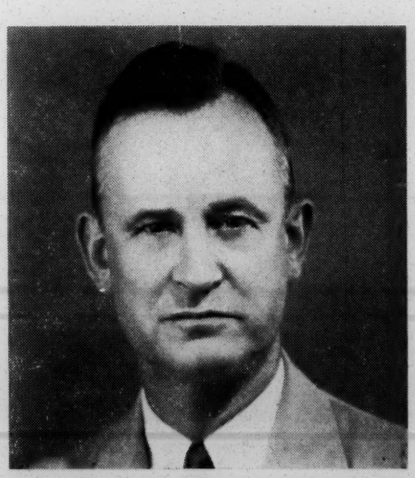
Dr. White is a native of South Carolina and has the Ph.D. degree from Peabody College.

PANEL DISCUSSION



DR. DUNBAR

DR. BROWN



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"The Supreme Court Decision — Six Years Later"

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22
4:00 - 9:00 P.M.

BANQUET BEGINS at 6:30 P.M.

Reservations must be made in advance by buying tickets (only $1.50) or calling one of the following places:

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Clearview Methodist Church
Second Bethel Baptist Church
Temple Beth El
United Liberal Church
Bethel Metropolitan Baptist Church

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SOUTHERN LABOR SCHOOL

SPRING HILL COLLEGE
MOBILE, ALABAMA
July 10-15, 1960

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Alabama Labor Council
604 Lyric Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

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Alabama Labor Council
326 Frank Leu Building
Montgomery, Alabama

Wylie E. Chaffin, 2nd Vice President
Alabama Labor Council
604 Lyric Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Leroy Lindsey, Secretary-Treasurer
Alabama Labor Council
604 Lyric Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

H. L. Knowles, President
Gadsden Labor Council
421 S. 5th Street
Gadsden, Alabama

T. E. Reid, President
Huntsville Labor Council
2505 Clinton Avenue, West
Huntsville, Alabama

Coolidge B. Hatton, President
Aluminum Workers #200
501 Alabama Avenue
Sheffield, Alabama

Cyril B. Mann, Business Agent
Aluminum Workers #200
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Cecil B. Stout, Business Rep.
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J. D. Mellown, Grievance Committee
Steelworkers #3574
1223 2nd Court, West
Birmingham, Alabama

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Montevallo, Alabama

Timothy Rooks, Grievance Committee
Stone & Allied Products Wkrs. #150
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Pelham, Alabama

J. M. Ledbetter, Recording Secretary
Typographical Union #222
102 McMillan Street
Montgomery, Alabama

R. J. Bennett, Secretary-Treasurer
Construction & Gen'l Laborers #438
1014 Edgewood Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

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Stone & Allied Products Wkrs. #147
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Mississippi Labor Council
133 South Lamar Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Thomas Knight, Secretary-Treasurer
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Jackson, Mississippi

R. A. Hart, President
Boilermakers #693
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Pascagoula, Mississippi

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IBEW #985
Webb, Mississippi

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Int'l Ass'n of Iron Workers
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St. Louis 8, Mo.

John Boyd, Committee
Woodworkers #470
Utica, Mississippi

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AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Ray Andrus, Education Director
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James M. Miller, Assistant Solicitor
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U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

William B. Clitheroe, Grand Lodge Rep.
Southern Education Director, IAM
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Dir. of Research
Southern Regional Council, Atlanta,Ga.

LWD-

July 15, 1960

Mr. Barney Weeks
President Alabama Labor Council CIO
604 Lyric Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Barney:

I enjoyed so much meeting with the Southern Labor School. The kind of reception which what I had to say got from the men in attendance was indeed heartening. Needless to say, I also was glad to have the opportunity of meeting you and the other leaders of the school. My expenses were:

Plane fare -	$57.97	
Other -	15.75	$73.72

I was surprised when I opened your envelope to find in it an honorarium; I had assumed it contained an expense sheet. My participation was in the line of duty, so I am endorsing your check over to the Council to apply against my travel expenses. Please, therefore, deduct $25.00 from your check reimbursing my expenses. Many thanks, however, for the check; I do appreciate it.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

INSTRUCTORS AND SPEAKERS

GULF COAST INSTITUTE
SOUTHERN LABOR SCHOOL

SPRING HILL COLLEGE
MOBILE, ALABAMA

JULY 10-15, 1960

LABOR HISTORY -- John Cosgrove, Assistant Director
AFL-CIO Department of Education.

AUTOMATION -- Richard Beman, Director, Engineering Department
AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department.

FEDERAL LABOR STANDARDS -- Beverly L. Worrel, Regional Attorney
U. S. Department of Labor, Birmingham, Alabama.

James M. Miller, Assistant Solicitor in Charge of Wage Determinations, Davis-Bacon Section, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

GREAT ISSUES OF 1960 -- A symposium of the Instructors, John Cosgrove, Chairman.

COPE COMMITTEE WORKSHOP -- Ray Andrus, Education Director, National COPE.

BETTER UNION MEETINGS WORKSHOP -- William E. Clitheroe, Grand Lodge Representative,
Education Director for Southern States,
International Association of Machinists, Atlanta.

THE FEDERAL MEDIATION SERVICE -- William S. Pierce, Regional Director,
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Atlanta.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE SOUTH -- Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Director of Research,
Southern Regional Council, Atlanta.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE LANDRUM-GRIFFIN ACT -- Thomas E. Harris,
Associate General Counsel, AFL-CIO.

GRADUATION ADDRESS -- Larry Rogin, Director,
AFL-CIO Department of Education.

Barney Weeks, President
Alabama Labor Council, AFL-CIO
Administrator in Charge

oeiu#2,AFL-CIO

GULF COAST INSTITUTE OF
SOUTHERN LABOR SCHOOL

July 10-15, 1960

SPRING HILL COLLEGE
MOBILE, ALABAMA

-Time-	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
7:30 - 8:00		B R E A K F A S T----------				
8:15 - 9:20		CLASS: L A B O R H I S T O R Y----------				IMPLICATIONS OF THE LANDRUM-GRIFFIN ACT
9:25 - 10:30		1. CLASS: AUTOMATION 2. CLASS: FEDERAL LABOR STANDARDS		CLASS: GREAT ISSUES OF 1960		
10:30 - 10:55		C O F F E E B R E A K----------				
10:55 - 12:00		1. CLASS: AUTOMATION 2. CLASS: FEDERAL LABOR STANDARDS		CLASS: GREAT ISSUES OF 1960		SUMMARY AND EVALUATION
12:15		L U N C H----------				LUNCHEON GRADUATION ADDRESS --- ADJOURNMENT ABOUT 2 P.M.
1:30 - 3:00	REGISTRATION 3 -5	W O R K S H O P S---------- 1. C O P E C O M M I T T E E W O R K 2. B E T T E R U N I O N M E E T I N G S				
6:00	DINNER----------					
7:15	ORIENTATION AND LABOR FILMS	DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION TV	THE FEDERAL MEDIATION SERVICE	DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION TV	PANEL - SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE SOUTH	

(over)

3 15 - 5 00

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

July 7, 1960

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

Enclosed is a copy of the program of the Basic Institute of the Southern Labor School for the Gulf Coast states of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to be held at Spring Hill College in Mobile, July 10-15, 1960.

The Thursday evening program on which you are scheduled is indicated by the title: "Social Problems of the South." Quite naturally the problem of race relations is the one we want to give primary attention to, but it is probably good to give it some setting in historic and economic perspective. (Your letter of July 5 was just handed me by my assistant).

You note we have this scheduled as a "panel". We have asked the College if one of their faculty would participate. The answer was yes, but just who is not known. In any event, we would expect you to take the major lead. The only reason for a "panel" was to bring in some other perspective. It may work out to be a presentation followed by questions and answers, with Barney Weeks (President, Alabama State AFL-CIO) chairing the meeting.

If you should arrive soon enough, John Cosgrove, Assistant Education Director of AFL-CIO would like for you to participate in one of the periods on Thursday devoted to "Great Issues of 1960"

which is to be a symposium of the faculty. This could be a preface to and perhaps an elaboration of the night program.

Since you will be there only a day or two, you may prefer to stay at a hotel and use a taxi to the College. The classes will be held in the College building known as the "College Inn". We expect to take care of your expenses, of course.

I regret I will not be at the Institute this year, but the bitter contest for the U. S. Senate in Tennessee compels me to spend the next several weeks in that State.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Stanton E. Smith, President
Southern Labor School

Enclosure

oeiu#2, AFL-CIO

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

July 7, 1960

MEMORANDUM

TO: Staff Participents

FROM: Stanton E. Smith, President, Southern Labor School

SUBJECT: Gulf Coast Institute - Southern Labor School
Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama

JULY 10-15, 1960

General Information

Spring Hill College is located at 3669 Old Shell Road, Mobile, Alabama.

Students-Delegates and Instructors staying on campus will be housed in WALSH HALL.

Classes and evening programs will be held in COLLEGE INN.

It probably will be hot, so bring light weight, informal clothes.

Barney Weeks, President of the Alabama Labor Council will be Administrator in Charge of the Institute. He can be contacted at WALSH HALL.

oeiu#2, AFL-CIO

July 18, 1960

file

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Revision in Plans for SSSP Meetings, New York City

To: Dr. George I. J. Dixon, Wisconsin State College, Stevens Point, Wisconsin
Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia
Dr. George W. Grier, 720 West End Avenue, New York 25, New York
Dr. Butler A. Jones, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio
Dr. Lewis W. Jones, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
Dr. Peter Rose, Camp Chateaugay, Merrill, New York
Mr. Morton J. Sobel, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York
Dr. Mary Elizabeth Walsh, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

From: Paul Foreman, Chairman, Intergroup Relations Committee

1. I have just received notification from Hans Mauksch, general SSSP program chairman, that the SSSP meetings have been shifted from the Statler-Hilton Hotel to the Governor Clinton Hotel (31st Street and 7th Avenue) and from August 26-27 to August 27-28, 1960. This shift in dates is to reduce hotel time for those who will attend SSSP and ASA meetings.

2. The effect will be to shift our section program back one day (for 26 read 27, for 27 read 28).

3. Our section program suffered in general committee editing. Our "keynote" section (Dunbar-Rose) was listed as a "workshop". Because of this, I am getting out a special mailing of about 200 to publicize the first session and the special evening "field report" session by Lewis Jones.

4. Oscar Cohen and Butler Jones have called my attention to the fact that the committee on Intergroup Relations has the practice of a preliminary business meeting, apart from the regular schedule. I'm not at the moment sure whether this will be undertaken in New York. Mr. Cohen will handle arrangements. I am sure that all program participants will be invited to attend if such a meeting is scheduled.

July 27, 1960

Mr. Stanton E. Smith
Coordinator of State and Local Councils
A.F.L. and C.I.O.
815 - 16th Street
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Smith:

It was a real pleasure to be at the Southern Labor School in Mobile on July 14 and to take part in its program. Through the discussion period at the end of my talk, and through conversations not only with the officers in attendance but with several of the "students," I got a renewed respect for the liberalism of American labor. The realism and fairness of mind which were evident were truly impressive.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

COMMITTEE ON INTERGROUP RELATIONS

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS

MELVIN TUMIN, *Chairman*
Princeton University

PAUL FOREMAN, *Vice Chairman*
University of Alabama

BUTLER JONES, *Vice Chairman*
Ohio Wesleyan University

PETER I. ROSE, *Research Coordinator*
Goucher College

OSCAR COHEN, *Secretary*
Anti-Defamation League

ALFRED R. LINDESMITH, *President-SSSP*
Indiana University

PL 2-7441 ext 232

August 12, 1960

Dear Colleague:

Because of your special interests, the officers of the Committee on Intergroup Relations request that you attend a highly important organizing session of the Committee. This session will take place from 5:30 to 7:00 p.m. on Saturday, August 27, 1960 - at the conclusion of the first afternoon's sessions of the SSSP annual meeting. We will meet in Room K, 3rd floor, in the same hotel, the Governor Clinton, 31st Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City.

During this organizing session, we hope you will be our guest for a drink while helping us plan the Committee's work for the coming year.

Please let me know on the enclosed postal card that we may expect you.

Sincerely,

Oscar Cohen

Oscar Cohen

OC:ms
Enc.

115

PROGRAM

Committee on Intergroup Relations

Society for the Study of Social Problems
Governor Clinton Hotel, New York City
August 27-28, 1960

Saturday, August 27, 10:00-11:15 a.m. . . . . .Gramercy Room

Leslie W. Dunbar, Southern Regional Council:
Sit-ins and the Strategy of Race Relations, 1960

Peter I. Rose, Smith College:
The 1960 Census of Research in Intergroup Relations

Saturday, August 27, 1:45-3:00 p.m. . . . . .Gramercy Room
(tentative, see official SSSP program)

George W. Grier, Private Consultant in Housing and Human Relations, New York City:
Privately Financed Interracial Housing: Some Major Research Findings

Mary Elizabeth Walsh, Catholic University of America:
A Sociological Analysis of Marginal Employability among Negro Workmen, Washington, D. C.

George I. J. Dixon, Wisconsin State College, Stevens Point:
Hotel and Resort Discrimination

Saturday, August 27, 8:00-10:00 p.m. . . . . .Herald Room

Lewis W. Jones, Tuskegee Institute:
Informal Field Report: Current Research Program in Intergroup Relations in the South

(A special section for research workers in intergroup relations.)

Sunday, August 28, 11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. . . . . Gramercy Room
(tentative)

Policies of the SSSP Committee on Intergroup Relations:
The 1961 Census of Research in Intergroup Relations.
Research Cooperation: Select Panels, Interinstitutional and Interagency Cooperation, Subsidy
Comments on 1960 Program Papers as Research Leads
Election of Officers, 1960-1961
Other Business

The Committee on Intergroup Relations would appreciate your assistance in making the above program, particularly the special "unannounced" sessions, known to your colleagues who will be in New York at the time of the SSSP convention.

June 13, 1960

Professor Paul B. Foreman
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
University of Alabama
University, Alabama

Dear Professor Foreman:

I'll be glad to try my hand at the paper on the sit-ins at the August meeting of the SSSP. If I need any special arrangements, which I doubt, I'll be in touch with you in ample time. We are, incidentally, quite familiar with Dr. Patrick's memo; as a matter of fact, we are hoping that he will write a special report for us on the events in Winston-Salem. I have not seen what August Meier has done on Baltimore, and may write to him. He might, in fact, be a most interesting commentator if you decide to have one.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

June 15, 1960

file

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlant 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

I appreciate your acceptance of the invitation to do the keynote for the Intergroup Relations Session in the SSSP meetings in New York. I think we should leave the Meier question open until the full program is set. Let me know if there is anything I can do that will help you in this program.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Foreman

Paul B. Foreman
Professor of Sociology

PBF: jm

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

June 10, 1960

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

I have drawn responsibility for setting up the SSSP convention sections on intergroup relations and want to invite you to be our keynoter. What I have in mind is right down your alley: a paper on "Sit-ins and the Strategy of Race Relations, 1960", something that would follow from a chronology to come to grips--in any way you like--with fundamental questions of strategic or tactical significances or organizational implications. I'd be happy for you to take it from here and do with it whatever you please.

The SSSP meetings are scheduled for the Statler-Hilton in New York City, August 26 and 27. Tentatively, our first session will be at 10-11:15 on the 26th. We want to use it for two things only: this keynote address and Peter Rose's distribution of the 1960 research census. You can plan on forty minutes and if you want more time, I'll squeeze it for you. If you would like to have materials duplicated as session handouts, I can process them for you here if you can get them to me no later than August 1. One more thing: Pete Rose tells me that he has uncovered two research census items on sit-ins: Clarence H. Patrish, Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem reports "a review of the lunch counter incidents in Winston-Salem"; August Meier, Department of History, Morgan State College, Box 4 02, Baltimore 12, Maryland reports on "ongoing study of the student sit-in movement in Baltimore, 1960". I know neither of them, but if you want to contact them, go ahead. If you want either as a section commentator, let me know and I'll get the invitation out.

I do hope you can accept this responsibility. I think it is a natural for the SSSP meeting and that it can clearly become one of the cardinal items of the meeting. Will you let me know how this strikes you? If I can be of any other assistance, do let me know.

Yours cordially,

Paul Foreman

Paul B. Foreman
Professor of Sociology

PBF: jm

LWDV

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

File

June 9, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 1 concerning the SSSP program and your mention of the prospect of Leslie Dunbar helping us out. I do appreciate this and am writing him immediately.

Yours cordially,

Paul Foreman

Paul B. Foreman
Professor of Sociology

PBF: jm

JOHN A. ANDREW CLINICAL SOCIETY

In Connection With The John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

January 30, 1961

RECEIVED
FEB 1 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Each year in the spring the John A. Andrew Clinical Society has its meeting of physicians and dentists here at Tuskegee Institute. The meeting usually attracts many of the nation's most outstanding medical professional people who conduct what amounts to a post-graduate course. This year the meeting is scheduled for April 23-28, 1961.

As Chairman of the Dental Section, I am interested in having a meaningful program that can be appreciated by the men that attend the sessions. This year as an innovation, I am planning on having a Luncheon Session which I shall designate as the first Dental Health Assembly Luncheon in tribute to Dr. Robert T. Freeman, the first graduate Negro dentist in the U. S. (from Harvard).

The purpose of this letter is to invite you to be the speaker at the luncheon which will be on either April 25 or 26. Would you look over your schedule and let me know whether it would be at all possible for you to be with us? The clinical society will take care of all expenses incurred in your visit with us.

Kindest personal regards and warm admiration for the significant work you are doing.

Very truly yours,

Clifton O. Dummett

CLIFTON O. DUMMETT, D.D.S.

COD/hhg

CLIFTON O. DUMMETT, DDS
Chief Dental Service
Veterans Hospital
Tuskegee, Alabama

February 7, 1961

Dr. Clifton O. Dummett
Chief Dental Service
Veterans Hospital
Tuskegee, Alabama

Dear Dr. Dummett:

This is to acknowledge your letter of January 30, inviting me to speak at the first Dental Health Assembly Luncheon on April 25 or 26.

I am complimented by your invitation and accept with pleasure. I shall look forward to further word as to the specific date, time, location and subject of the talk you wish me to make.

Meanwhile, with warm regards, I am

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

April 17, 1961

Pull ltr. from Dummett, Clifton
Veterans Hospital - Tuskegee, Ala.
dtd. Jan. 30, 1961 re: HCF
speaking at Dental Health Assembly
Luncheon on either April 25 or 26.

March 20, 1961

Dr. Clifton O. Dummett
Chief, Dental Service
Veterans Administration Hospital
Tuskegee, Alabama

Dear Dr. Dummett:

Since I last wrote you, there has been a sudden change in my personal circumstances that raises a host of difficulties. Although the information is not yet public, I should like to share the problem with you.

I have recently been offered, and have accepted, a position as consultant to the Taconic Foundation. My assignment is to explore the establishment of a new, private institution in Washington which will carry on study, conferences, and information services in the realm of race relations and public policy. For obvious reasons, the effort must get under way immediately, and I will be giving it full time as quickly as I can turn over my present responsibilities to my successor here, who will be Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar, now our director of research.

This new and unexpected development creates some vexing problems about future commitments. It will be exceedingly difficult for me to get away from Washington, especially during the early weeks of my new duties there.

Under the circumstances, I should like to propose that you substitute Dr. Dunbar for me in the April 24 session of the Clinic. He is a man of distinguished achievements, an admirable speaker, and as the new director of the Southern Regional Council he will occupy an increasingly prominent place in this field.

It will be disappointing to me to miss the opportunity to take part in the Clinic, but I believe that Dr. Dunbar would be a wise substitution, and one that you and your colleagues would find eminently satisfactory.

With apologies for any inconvenience this may cause you, and kindest personal regards, I am'

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
P. S. -- A copy of Dr. Dunbar's curriculum vitae is attached.

Friend,
Will you still be able to do
this?

April 6, 1961

Dr. Clifton O. Dummett
Chief, Dental Service
Veterans Administration Hospital
Tuskegee, Alabama

Dear Dr. Dummett:

This is in pursuance of my letter to you of March 20, an additional copy of which I enclose.

I realize that the preparations for the Clinic must have kept you unusually busy and that the change in program which I suggested could not have seemed very helpful. I do, however, beg your understanding of the problem which unforeseen developments have created for me, and I very much hope that the substitution of Dr. Leslie Dunbar, the new exective director of the Council, will have your approval.

Since I last wrote you, the demands of my new work have made it clearer than ever that it will be all but impossible for me to carry out the commitment on April 24. I have spoken with Dr. Dunbar about this matter and he has agreed to be available if you approve of the substitution.

The program is superb. I was especially pleased that Mrs. Roosevelt will be an honored guest. You may be sure that Dr. Dunbar's presentation will meet the high standards you have set for this important occasion.

I hope I may have a word from you at your earliest convenience.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

(To be routed in order numbered)

Date 3-20-61

PLEASE CHECK, DATE AND FORWARD

HCF

PA

MA

✓ LWD ✓ Aji

MM

EW

SM

PR

JC

LEC

MET

BC

RHA

PP

WF

✓ MF

✓ FILE

April 25, 1961

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

So many good people have, as you did, written to me since word of my new appointment spread that I must make my thanks brief. They are nevertheless just as warm. I am deeply gratified to have your expression of good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mf

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

April 5, 1961

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

Congratulations to both you and the Council on the news that you will the new Executive Director of SRC. We are looking forward to working with you.

Indeed we are happy that you will be a guest speaker at our meeting on Sunday, April 16, at Benedict College. The meeting opens at 2 o'clock. The meeting is being called by Dr. B. T. Williams and Dr. J. M. Dabb , chairmen of the program and finance committees respectively.

Mr. A. J. Clement, a prominent official of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co. and a former member of our board of directors, and a native of Charleston, S.C., will share his views as we are asking that you do, on the subject of National Trends and Their Relevance for South Carolina.

In the SRC Newsletter received recently, we notice that you attended a meeting called by Robert Kennedy, U.S. Attorney General, in which the role of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government in various aspects of civil rights was discussed. You should be loaded with fresh ideas and an experience from which you can share growing confidence. This is certainly what we need in South Carolina to offset the frustrations and problems with which we are surrounded.

Mr. Dabbs suggested that there might be other aspects of the national scene which you would feel to be relevant to this discussion. I will talk with him at the Penn Board meeting this week-end. If there are specific suggestions growing out of this, I shall write you early next week.

Meantime, won't you let us know if we may assist you by making any hospitality arrangements, such as hotel accommodations, etc?

Yours appreciatively,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/cah

April 25, 1961

Dr. Clifton O. Dummett
Chief, Dental Service
Veterans Administration Hospital
Tuskegee, Alabama

Dear Dr. Dummett:

I enjoyed my visit to Tuskegee yesterday and my opportunity to speak before the John A. Andrew Clinical Society meeting. I hope you will look us up whenever you are in Atlanta.

I came over in a Hertz car and the rental charge was $31.37.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mf

Re Tuskegee trip, April 24

speaking engagement 2:00 - 3:00 p.m.

To
Montgomery Ala.

EAL	8:10 a.m. EST	9:05 a.m. CST
or	1:10 p.m. EST	12:05 p.m. CST
return	9:10 p.m. CST	12:05 p.m. EST

Delta	7:05 a.m.	7:25 a.m.
	1:15 p.m.	1:37 p.m.
	ret. 9:10 p.m.	

If you want to be met it will be necessary to telephone

Dr. Dummet's office again: Tuskegee 780

The

John A. Andrew Clinical Society

DENTAL SECTION

Presents

The
DENTAL HEALTH ASSEMBLY

APRIL 23-28, 1961

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

"Health responsibilities for the adolescent population—an essential in the New Frontier."

(Sessions will convene in the Department of Physical Medicine at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE PRESS

PREAMBLE

The 1961 Dental Health Assembly has centered its theme within the concept of greater participation and increased responsibilities for America's youth. This is in harmony with an increased national awareness of the health problems peculiar to various age groups of the population.

A second look at national health requirements reveals an urgent need to modify obsolescent programs and attitudes. Those charged with the tasks of advancing dentistry's boundaries are recognizing more and more, that a basic necessity is the dynamic integration of dentistry with all the other health professions, and with the physical, social and political sciences. In such a togetherness, there can be a more successful accomplishment in the provision of optimum health care for all the nation's peoples.

It is with these concepts that the Dental Health Assembly is concerned. As a laudable objective, the Assembly seeks to implement the idea of better dentistry for all people by better dentists of the 20th century, through focusing attention on the immediate task of delineating, more vigorously, the health responsibilities of and for the adolescent population.

To the Assembly's faculty and participants alike are accorded the profound gratitude and fraternal affection of those to whom fell the pleasant responsibility of its plannings.

CLIFTON O. DUMMETT, D.D.S.
Chairman, Program Committee and Chief Dental Service
Veterans Administration Hospital
Tuskegee, Alabama

JOHN A. ANDREW CLINICAL SOCIETY
DENTAL SECTION

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Asa G. Yancey, M.D.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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American Dental Association, Chicago, Illinois

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University of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois

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Veterans Administration Hospitals, Tuskegee, Alabama, and St. Louis, Missouri

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EDWARDS, CECILE H., Ph.D., Professor of Nutrition and Research, The Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina, Department of Home Economics, Greensboro, North Carolina.

FINN, SIDNEY B., D.M.D., M.S., Diplomate American Board of Pedodontics; Professor of Dentistry, School of Dentistry, University of Alabama, Birmingham, Alabama.

FLEMING, HAROLD C., Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia.

FRANKLIN, G. W., Ph.D., Counselling Psychologist, Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama.

GOLDSTEIN, MARVIN C., D.D.S., Diplomate American Board of Orthodontics; Lecturer, Emory University, School of Dentistry; Practice limited to Orthodontics, Atlanta, Georgia.

HARPER, MARY S., R.N., M.S., Assistant Chief, Nursing Education, Veterans Administration Hospital, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri.

HOLLINSHEAD, BYRON S., LL.D., L.H.D., Director, Commission on the Survey of Dentistry in the United States of the American Council on Education, Chicago, Illinois.

HYATT, IRWIN T., D.D.S., Past president Georgia Dental Association, Diplomate, American Board Oral Surgery, Faculty School of Dentistry, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia.

MOBLEY, EUGENIA L., D.D.S., M.P.H., Associate Professor of Dentistry and Public Health, School of Dentistry, Meharry Medical College of Nashville, Tennessee.

MORGAN, ESSIE W., M.S., Chief, Social Service, Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama.

PINSON, THOMAS J., D.D.S., M.S., Diplomate American Board of Oral Surgery; Head, Department of Oral Surgery, College of Dentistry, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

SHARRY, JOHN J., D.M.D., Diplomate American Board of Prosthodontics; Professor of Maxillo-Facial Prosthesis, School of Dentistry, University of Alabama, Birmingham, Alabama.

SMITH, STANLEY, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology and Anthropology, School of Education, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

STEWART, EDWARD B., D.D.S., Certified Oral Surgeon, Illinois State Board of Dental Examiners; Faculty, Oral Surgery, College of Dentistry, University of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois.

THOMAS, ADEEB E., D.M.D., Professor of Operative Dentistry, School of Dentistry, University of Alabama, Birmingham, Alabama.

TRUANT, ALDO P., Ph.D., Director, Laboratory of Biological Research, Astra Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Worcester, Massachusetts.

PROGRAM

SUNDAY, APRIL 23, 1961

PEABODY ROOM

DOROTHY HALL GUEST HOUSE

1:30-3:30 P.M.

Presiding: B. T. Holmes, M.D., President
John A. Andrew Clinical Society

Theme: "Present Status and Future Trends of Hospital Care in the United States"

Moderator: Clifton O. Dummett, D.D.S.
Chief, Dental Service, Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama

PANEL:

Gerard J. Casey, D.D.S., Secretary, Council on Hospital Dental Service, American Dental Association

Arthur P. Richardson, M.D., Dean, School of Medicine, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia

Veronica Conley, R.N., Ph.D., Director, Department of Nursing, American Medical Association, Chicago, Illinois

(Other speakers to be announced)

6:30-7:30 p.m.—C. V. ROMAN PUBLIC HEALTH LECTURE
Logan Hall
Tuskegee Institute

A special program of music will be rendered by the Tuskegee Institute Choir.

DENTAL SESSIONS

Registration for the Dental Health Assembly will take place on April 24, 1961, at 7:30 a.m. in the Hospital Lobby. The fee for registration is $15.00. Admittance to sessions will be by Registration Card ONLY.

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1961

Department of Physical Medicine
John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital
Tuskegee Institute

7:30-8:30 a.m.—Registration

8:30-9:00 a.m.—
Convening of Dental Health Assembly
Invocation—The Rev. Father A. J. O'Reilly, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church

Welcome—Dr. I. S. Manning, President, Dental Section, John A. Andrew Clinical Society

Response—Dr. W. K. Elliott, President, National Dental Association

Plan of Assembly—Dr. Clifton O. Dummett, Chairman, Program Committee

9:00-9:50 a.m.—THE LEON A. REID MEMORIAL CLINIC
Presiding: A. M. Mackel, D.D.S.
"High Speed in Dentistry"
Adeeb E. Thomas, D.M.D.

10:00-11:15 a.m.—THE D. A. FERGUSON PROSTHODONTICS LECTURE
Presiding: J. W. Nixon, D.D.S.
"Maxillo-Facial Prosthesis"
John J. Sharry, D.M.D.

11:15-12:15 p.m.—THE STEPHEN J. LEWIS MEMORIAL LECTURE
"The Survey of Dentistry in the United States"
Byron S. Hollinshead, LL.D., L.H.D.

LUNCH

2:00-3:00 p.m.—THE ROBERT T. FREEMAN LECTURE
Presiding: C. G. Gomillion, Ph.D.
"What the Health Professions Should Know About School Integration"
Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council

3:15-4:30 p.m.—THE M. L. WALTON MEMORIAL CLINIC IN ANESTHESIOLOGY
Presiding: W. J. Dowdell, D.D.S.
"Current Concepts of Anesthesiology in Dentistry"
A. P. Truant, Ph.D.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1961

8:00-9:00 a.m.—Registration

9:00-11:00 a.m.—PROSTHODONTIC CLINIC IN MEMORY OF R. BEECHER COSTA AND S. A. REDDICK
Presiding: C. E. Williams, D.D.S.

(a) "Factors Influencing Esthetics in Complete Denture Prosthesis"

(b) "Use of Rubber Impression Materials"

(c) "Transferring Records Using Stabilized Bases"
L. Rush Bailey, D.D.S.

11:00-12:00 noon—ORAL SURGERY LECTURE IN HONOR OF J. R. PORTER
Presiding: I. Manning, D.D.S.
"Oral Surgical Conditions of Interest to General Practitioners"
Irwin T. Hyatt, D.D.S.

LUNCH

2:00-4:30 p.m.—PUBLIC HEALTH SYMPOSIUM IN HONOR OF ROSCOE C. BROWN
Presiding: J. H. Williams, D.D.S.
Title: "Health Responsibilities to the Adolescent Population"

Moderator: W. Montague Cobb, M.D., Ph.D.
Panel: Cecile H. Edwards, Ph.D.
Eugenia L. Mobley, D.D.S.
Mary Harper, R.N.
Essie Morgan, M.S.
Stanley Smith, Ph.D.
Theodore S. Williams, D.V.M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1961

8:00-9:00 a.m.—Registration

9:00-11:00 a.m.—CONVOCATION ON ORAL SURGERY IN MEMORY OF J. A. JACKSON AND W. J. MADISON
Presiding: J. A. Gay, D.D.S.

Seminar: "Common Problems in Exodontia, Fractures and Neoplasms"
Thomas H. Pinson, D.D.S.
C. Bassett Brown, D.D.S.
E. B. Stewart, D.D.S.

11:00-12:00 noon—(Joint Session for Physicians and Dentists, Hospital Main Auditorium)

ANNUAL CHARLES M. THOMPSON, MEDICO-DENTAL LECTURE
Presiding: J. C. Ashhurst, M.D.

Lecture: "Pathology, sine qua non, in Medicine and Dentistry"
Paul E. Boyle, D.M.D.

LUNCH

2:00-3:20 p.m.—THE CHARLES E. BENTLEY MEMORIAL LECTURE
Presiding: W. C. Waller, D.D.S.

(a) "Genetics in Dentistry"'

(b) "Pedodontics—Injuries to Anterior Dentition"
Sidney B. Finn, D.M.D.

3:30-5:00 p.m.—ORTHODONTICS SESSION HONORING EMMETT J. SCOTT
Presiding: Leroy Ervin, D.D.S.

"Tooth Movement for the General Practitioner"
Marvin Goldstein, D.D.S.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1961

8:00-9:00 a.m.—Registration

9:00-9:25 a.m.—**"A Professional Workshop, What, Why, How and When"**
G. W. Franklin, Ph.D.
Discussant—Henk Newenhouse, Ph.D.

9:30-12:30 p.m.—NATIONAL DENTAL ASSOCIATION WORKSHOP IN MEMORY OF M. DON CLAWSON
J. C. Wallace, D.D.S., General Chairman
J. W. Houser, D.D.S., Zone 4 Workshop Presiding Officer

Theme: Increasing Membership With Improved Benefits

Section I Moderator—W. H. Benson, D.D.S.
Secretary—B. M. Jefferson, D.D.S.
Councillor—C. E. Williams, D.D.S.

Section II Moderator—E. W. Taggert, D.D.S.
Secretary—J. E. Carter, D.D.S.
Councillor—J. B. Singleton, D.D.S.

Section III Moderator—W. J. Dowdell, D.D.S.
Secretary—W. C. Waller, D.D.S.
Councillor—W. K. Elliott, D.D.S.

Section IV Moderator—A. M. Mackel, D.D.S.
Secretary—Richard Layne, D.D.S
Councillor—R. Q. Venson, D.D.S.

Roving Consultant
Alvis W. Caliman, Ph.D.

Liaison Consultant
Henk Newenhouse, Ph.D.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS—1961-62

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1961

Evaluations of Clinical Society Meetings and Conclusion of Dental Health Assembly.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND SOCIAL CALENDAR

SUNDAY, APRIL 23, 1961

11:00 a.m.—CHAPEL SERVICES
Logan Hall
Speaker: The Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre
Dean, Washington Chapel, D. C.

6:30-7:30 p.m.—THE C. V. ROMAN LECTURE
Logan Hall

7:45 p.m.—President and Mrs. L. H. Foster's Reception for members and guests of the John A. Andrew Clinic in the Pine Room, Dorothy Hall Guest House

———§———

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1961

7:30 p.m.—THE CHARLES R. DREW LECTURE
Cleve Abbott Armory

9:30 p.m.—Social Hour at the Armory

———§———

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1961

7:30 p.m.—JOHN A. KENNEY MEMORIAL BANQUET
Tompkins Hall
Speaker: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
New York, New York

———§———

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1961

8:30 p.m.—Social Hour at the Home of Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Mitchell

10:00 p.m.—THE JOHN A. ANDREW CLINICAL SOCIETY'S ANNUAL DANCE
Cleve Abbott Armory

April 4, 1961

Dr. Clifton O. Dummett
Chief, Dental Service
Department of Medicine and Surgery
Veterans Administration Hospital
Tuskegee, Alabama

Dear Dr. Dummett:

I shall be glad to come to Tuskegee to speak before the John A. Andrew Clinical Society meeting, Dental Section, on April 24. Please do not feel concerned about the program having already been printed. There is a certain advantage in coming on people by surprise.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a
Enclosure: news release

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
HOSPITAL
TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA

Department of
Medicine and Surgery

March 30, 1961

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO: 160

Tuskegee
Telephone: 780

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

I have received the March 20, 1961 letter from Dr. Fleming in which he suggested that I contact you as a speaker for the April 24th session of the John A. Andrew Clical Society meeting, Dental Section.

I would be most appreciative if you will consent to give a one hour lecture on the subject, "What The Health Profession Should Know About School Integration." This lecture is scheduled from 2:00 - 3:00 p.m. on April 24, 1961. Unfortunately, the programs have already been printed with Dr. Fleming's name, and I hope that this will be in order with you. The change will be announced at the time of the presentation.

May I hear from you at your earliest opportunity? Kindest personal regards,

Very truly yours,

Clifton O. Dummett

CLIFTON O. DUMMETT, D. D. S.
Chief, Dental Service

An inquiry by or concerning a veteran or person in service should include full name and any VA file number preceded by a letter, such as C, XC, K, N, V, H, RH, RS, W, or loan number. If VA number is unknown, service number should be given.

JOHN A. ANDREW CLINICAL SOCIETY

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

- DENTAL SECTION -

JOHN A. ANDREW HOSPITAL DENTAL HEALTH ASSEMBLY
April 23-28, 1961

NOTICE TO FACULTY

Dr. Harold C. Fleming — "What the Health Professions should know about school integration"

Your presentation has been placed on the program of the 1961 DENTAL HEALTH ASSEMBLY, Tuskegee Institute on April 24, 1961, from 2:00 to 3:00 P.M.

If you find that there is some conflict, please notify the Program Chairman as early as possible.

The time allotted is for your paper and discussion. If all of the time is used by the presentation, then there can be no discussion.

The fullness of the program of the ASSEMBLY makes it necessary for the presiding chairman to adhere strictly to the time schedule. He will inform you when there are five remaining minutes of your allotted time, and will give a final warning when there is one minute left. You must then summarize your presentation since you are required to stop at the end of your assigned time.

Arrangement of your slides and other material so that the projectionist may show them in proper sequence, would be gratefully appreciated.

We are anxious to have an excellent program and we know that we can count on you to assist us in this endeavor. Your cooperation is appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Clifton O. Dummett

CLIFTON O. DUMMETT, D.D.S.
Chairman, Program Committee
Chief, Dental Service
Veterans Administration Hospital
Tuskegee, Alabama

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
HOSPITAL
TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA

March 6, 1961

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO: 5091-160

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thanks so very much for your kind letter of February 7, 1961 and I am happy to know that you will be with us in April.

Plans for the Clinic are progressing favorably and rapidly and I hope to have the programs completed within a short time.

Regarding your presentation, we have scheduled the following:

(a) Subject: What Members of the Health Professions Should Know About School Integration

(b) Date: April 24, 1961

(c) Time: 2:00 p.m.

(d) Location: John A. Andrew Hospital

Please let me know whether this meets with your approval.

On Tuesday evening we shall have our annual Clinic Banquet. We are fortunate in having Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as the guest speaker. Should you be able to remain for it, please let me know so that I can make reservations for you at Tuskegee Institute's Guest House. Should you be desirous of bringing Mrs. Fleming, we shall be honored and extend to her a most cordial welcome.

Please send me a photograph and curriculum vitae at your earliest convenience.

Kindest personal regards and best wishes.

Very truly yours,

CLIFTON O. DUMMETT, D.D.S.
Chief, Dental Service

An inquiry by or concerning a veteran or person in service should include full name and any VA file number preceded by a letter, such as C, XC, K, N, V, H, RH, RS, W, or loan number. If VA number is unknown, service number should be given.

May 26, 1961

Mr. David Freeman
Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc.
30 Rockefeller Plaza - Room 5600
New York 20, New York

Dear Dave:

Confirming my telephone call, I'll see you at 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday, June 7th at your office.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:A

May 26, 1961

Mr. Leland DeVinney
President
Rockefeller Foundation
111 West 50th Street - 42nd Floor
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DeVinney:

I shall be in New York early in June and would hope very much that I could have an opportunity to visit for a while with you and any others at the Rockefeller Foundation whom you would suggest. I shall be coming into New York probably on a dinner flight June 6 and leaving about noon on June 9th. I wonder if 3:00 on Wednesday, June 7th would be convenient for you? If not, I could come up earlier on Tuesday, or perhaps arrange some other time.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:A

May 26, 1961

Mrs. Jane Lee Eddy
Executive Director
Taconic Foundation, Inc.
666 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New York

Dear Mrs. Eddy:

Maybe you will remember that a few days ago I mentioned coming to New York, and you tentatively put me down for a visit to your place on the afternoon of Thursday, June 8th. If this is still a good time, could we say 3:00 o'clock in your office? I want to see you, of course, and would hope that this might be a convenient time for me to spend a little while with Stephen Currier.

I expect to come in to New York on a dinner flight on Tuesday, June 6th and will have to leave about noon on Friday. If the afternoon of June 8th doesn't suit, I could come up earlier on Tuesday, or could try to work out another time.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:a

May 26, 1961

Mr. Maxwell Hahn
Executive Vice-President
The Field Foundation, Inc.
250 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Hahn:

Confirming our conversation the other day, I'll be at your office at 10:00 o'clock Friday morning, June 9th. My time has seemingly become constricted, and I am now scheduled to get a 1:40 p.m. plane from Idlewild that same day. If you think this would be cutting things too close, or if there are other people in the Field Foundation whom you would like for me to meet, please let me know and I'll work out something else. I am presently planning to come into New York on a dinner flight June 6th; I could come earlier, if Tuesday would suit you better than Friday.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:a

GENERAL CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY (IMPORTANT SUB-COMMITTEES)

I. COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT
To seek ways and means of providing increased employment and economic opportunities for Negroes in the municipal work force.

II. COMMITTEE ON COUNTY EMPLOYMENT
To seek ways and means of providing increased employment and economic opportunities for Negroes in the county work force.

III. COMMITTEE ON STATE EMPLOYMENT
To seek ways and means of providing increased employment and economic opportunities for Negroes in the state work force.

IV. COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT
To seek ways and means of providing increased employment and economic opportunities for Negroes in the federal work force.

V. COMMITTEE ON EXISTING BUSINESSES AND INDUSTRIES
To seek ways and means of providing increased employment and economic opportunities for Negroes in those businesses and industries already established in the Atlanta community. "Selective Buying" and other techniques may be considered in this connection.

VI. COMMITTEE ON CONTINUING RESEARCH
To provide dependable up-to-date information on such matters as available job opportunities for non-whites, Negro consumer support of specific businesses or industrial firms, hiring policies, job standards and qualifications, etc. It is anticipated that some degree of formal or informal cooperation by the institutions in the University Center would be sought.

Hope - 7C
Dunn
T. W. C.
Kohl
Lyman
Kantor

VII. COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UTILITIES
To study the role of the Negro citizen as consumer-supporter of public utilities as over against his participation in terms of jobs. This to be followed up by negotiation and action along the lines the committee thinks best.

VIII. COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION
To support the over-all program of the general Committee on Employment and Economic Opportunity by using the best available techniques for informing and educating Atlanta's white and non-white publics as to our general aims and specific projects. One aspect of this committee's work may well be keeping the total Conference group periodically informed as to the progress of the various sub-committees.

IX. COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENTS AND COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES
To study and activate programs for making the wisest use of the Negro consumer and investment dollar so as to improve the economic well-being of our people.

X. COMMITTEE ON NEW INDUSTRIES
To maintain constant vigilance for the announcements and/or proposals for new Industries in the Atlanta Metropolitan Area and to establish immediate contact with top management relative to full employment opportunities for Negroes in all job catagories. Further to establish a continuing Employment Follow-up Procedure.

XI. COMMITTEE ON VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND QUALIFIED PERSONNEL
To do whatever is necessary to provide qualified personnel with supporting files, for jobs being sought and those that are made available to Negroes.

November 21, 1963

Mr. Jack Etheridge
Huie, Etheridge and Harland
1026 Fulton Federal Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Jack:

Belatedly, thanks very much for your letter on my new job. I appreciate it, and the kind things you say.

I would be delighted to talk to you any time, having generally admired what you have done, and Lord knows felt sympathetic with all the problems.

Thanks again, and my regards to Stell.

Sincerely,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW/mg

HUIE, ETHERIDGE AND HARLAND
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
1026 FULTON FEDERAL BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

W. STELL HUIE
JACK PAUL ETHERIDGE
JAMES R. HARLAND, JR.

HARRY L. CASHIN, JR.

TELEPHONE
JAckson 3-0517

October 29, 1963

Mr. Pat Watters
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Pat:

A great many of us will miss your column. I know, however, that you will find your new assignment to be exciting and most gratifying. I have long felt that the work of the Southern Regional Council has been tremendously important and significant and I am personally happy that you are now about to devote yourself to it.

As a person with a deep and generous knowledge of the affairs of this area, and of a critical bent to boot, I do hope you will let me hear from you from time to time. I often wonder why a person gets in politics, as certainly it is no great joy and is filled with frustration, and it is always important to hear from people like yourself who can help direct one so he may be more effective.

When you can, call me up so that we can have lunch together. Stell joins me in sending good wishes for much happiness and success in the future.

Sincerely,

Jack Etheridge

Jack Etheridge

JE:lr

February 24, 1964

Mr. Lawrence Edwards
Wesleyan College
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Edwards:

I have forwarded your letter about having Herb Francis review your book for the Journal-Constitution to the book editor over there, Don Deaton. I have had no connection with that sterling endeavor since last November. My suggestion would be to follow this up with a letter or phone call to Mr. Deaton.

In the meantime, I would be happy to consider your book for possible use in a thing I do each month on books for the Atlanta Magazine, an organ of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce which has a wider and more sophisticated readership than you might imagine. I am interested in mountain stories personally (as part of an interest in anything that attempts to get at the variety and reality of culture and humanity all around us), and of course am interested in anything a fellow Georgian is writing. So if you can send me a copy of your book, I will do what I can with it.

I am returning Herb Francis's letter--and join with him in wishing you the best of luck with your work.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

Enclosure

PW/mg

April 12, 1966

Mr. John Ehle
104 Cascade Avenue
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Ehle:

I want to presume on short acquaintance to recommend to you as somebody worthwhile talking to in Winston-Salem, Tom Pepper, a reporter on the Winston-Salem Journal. I do this with full awareness of how someone to talk to is precisely what you do not need right now. However, if you have no more character than I do in such situations and occasionally break down and have dealings with folks, Tom is worth your time.

He has all kinds of eastern education and world traveling experience that young folks seem to have these days. But beyond that, he has a real feeling for people and writing and deserves any intelligent conversation he can find in Winston-Salem.

Good luck with your book.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:js

March 10, 1959

Professor Richard Eckaus
Department of Economics
Brandeis University
Waltham, Massachusetts

Dear Richard,

I don't believe that at our last meeting I mentioned my personal plans to you. The story is brief: I left Mount Holyoke at semester's end to come here and to grips with a long time preoccupation. In my new capacity I make to you an old request: help.

We have a responsibility to emphasize to the South the economic costs of segregation, and in a measure we have done this by reprinting and disseminating as widely as we can articles that appear in the press and journals, speeches that come to our attention, etc. The Montgomery pamphlet which is enclosed is a fair sample. Actually, though, you economists have pointed damn little light in this direction and the journalistic materials with which we work are the only choices available. This bothers us for two reasons: (a) the terrific importance of encouraging realistic consideration in the South of the economic incentive for changed racial relations; (b) the fact that we have in hand a grant from the Rockefeller Brothers which beckons <u>us</u> to do such encouragement.

Neither heavy research nor scholarly presentations is our function. We would, however, be interested in introducing some more systematic analyses than are now available. It is as to the feasibility of this that I would like your opinion.

Last Summer, on a special assignment for the Council, I worked out some notes which indicated the general outlines of what seemed to me valid arguments. These had to do with the effects of segregation on manpower utilization, purchasing power, capital investment,

business "climate", and costs of doing business. The notes are sketchy and probably superficial; no matter. Their use was only to satisfy us that incisive arguments could be marshalled, on sound facts and analyses, which would (or should) appeal to the self-interest of the economic leadership down here.

Would you be willing to look them over and advise us, not whether the notes themselves are well selected, but whether the theses they maintain can be authoritatively supported? In the event you are willing, you'll find the notes enclosed.

My plans for using them are not fixed or clear. Tentatively, I have thought in terms of three studies of pamphlet size. One on southern manpower. A second, covering the theses numbered 2 and 3, on segregation, income and industrial growth. The third, covering the theses numbered 4 and 6, on business "climate" and taxation. But pamphlets need authors. Remembering a remark you once made about southern economists, I pessimistically ask for suggestions. The qualifications would be: competence (not necessarily a monopoly of academicians), ability to write effectively, some recognizable affiliation with the South. The last requirement can be waived, but only as a last recourse.

It seems to me that these problems can be most helpfully tackled from the points of view of development economics, that analytical methods similar to those you fellows are perfecting for the study of under-developed countries should be useful here. That is why I am writing to you for advice, rather than to some one immersed in southern facts and figures. I see that another big investigation, a la Ford money, is underway down here headed by B. U. Ratchford. If the result is a volume like Ratchford and Hoover, Economic Resources and Policies of the South, we will have another handbook good til next year's figures come in. In a modest way, I would like something more perceptive.

I am still inexperienced at this entrepreneurial role, and don't know what honorarium to offer you as a consultant. Would $50.00 be wrong? Tell me plain.

Nuclear power seems very remote (as, in fact, it is). I intend to keep up, but just out of lingering interest.

Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

LESLIE W. DUNBAR
Director of Research

LWD:a

P.S. The "notes" I'll need back. A stamped envelope is enclosed.

April 9, 1959

Mr. R. S. Eckaus
Associate Professor of Economics
Brandeis University
Waltham 54, Massachusetts

Dear Dick:

I received this morning your report and want to get off to you at once my thanks for a job done more thoroughly and exhaustively than I had any right to anticipate. As you can imagine, I have as yet only read through your work. When I have studied more carefully and have formulated some techniques for publication, I shall write again and much more fully. In the meantime our check is enclosed. We do certainly want to compensate you (I am a little impatient of free-loaders, even when they are organizations as noble as ours) and only wish that it could be more.

Once again, many thanks and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

P.S. You did not have part 5 of the notes; they deal with other issues. So no worries about losing them.

(150 ck enclosed)

June 19, 1959

Professor Richard Eckaus
Department of Economics
Brandeis University
Waltham, Massachusetts

Dear Dick:

This is the progress report I promised you.

I decided that it would be best to try to establish an informal relationship with one economist before discussing our plans with others. After some consideration, the choice from your list was William Nicholls of Vanderbilt, and this turned out to be a very happy decision. He has been helpful, both with advice and interest, and I think this will continue. I discovered that he is, himself, though this is confidential, at work on a short book about the non-economic factors inhibiting Southern economic growth. As to an author to start our series, his unqualified recommendation was Donald Dewey. Other signs, too, seemed to lead in this direction, and so we followed them. Dewey has now agreed to write a study for us on manpower supply and utilization. Maybe I was drawing unwarranted inferences from your own failure to mention him, but you did not, so it indicated, at any rate, no enthusiasm. I have read his things and they seem to me to be good. I hope you will like the result. This will not be available, however, until next spring and, in the meantime, I want to work up one other good subject and flush out someone to write on it. I want to look up William Parker, whom you suggested, and shall do so very soon. By the way, perhaps you have heard that the University of North Carolina has received a large grant for research into the Negro problem.

I have also written to Benjamin Higgins at the University of Texas and hope to establish some sort of exchange of ideas with him.

Your notes, and in particular your memorandum, have been of great help and stimulus. I think your contrast between the effects of desegregation in a static and dynamic economy provides the framework for an extremely lucid presentation, and I am taking the liberty of bringing this to Dewey's attention.

I suppose you have been receiving a few things from us since I had your name put on our mailing list. There will be other things coming along with fair regularity and I hope you will find them all worth a glance or more.

Fred Routh, a member of our staff until two weeks ago, and now director of the Michigan FEPC, was at Brandeis a short while back to address the Lasker Fellows. He called you at my request, but you were somewhere missing; so I did try to get a word more of thanks to you earlier than the date of this letter would indicate.

Best wishes, and I'll keep you up to date on the progress of this venture.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

April 25, 1961

Mr. Richard Eckaus
Department of Economics
Brandeis University
Waltham 54, Massachusetts

Dear Dick:

Many thanks for your letter of April 10. I have for a long time been meaning to make a report back to you regarding the correspondence we had two years ago and the work you did for us then. The difficulty is that we have begun to think big and the whole idea is now engulfed in the ratiocination of one of the foundations. Sometime I will give you a full report.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mf

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY
WALTHAM 54, MASSACHUSETTS

4/10/61

Dear Les,

I was pleased to receive the notice of your new appointment — pleased because it will give you even greater scope for the work you want to do.

Dick Eckaus

Richard Avsec.

March 12, 1962

Dr. Vivian Henderson
Professor of Economics
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Vivian:

Again, I would like to tell you how much I enjoyed meeting you in Macon last weekend. I certainly wish that I could transact as much business as quickly as we did more often in my work here at the Council.

I thought I might put on paper some of the conclusions that emerged from our discussions. As I understand it, you are willing to undertake for us a study of the economy of the Negro in the South. Such a study would include, but go beyond, the document periodically issued by the Department of Labor which covers this same subject. This study would focus exclusively on the southern region, noteably the eleven states that comprise the old Confederacy, with some detailed information on the economic status of Negroes in what I believe you said were some 20-odd southern states.

I suspect, too, that we would want to have some discussions on estimate and types of economic pressures exerted by both whites and Negroes in the interest of either retarding or accelerating racial changes in the South.

I don't want to appear as though I am curbing your format of inquiry here. These serve only as mere suggestions of what we hope you might want to include in an outline for such a projected study. Could you sketch out for us such an outline and send

it along to us at an early date?

It is my recollection that you felt that if you were to do the research and the writing it would take approximately eight months to completion but that our writing up the report from your data could conceivably cut down the preparation time to about three or four months. As soon as you react to this proposal in writing, we will be in a better position to talk about the financial compensation for the project.

On the matter of the Voting Education Project, both Les and I concur that you ought to send along your proposal as soon as you have it ready and I am looking forward to receiving from you the names of men whom you think should participate with us in the research conference which formed a part of our discussion in Macon.

Would you want to suggest to me now some tentative dates that would be good for you, if such a day-and-a-half conference were to be called, and such agenda items which you feel ought to be included?

I suspect that this is all for now and look forward to hearing from you as soon as convenient.

Cordially yours,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:jl

March 27, 1962

Dr. Vivian Henderson
Department of Economics
and Business Administration
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Vivian:

Thank you for your letter of March 23.

I hope your hospital period will give you a chance to get a much deserved rest and we will be in touch with you soon on the project.

Sincerely yours,

JAMoss:jl

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

March 23, 1962

Mr. James Moss
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Jim,

I have given some thought to your letter of March 12 regarding the writing project on the Negro economic situation. I am quite willing and anxious to do the project.

With regard to scheduling the project, I must be fair to myself and to you. My present commitments will not allow for completion of the project within three months, even with the writing arrangements you suggested. (Among other things I will be out of communication for about 18 days beginning March 25. I will be hospitalized.)

On the document itself, I should like to go beyond the comparative static situation and develop one or two significant projections; this is important because we need to see what appears to be involved relative to closing the economic gap and the possibilities with regard to time. Likewise, I should like to develop one or two statistics on the "real" progress of Negroes as contrasted with the "current" progress.

In view of my commitments through the next few months and my desire to make this a significant document, I should like to stick with my original suggestion for a minimum period of six months, thus setting a deadline of October 1. I sincerely hope that will meet with your approval. On the other hand I will be glad to modify some of my ambitions for the document and try to meet an earlier deadline.

On the voter project, I should have mentioned Herman Long's name along with the others.

Sincerely yours,

Vivian

Vivian

VWH/mh

Mr. Moss
[illegible]
[illegible] (over)

cr Cagl

May 7, 1962

Dr. Vivian Henderson
Fisk University
Department of Economics and
Business Administration
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Vivian:

I thought your contributions to the voting confernce were excellent and I was very glad to have the opportunity to get to know you better personally and over a longer period of time.

My purpose in this letter, however, is to get down on paper as quickly as I can what I saw as the substance of the discussion between you, Les and me on the proposed study of the economic status of the Negro in the South.

Although you have indicated to us that you will send us at least a skeletal outline of how you envision the study, I thought it might be helpful if we outlined here some targets for the research. As usual, please feel free to alter, or in any way change the wording of the objectives of the study as stated:

1) A description of the present economic status of the Negro in the South.

2) Some time projections for the closing of the differential gap between the economic status of Negroes and whites in the South.
3) An assessment of the "real" economic progress of Negroes in the South.
4) The impact of both rural and urban technologies upon the economic status of Negroes in the South.
5) A description and evaluation of economic techniques and strategies employed by whites in restricting and/or encouraging progress in race relations in the South, as well as those

strategies and techniques employed by Negroes in deterring or accelerating racial progress in the South.

It was my understanding that you would send to us soon a not-too-detailed outline indicating your approach to this research. I think also that we agreed that you could go ahead in employing a student full time for the month of June to assist you in the fact-finding phase of the study. The amount of payment for such student services is not to exceed $300. I believe that the remuneration for your services is still to be firmed and I would suggest that you submit a proposed budget covering thie item.

Finally, I sensed agreement on the termination date of the project which is tentatively set as November 1 of this year, and that you would submit to us in report form a comprehensive summary of your collected data for reference use here, as well as a manuscript designed for publication as an SRC document.

My pleasure still runs high upon hearing of your appointment to North Carolina College. I think it is one well-deserved and affords an opportunity for professional growth in an institution rapidly becoming one of the outstanding universities in the nation.

With all best personal wishes.

Sincerely yours,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:jl

May 8, 1962

Dr. Vivian Henderson
Fisk University
Department of Economics and
Business Administration
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Vivian:

As I told you I am not shakes as an economist but I would, nevertheless, like for you to have the enclosures. They consist of four collections of notes - each organized along a general hypothesis, plus a collection of some bread and butter statistics on the current economic situation of Negroes.

Jim and I are eager to hear further from you.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosures

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

May 27, 1962

RECEIVED
MAY 28 1962

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth
Atlanta, Georgia

I am sorry I type so badly.

Dear Les:

Enclosed you will find an outline, in the rough, of the project that is underway. It may appear to be rather large in scope but I think I can develop most of what I have in the outline and come up with a good document. I typed it myself so please ignore the errors. I would appreciate any criticisms and suggestions either you or Jim Moss may which to give. If I have not gone in the direction you wish please indicate the same; likewise, if you think I am biting off of too much please let me know. I forgot to ask you what size publication you wanted so I might be contemplating too much.

I have taken the liberty to employ a student who is pulling together some of the basic data I need. He has been working for about two and one-half weeks now and will go on full time tomorrow. I told him his stiped would be dependent upon the amount of time put in at $1.50 per hour. He is to work 7 days per week for the next three weeks. I further explained that the maximum he would earn on the project would be $300.00. You can let me have instructions on this arrangement. By the way his name is Martin Mutisya from Kenya, and he contemplated entering the Atlanta University School of Business in September.

I have included a budget estimate for the project at the end of the outline.

Please let me have your reaction to the whole thing. Thanks.

Sincerely

Vivian

cc w encl to J. Moss

NEGROES IN THE ECONOMY OF THE SOUTH

I

It is envisioned that the publication underway will run about forty-five to fifty pages when printed possibly including an appendix with five or six tables. In addition to the possible appendix, three or four significant tables will be included in the body of the document; also possibly two or three visual charts will be included to illustrate certain comparisons and trends. The document is intended to be useful to persons concerned with the area of race relations in the South and at the same time to be readable by the various larger publics.

II

Two general purposes or objectives are to be pursued by the project.

A. The main focus will be upon providing a broad analysis of comparisons and trends regarding Negroes in the economy of the South and to isolate implications of such for current and future race relations and patterns of change in race relations in the South. Data compiled as per item B which follows will provide the basis for the analysis.

B. To a limited extent the publication will serve as a resource and reference document on the economic composition and status of Negroes in the South and in selected metropolitian areas of the South with comparative relationships in terms of race and regions and trends associated therewith.

C. Though emphasis will be placed upon the analysis suggested above, one or two hypothesis will be given limited treatment to the extent that resources and the main focus of the document will allow.

III

Approach.

A. The development of comparative indices on southern economic change and reorganization; the development of comparative indices on the South in relation to the United States economy as a whole as well as the non-south.

B. The development of comparative indices on Negroes in the economy of the South including data reflecting the economic status and composition of Negroes and trends associated with such (population, labor force, migration occupations, income, etc.); the development of comparative indices and trends on the economic status of Negroes in relation to whites and Negroes in the South in relation to Negroes in the non-south; the development of comparative indices or data on Negroes in the economy of selected southern metropolitian areas, such to include,for example, purchasing power estimates; possibly develop limited data on Negroes in business in the economy of the South; the development of data on Negro manpower utilization in the South by states.

C. An analysis of data collected with implications.

D. Treatment of economic implications in present day race relations

in the South; the significance of changing economic status of Negroes to the southern economy, its relation to protest movements, such as the use of improved purchasing power; relation of changing economic status to new orientations and outlook of Negroes and the significance of such to the future economy of the South. Possible treatment of public policy aspects of race relations regarding Negro manpower utilization.....e.g. Executive Order 10925, its impact, etc.

E. Limited projections on the economic status of Negroes in the South.

F. Summary statements.

IV

Certain working hypothesis may be dealt with to provide certain guidelines in the development of the data and the publication. For example:

A. New orientations and outlook on the part of Negroes and the development of courses of action to bring about change in race relations in the South a function of change in the role of Negroes in the economy of the South.

B. The tempo of southern economic development is conditioned by change in race relations and patterns of change regarding the absorption of Negroes into the mainstream of the economy of the South.

C. Real progress in the economic status of Negroes in the South is less significant than nominal (?) progress; change in occupational status for example, the result of greater service to Negroes rather than the absorbtion of Negroes into the mainstream of the economy.

D. Real progress in role of Negroes in the economy of the South during the past two decades a function of aggregate economic growth, southern economic reorganization and technology, rather than significant change in the "industrual and commercial function" of Negroes; real progress in the future will be a function of Negro manpower development and balance in occupational distribution as overtones of technology in the future tend to imperil the utilization of low-productive, marginal manpower regardless of the decline in discriminatory patterns of race relations.

E. Outmigration of trained Negroes from the South is a function of the underutilization of Negro manpower in the economy of the South; the ability of the South to meet future manpower demands will be dependent upon the extent to which Negro manpower is absorbed into urban and industrial-commercial employment; the underutilization of Negro manpower in the South will be progressively more disadvantageous to southern economic development.

F. Continued imbalance in Negro manpower development will perpetutate existing gaps in the economic status of Negroes; a balanced labor supply is essential to economic progress for any group.

V

Comparative indices to be developed include the following:

O On

A. The economy of the South

V

Comparative indices to be developed include the following:

A. On the economy of the South

1. Sources of value added
2. Population migration; urban-rural shifts
3. Employment shifts; agriculture and non-agriculture by industry
4. Income, per capita and family; also for states
5. Aggregate purchasing power estimates for slected metropolitian areas of the South.
6. Sources of income by industry ~~xxxx~~ composition.
7. Occupationl distribution
8. Manpower development and utilization patterns
9. Plant locations and patterns of industrial development...e.g. labor orientated industry; market orientated; capital orientated, etc.

B. Comparative indices and trends on Negro economic status and change.

1. Population shifts
2. Employment shifts; agriculture and non-agriculture by industry
3. Employment and manpower utilization for states and selected metropolitian areas.
4. Labor mobility within the South; status of labor force
5. Occupational change and status
   a. Per cent of total employed in occupations: male~~s~~,female
   b. Per cent distribution of Negros in occupations, male~~s~~ and female
   c. unemployment by occupational category
   d. Manpower utilization by occupations
6. Manpower development and projections.
7. Educational indices which have bearing upon manpower development and utilization.
8. Income: comparative indices

   ,a. Personal: male~~s~~ and female
   b. Family
   c. Purchasing power for selected metropolitian areas
   d. Distribution of income, changes
   f. Per capita

C. Reports and information on impact of race relations on economic development of the South; periodicals and jouranls of use here.

VI

9 Budget estimate

A. Statistical help	$300.00
B. Stenographic services	100.00
C. Supplies: tab sheets, columnar pads, census publications not on hand,	25.00
D. Honorarium	400 .00
Total	$ 825.00

GBV

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Dear Les:

The project is about 90 per cent complete.....we are in the process of checking tabular material and trying to layout illustrative charts and summarize a series of implications.

Please tell Mrs. Patterson that I have a line on the Consumer Behavior publication she wrote about last month. I will know whether I can get it or not within a few days.

Sincerely,

Vivaan

12/14/62

February 21, 1963

Professor Vivian Henderson
Department of Economics
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Professor Henderson:

Please forgive my delay in acknowledging receipt of your manuscript, The Economic Status of the Negro in the South and the Nation. Despite the delay, I would like you to know that I have read through the manuscript carefully and that I think you have produced something of a minor masterpiece; we'll be pleased and proud to publish it.

We will, of course, have to do a bit of editing and polishing, but I don't think the manuscript should be shortened. Nor do I see the need for any major revisions. Les has not had a chance to read your study yet, but he plans to do so very shortly and will, I'm sure, give you his reactions to it.

I hope that we can get your manuscript off to a printer within the next few weeks (it will take a little time to touch up your charts and tables). If all goes well, I trust we can bring out your study early this spring. I imagine it will provoke considerable comment, and I certainly hope so.

Needless to say, we are very grateful to you for expending so much time and effort on the study. We have already sent checks to those who assisted you in preparing it, and we will be sending you a check for your honorarium of $400.00 very shortly.

Again, many thanks for preparing this work for us. I hope we can call upon your services in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Staige D. Blackford
Director of Research

SDB/mmj

August 24, 1962

Dr. Vivian Henderson
Department of Economics
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Vivian:

How's it coming?

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar

LWD:jl

Henderson

February 22, 1963

Professor Ray Marshall
Department of Economics
College of Arts and Sciences
University of Texas
Austin 12, Texas

Dear Professor Marshall:

It was very kind of you to send us reprints of your articles about union racial practices and problems. They will be quite useful to us. I will also make sure you receive a copy of Vivian Henderson's study as soon as it is published, which should be sometime early this spring. Since you are interested in the problems of race relations, I will be happy to add your name to our mailing list for future publications.

Incidentally, I was interested to learn you were at LSU before moving to Texas. So was I before moving to SRC. Actually, my former office was very near yours; from December 1961 to September 1962, I served as the editor of LSU Press under Don Allegood. I imagine we have quite a few friends in common, though I didn't know too many people in the economics department. I must say, however, I find Atlanta far preferable to Baton Rouge, and I imagine the same holds true for you vis-a-vis Austin and BR.

If you're ever in Atlanta, I hope you will drop by to see us.

Sincerely yours,

Staige D. Blackford
Director of Research

SDB/mmj

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
AUSTIN 12

February 15, 1963

Mr. Staige Blackford, Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Blackford:

Thank you very much for the material requested in my letter earlier this month and for your comments. I would very much like to see the manuscript of the study by Vivian W. Henderson, whether or not it arrives in time for my present project — I have a continuing interest in this question and am working on some other projects related to it. I am enclosing a few reprints which might be of interest to you.

Thank you again for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Ray Marshall

Ray Marshall
Professor of Economics

add Mailing list
OK -
2-22-63
MA

RM/llh

Enclosures:

March 22, 1963

Professor E. E. Liebhafsky
Department of Agricultural Economics
School of Agriculture
North Carolina State College
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Lieb:

As requested, I've written Vivian to tell him we have no objection to his letting you see his study before publication. Please remember, though, that it is in pretty rough form, and that the final version will probably be much shorter -- and, I hope, easier to read -- than the copy he may send you. We'd appreciate your keeping mum about this report until it is published.

I certainly enjoyed seeing you last week, and I hope you'll be back in town soon. Hope, too, you'll keep me informed about the progress -- and problems -- of your project. While I doubt if there's much we can do in the way of assisting you, please let me know if you ever need any information that we might happen to have.

Take it slow.

Sincerely yours,

Staige D. Blackford
Director of Research

SDB/mmj

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE • RALEIGH, N. C.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

March 19, 1963

Mr. Staige D. Blackford
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Staige:

I enjoyed visiting with you on my recent trip to Atlanta and look forward to similar visits in the future. I plan to ask Vivian to send me a copy of the paper he prepared for you and I would like to request that you drop him a note telling him that the release of the paper prior to publication has your approval. I don't know that Vivian will hesitate to send the paper to me, but I assume that a letter of this kind from you will answer any questions he has.

Sincerely,

Lieb

E. E. Liebhafsky
Visiting Professor

EEL:ms

March 22, 1963

Professor Vivian Henderson
Department of Economics
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Professor Henderson:

We have just received a copy of the "Manpower Report to the President," which was released by the Department of Labor this month. I am writing to inquire if you have seen this report, and to ask if it contains information that would be pertinent to the study you prepared for us. If so, please let me know what, in light of the report, you think is required to make your study as accurate and up-to-date as possible. Of course, I realize the manpower report may have little or no bearing on the subject of your study, but I thought it would be best to check with you.

Incidentally, Professor E. E. Liebhafsky was here last week and informed me that you will be joining him and his colleagues at North Carolina State this summer. He was also very interested in your study for us, and wrote to tell me this week that he is going to ask you for a copy of it. We certainly have no objection to letting him see it, though you may want to explain that it has not been processed for publication.

I might say, however, that I have gone through your study quite carefully. We will have to condense it to some extent, and we may not be able to use all the tables you have provided. But Les and I plan to go over it together next week, and I hope we will have it in shape for publication within the near future. I apologize for the delay, but we've had a right hectic winter, and spring doesn't promise to be any less so.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Staige D. Blackford
Director of Research

SDB/mmj

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

April 1, 1963

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Staige Blackford
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Blackford:

I should like to suggest that an attempt be made to obtain permission to use Table 8 on page 43 and Chart 12 on page 45 in my study. It may not be necessary to obtain permission since it is a government document. These items can be worked into a manuscript on page 32, second paragraph, and my figure of 10 percent will have to be changed to 11 percent keeping with the manpower report.

I have no objections at all regarding Professor Liebhafsy's request for a copy of the document. Feel free to use your own judgement in this regard.

Sincerely,

Vivian W. Henderson/gra

VWH:gra

Vivian W. Henderson

April 8, 1963

Professor E. E. Liebhafsky
School of Agriculture
North Carolina State College
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Lieb:

I trust by now you have gotten a copy of Vivian Henderson's manuscript on the economic status of the Negro. I will be most grateful if you would comment on the manuscript for me. I am not so worried about the style; we can handle that. But I would like to get your opinion on 1) the accuracy of Henderson's figures, tables, etc., and 2) the validity of his conclusions.

I hope this is not asking too much. Whatever you have to say about the piece will beeaagreathhelp to us in preparing it for publication.

Many thanks. Hope to see you soon.

Best regards.

Yours sincerely,

SDB:bp

Staige D. Blackford
Director of Research

June 11, 1963

Mr. E. E. Liebhafsky
Visiting Professor
North Carolina State College
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Lieb:

I apologize for not having written sooner to thank you for your comments and criticisms on the Henderson manuscript. They were not too late and they were very valuable to us.

I should explain however, that the version of the manuscript you received is not the one which will go to the printers very shortly. Some of the material was re-arranged, and some cut in order to make the study more readable and more comprehensible to a layman, but I think it is a very good publication indeed, and I hope we can get it out without too much further delay. Lord knows, after all these months, I will surely be glad to have this one off my hands and into the hands of the readers.

I appreciate your offer to be of further assistance to us on other projects, and I will certainly take you up on it should we have projects pertaining to the economic situation in the South.

I trust all is going well on your current project. Let us know if we can be of any help to you on it. I will be glad to discuss the possibilities of your undertaking a project for us when you have finished your work at North Carolina State. Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Staige D. Blackford
Research Director

SDB:nm

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE • RALEIGH, N. C.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

May 24, 1963

Mr. Staige D. Blackford
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Staige:

In all probability, my comments on Vivian Henderson's manuscript are reaching you too late to be of much value. I want to send them to you, however, and I offer no excuse for my failure to send them more promptly.

The tables and figures Henderson has employed appear to be accurate. I would suggest that, in each case in which a table shows a percent distribution, the head (or bottom) of the column or the beginning of the row should show 100.00 percent so that the reader is fully aware of the fact that a distribution is shown.

I do not find myself in disagreement with Henderson's conclusions, but I do question his lack of emphasis upon the economic growth problems of the South. I realize that the objective in Henderson's manuscript is to emphasize the economic costs incurred as a result of the underutilization of Negro manpower, but I would argue that the presentation of that argument within a framework of the growth problems of the South increases its validity and effectiveness.

As a result of the fact that I have read so many student papers, theses, and dissertations in recent years, I cannot resist the temptation to offer the following specific comments:

Footnote 2: Rather than citing a secondary source (Rauber) for identification of the South as the "nation's number one economic problem," it might prove more dramatic to cite the original. I believe it was Roosevelt's June, 1938 letter to the Conference on Economic Conditions in the South.

Page

1 What does "national reallocation of resources" mean? McDonald, who is cited in footnote 4, questions the proposition that the South should imitate the non-South in the development of an occupational structure. If you have not already done so, you may wish to read Part 5 of the Hearings before the Special Senate Committee on Unemployment Problems (86th Cong., 1st Sess.) Part 5, the Hearings held at Harlan and Pikeville, Kentucky and New Orleans and Baton Rouge, includes the testimony of McDonald.

2 Henderson says that the South has failed to extend the benefits of economic progress to Negroes at as fast a pace as the non-South.

It seems to me that some consideration should also be given, at this point, to differences between the regional rates of economic growth.

4 Henderson says that the extent to which Negroes are absorbed into the economy determines, to a substantial degree, the pace at which the South will shed itself of economic disparity.

This is an extreme over-simplification. If his statement is intended to mean exactly what it says, I reject it. If he is describing an absorption of Negroes into the economy which would accompany and be a result of economic progress, it has merit--but then he should say so. The South's catching up will depend upon (1) the effectiveness with which it continues to divorce itself from agriculture, (2) the resultant industrialization and urbanization, and (3) improvements in the education of all southern manpower. (Read the Manpower Report of the President, if you have not already done so.)

8 Outmigration is a drain on human capital. This is valid, only if the level of educational attainment of outmigrants is above that of inmigrants. It would be useful to try to draw a balance on this flow and measure the net inflow or outflow of human capital. One inmigrating college graduate (with 16 years of education) represents more human capital than do two outmigrants with 8 years of schooling--especially if we try to evaluate the quality of education in the two regions at any given level of educational attainment.

18-19 Although Henderson shows on page 19 that white families are abandoning lower income brackets at a much faster rate than Negroes, the paragraph on pp. 18-19 may cause the reader to conclude that whites have displaced Negroes in the lowest income brackets. A statement in this paragraph to the effect that both nonwhites and whites have moved out of the lowest income group would help.

24 "to Negroes putting more of them into wage and salary jobs."

"Wage and salary jobs" is too broad. The concept includes many professionals, semi-professionals, and some managers.

I have not scheduled an Atlanta visit for any time in the near future. However, if I can be of further assistance to you on this manuscript or on some other work, let me know. Perhaps I could get away from here for a day or two. In any case, when this project is finished and I have returned to an economics department, I will want to discuss with you the possibility of my undertaking a project for you.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Lieb

E. E. Liebhafsky
Visiting Professor

EEL:ms

June 13, 1962

Dr. Vivian Henderson
Fisk University
Dept. of Economics and
Business Administration
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Vivian:

A hasty note before I depart for four days in Texas.

Les and I have both checked over the outline of the study you propose to do for us on the economic status of the Negro. We find it a very tight outline and it incorporates all of the major points which we would like to see covered.

With regard to the budget - we will be pleased to pay each item in your budget upon written request from you. I know that you understand that the honorarium, however, will be forthcoming upon the completion of your phase of the research.

Hope everything goes well with you.

Cordially,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:jl

July 17, 1963

Miss P. Delaney
Fortune Editorial
Fortune Magazine
Time & Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York 20, New York

Dear Miss Delaney:

I am enclosing as promised a set of galleys on The Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nationaand the South. These are, as you will note, uncorrected. I am informed that some corrections are in order.

If you could, we would appreciate your reading the galleys at your convenience, though you may keep them as long as they are of any interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:nm
Enclosure

September 4, 1963

Mr. Vivian Henderson
North Carolina State College
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Vivian:

Herewith at long last are ten copies of your pamphlet, which I think looks pretty good. We can let you have additional copies if you so desire. Also if there are people to whom you would like the pamphlet sent, please send us a list of their names, and we will be glad to mail them copies.

I hope the pamphlet will please you as much as it does me.

Best regards,

Staige D. Blackford
Research Director

SDB:nm
Enclosures

September 17, 1963

Dr. Vivian W. Henderson
Professor of Economics
North Carolina State College
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Vivian:

The publication of your study was covered in a story which appeared yesterday in the Atlanta Constitution. I am sure you will be appalled as we were by the way in which it was covered.

I am enclosing a copy of the story as well as a copy of my letter to the editor about it.

I am happy to say that AP also carried a story and it was pretty good I think.

Best regards,

Staige D. Blackford
Research Director

SDB:nm
Enclosures

September 17, 1963

Editor
The Atlanta Constitution
10 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

The Constitution's story about Vivian Henderson's study of The Economic Status of the Negro: In the Nation and in the South, a story which appeared on page 3 of your September 16 edition, was, to say the least, inaccurate.

"Marches Hinder Negro, Fisk Professor Says" read the headline for the story, which opened with this sentence: "Racial demonstrations have hampered the economic progress of the American Negro, according to a study by a Fisk University professor." Yet, as even a cursory reading of the study will show, nowhere does Dr. Henderson make such an assertion.

What Dr. Henderson does make quite clear is the fact that "tensions generated by poor race relations" are detrimental to the economic growth of the entire South, of white and Negro Southerners alike.

Yours sincerely,

Staige D. Blackford
Research Director

SDB:nm

cc: Dr. Vivian Henderson

Barbara,
Many thanks for answering this letter so well. Have duly noted Prof Liebhafsky (how in hell do you pronounce?) expected arrival next wk.
SDB

September 20, 1962

Professor E. E. Liebhafsky
School of Agriculture
North Carolina State College
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Professor Liebhafsky:

Dr. James A. Moss is no longer with the Council. Staige D. Blackford, the Director of Research has, however, asked that I answer your letter of September 13, and mail you the materials you request. Under separate cover we are sending the three employment studies the Council has made, on Chattanooga, Houston, and Atlanta, respectively.

Mr. Blackford, who is out of the office at this time, also wished me to express to you his interest in your study, "Economic Development and Manpower Requirements in the South," and to assure you he will be most happy to meet with you when you are in Atlanta next week. I trust you will call our offices and arrange a visit after your arrival.

Sincerely,

BP:s

Barbara Patterson (Mrs.)
Secretary, Research

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE • RALEIGH, N. C.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

September 13, 1962

Mr. James A. Moss
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Moss:

For the next two years I am participating in a Twentieth Century Fund study, "Economic Development and Manpower Requirements in the South," directed by Professor James G. Maddox. The study is designed, basically, to project the economy of the South to 1975, but one major goal is an estimation of manpower requirements and a determination of the extent to which future economic development will depend upon full utilization of all manpower in the South. The South, as we have defined it for the purposes of the study, consists of the 12 states included in the BLS Southern Region plus Kentucky.

The article in a recent issue of the Christian Science Monitor describing the report on Negro employment opportunities in Houston, sponsored by the SRC interests me very much. I would appreciate receiving a copy of this report as well as copies of any other reports which you think might be relevant to our research.

I expect to be in Atlanta during the last week in September and hope that it will be possible for me to meet you and visit with you during that time. I shall contact your office after my arrival.

Sincerely,

E. E. Liebhafsky

E. E. Liebhafsky
Visiting Professor

EEL:ms

September 27, 1963

Dr. Vivian W. Henderson
c/o National Planning Association
Conference on Economic Projections
International Inn
14th & Rhode Island Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Vivian:

Many thanks for your letter of September 26th. I am sending six copies of the study, in care of the National Planning Association, as you requested.

Re your remark that the study has received "a good press. The Washington Post,..." I am enclosing a copy of an editorial which appeared in the Post last Sunday, September 22nd.

Les and I feel that this editorial is beneath the standard of the Post. We also think that it should be answered either by you or, more preferably, by one of your colleagues in the field.

For example, the editorial asserts that you make "no systematic effort to isolate the impacts of regional migrations or shifts in the occupational mix of Negro workers." Considering the fact that you devote quite a bit of space to this very topic, I am inclined to wonder if the editorial writer actually read your pamphlet.

We are somewhat preplexed as to the meaning of the phrase "a downward leveling of the income distributions." But whatever it means, no one, least of all you and your pamphlet, has suggested lowering white incomes.

I think these two examples should give you an idea of why we think the editorial should be answered, and I hope you will see that it is forthwith.

UNITED STATES SEA FOAM

Ltr., Vivian Henderson
September 27, 1963

Whatever the Post may think, it is apparent to me that your pamphlet has made quite a splash, particularly in Washington. For instance, yesterday we answered 'umpteen' requests from various government agencies, ranging from the labor department to USIA, for copies of your pamphlet. It's a pity the Post should have been so miserably off target.

Sincerely,

Staige D. Blackford
Research Director

SDB:nm
Enclosures

SEA FOAM

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE • RALEIGH, N. C.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Nobby,
Pls send Henderson 6 copies at address below.

Dear Staige:

I have a speaking engagement before the National Planning Association next week in Washington, D. C. I wonder if you would send about six copies of the publication on the economic status of Negroes for me to use there.

Send them to me as follows:

I will need them by Friday morning October 4

V.W.Henderson
c/o National Planning Association
Conference on ~~Regional~~ Projections
International Inn
Washington, D. C.

ECONOMIC

14th & Rhode Island Ave N.W.

I have been very busy and unable to write you and Les and all the others regarding the publication. I will do so sometime next week. I should like to say now, however, it has received a good press. The Washington Post, Raleigh News and Observer, Christian Science Monitor.....etc.....severl persons have written to me about it and I will forward their requests to you next week..... Also I appreciate your note to the Atlanta Constitution. I saw it and had planned to write to them and will do so next week.....I hope Ralph McGill sees your note or somebody who might have a chance to work the reporter over who fouled up the story. For the moment let me say thanks!! to all of you at the SRC for the opportunity you gave me on this publication and for the hard work you put into making it worthwhile. It is a good piece all the way. I will write a formal note next week.

Sincerely,

Vivian

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **HAROLD FLEMING**

10-21-63
H.M.

Errata

page 17, first column:

~~[illegible]~~

line five – 7470 should be 12.6 070

line twenty-seven – Table 17 should be Table 18

October 21, 1963

Dr. Vivian W. Henderson
Visiting Professor
North Carolina State College
School of Agricultural Economics
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Vivian:

As of today, we have prepared an errata for p. 17 of your pamphlet as you requested. Be assured it will be placed in all pamphlets subsequently mailed.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:nm

October 16, 1963

Dr. Vivian W. Henderson
Visiting Professor
North Carolina State College
School of Agriculture
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Henderson:

Mr. Blackford, as you probably recall, is vacationing, and is not expected back in the office until October 28. However, I have referred the requests for your pamphlet to Mrs. Albright for reply. Re the two errors you mentioned in the pamphlet, this matter is being called to Mr. Jordan's attention for compliance, and will in all probability write you concerning it later. Be assured, he will be happy to do so.

At the request of Mr. Dunbar, I am enclosing copies of SERS clips, which he felt would be of interest to you.

We have not, as yet, received the copy of your communication with the Washington Post. Their reply, if you get one, will also be of great interest to us.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Nobbie H. Morgan
Secretary to Mr. Blackford

/nm
Enclosures

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE • RALEIGH, N. C.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

October 11, 1963

Mr. Staige Blackford
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Staige:

Several requests for copies of the monograph have been received. Please send copies to persons on the enclosed list.

I read the document through Sunday after which I wrote the Washington Post. You should have a copy of that communication by now.

On page 17 I noted two errors which may necessitate an errata to be placed in subsequent mailings. In paragraph 2, 74% should be 12.6%; paragraph 4, Table 17 should be 18.

Sincerely,

Vivian W. Henderson
Visiting Professor

VWH:ms
Encl:

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE • RALEIGH, N. C.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

October 11, 1963

Mr. Staige Blackford
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Staige:

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Sincerely,

Vivian W. Henderson
Visiting Professor

VWH:ms
Encl:

Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions
The Fund for the Republic, Inc.
Box 406P, Santa Barbara, California — WOodland 9-3281

Reply To: New York Office
133 East 54th Street, New York 22, New York — PLaza 3-1340

SDB
Vivian Send these w/out cover letter

October 8, 1963

Mr. Vivian W. Henderson
Department of Economics
North Carolina State College
University of North Carolina
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Henderson:

I have read your excellent study, The Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nation and In the South. I found it an extremely valuable piece of research and have drawn on it for an article I've written for the Saturday Review which will be appearing around the end of October.

Enclosed is a copy of the Center's most recent publication, The Negro as an American, which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely,

Joseph P. Lyford

Joseph P. Lyford

Enclosure

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

Brodie S. Griffith — Editor and General Manager
Perry E. Morgan — Managing Editor

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1963

The Disparities

Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, writing under the sponsorship of the Southern Regional Council, has again reminded us that the southern Negro has no monopoly on poverty. His plight is but a reflection of the regional average, shared by an increasing number of southern whites and subject to the old patterns of stagnation and waste exemplified in the backward town and the city slum.

It is no surprise to learn that the South — both white and colored — still is trapped in the widening dollar-gap between region and nation, despite the great strides of the past three decades. Already, Negroes living in the western states have median incomes comparable to that of southern whites. And as more and more talented Negroes leave the South for better opportunities, the less-favored continue their short migrations from rural shack to metropolitan slum. The circle is vicious and sustained.

The southern economist sees the South emerging from the old ways and attempting to find its way back into participation in the national prosperity. It is by no means a fruitless struggle, but it will be a long and grim one. Dr. Henderson speaks of the "traditional race relations" in the South as a major barrier—and he is right. Swifter than many southerners care to believe, the choice will have to be made between custom and continued progress, between lip-service to the idea of progress and a concerted regional effort to make it come true.

★ ★ ★

But at this point in the South's journey—and the facts and figures in the Henderson Report bear this out—the southern problem is not so much a need for radical innovation as it is the need for spreading the social and economic gains already made in the region's most progressive areas.

There is little that the South can do about the race situation that is not already being done or attempted in Charlotte, Nashville, Houston, Atlanta, Norfolk and other progressive communities. The great task lies in making sure that the great metropolitan areas don't become repositories for the failures of the countryside.

There is an ugly law now taking shape throughout the South and few cities can escape it: Rural discontent, economic or racial, is driving the discontented into the cities, swelling the slums and lengthening the relief lines. It does no good for Charlotte or Atlanta to become islands of progress and moderation in the midst of a reactionary and backward countryside if this progress does little more than attract new slum material.

Nowhere is this more evident than in Washington, D.C., where southern Negro migrants saw the dream break apart and the slums open wide. Poverty and backwardness, in this case, are not cured—but transferred.

This could be the fate of the great southern cities unless this disparity is examined more deeply by all southerners. Too often, agitation based on such themes as "all, here and now" is aimed at the point of least resistance. Cities with moderate inclinations are "pinpointed" for further pressures and hoped-for gains. And the ensuing belief that Charlotte or Greensboro or Atlanta hold more promise than a small rural farm swells the urban welfare rolls and places the most progressive communities under an inhibiting human burden.

★ ★ ★

This then is the disparity that often is overlooked by those who want to move the South forward through demands and demonstrations and marches. What, in effect, is being created by this lag between the cities and countryside is a wholly new urban problem, the answers to which remain muddled and difficult.

But answers there must be. The South cannot very well progress one part at a time, disjointedly, without any kind of regional design or coordination: The lessons of Washington loom too large to be ignored, and the region has too far to go to be drawn into the belief that progress can live side by side with backwardness —and not be diluted into failure.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE • RALEIGH, N. C.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

October 21, 1963

VJV
SBV

Dr. Eli Ginzberg
Conservation of Human Resources
Columbia University
New York, N. Y.

Dear Eli:

Just a note to express sincere appreciation for your review article on the little piece I did for the Southern Regional Council which appeared in the October 12 issue of The New Republic. A great deal of interest has been expressed in the report and I am quite happy that The New Republic and Eli Ginzberg took the time to review it. I have been particularly surprised, as well as pleased, by editorial reactions and space given to the report by several metropolitan newspapers in the South. This has been especially gratifying in view of the report's brevity and the general analysis involved. Both the SRC and I are aware of the document's brevity and limitation of detailed analysis.

Basically, I am in accord with most of your observations. The document reflects this in several places. Our priorities do not differ in substance nor in fact. I do see more to be gained from the use of absolute figures in income analysis than you apparently see.

I note that you will participate in the conference at Tuskegee. I shall look forward to seeing you there.

Sincerely,

Vivian W. Henderson
Visiting Professor

VWH:ms
cc: Les Dunbar
Editor, The New Republic

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice

21 West Superior Street • Chicago 10, Illinois • MOhawk 4-8222

Southern Field Service
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New Orleans 13, La.
523-2901

20 Vesey Street
New York 7, N. Y.
REctor 2-5417

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Henry A. Cabirac, Jr.

November 6, 1963

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

It was good to talk with you yesterday. We will look forward to receiving the 500 copies of The Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nation and In the South by Vivian Henderson to be included in our convention kits.

The convention starts Thursday, November 14.

I understand that you will send the booklets to the Catholic Interracial Council, 1419 "V" Street, Washington, D.C., c/o Mrs. Madeleine Furth, and that we will be billed 20¢ each plus postage or shipping expense.

Sincerely yours,

Jack

John P. Sisson
Assistant to the Executive Director

JPS/mc
enc. 1 convention folder

cc: Mrs. Furth

Sent via Railway Express
11/12/63. — BCL

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice
21 W. Superior St., MOhawk 4-8222
Chicago 10, Illinois

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Return Requested

•

Non-Profit Organization
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Permit No. 2114

Convention
November 14-17, 1963
Theme:
Poverty, Race and the Church:
Challenge to a Catholic Community
Answer requested by November 1

Poverty, Race and Religion: Challenge to a Catholic Community

Convention of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice

The NCCIJ convention this year is meeting conjointly with the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity. In attendance will be representatives of the Presbyterian Interracial Council and of the Disciples of Christ.

November 14-17, 1963 — International Inn, Washington, D.C.

Hosts: Catholic Interracial Council of Washington; Montgomery County, Maryland Catholic Interracial Council; and the Northern Virginia Catholic Interracial Council

Pre-registration deadline: November 1

Thursday, November 14

1:00 P.M.—Registration
1:30 P.M.—Meeting of Board of Directors
2:00 P.M.—Orientation for Workshop and Clinic Personnel
5:00 P.M.—Meeting of Committees on Resolutions, and Reports
—Meeting of Nominating Committee
8:00 P.M.—Poverty and Race Relations: The Analysis
Speaker: Dwight Macdonald, author, Our Invisible Poor
9:30 P.M.—Reception

Friday, November 15

8:45 A.M.—Poverty and Race Relations: The Responsibility of the Church to the Community
Speaker: Msgr. Raymond Gallagher, Secretary, National Conference of Catholic Charities
9:50 A.M.—Workshops
2:00 P.M.—Workshops (continued)
5:00 P.M.—Community Mass
Celebrant, Rev. John LaFarge, S. J.
Intention: The Catholic Interracial Movement
8:00 P.M.—General Session with ESCRU
Speaker: Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, Executive Director, Southern Christian Leadership Conference
9:30 P.M.—Reception

Saturday, November 16

8:45 A.M.—Poverty and Race: The Institutional Response of the Catholic Community
Speaker: Dennis Clark, author of Cities in Crisis
9:50 A.M.—Clinics
2:00 P.M.—Clinics (repeated)
5:00 P.M.—Community Mass
Celebrant: Rev. Rollins Lambert, Calvert House, University of Chicago
Intention: The Church in the South
7:00 P.M.—Banquet
Report of the Executive Director
Poverty and Race in a Growing Economy
Speaker: Prof. Eli Ginzberg, Economist, Columbia University

Sunday, November 17

8:45 A.M.—Official Delegates Business Meeting
—General Session for non-delegates, "How to Implement the Conference Ideas Back Home"
12:00 P.M.—Civil Rights Mass and Sermon
1:00 P.M.—Board of Directors Lunch
2:00 P.M.—Board of Directors Meeting

Tear off this pre-registration card and send with check or money order by November 1 to:

Miss Mary Hayden, Registration Chairman
1728 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C., 20006

Enclosed is my check (money order) for $_____ to cover the costs of my convention attendance for the items checked on the right side of this card.

Make checks payable to the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ Zone_____ State_____

I plan to stay Thursday_____, Friday_____, Saturday_____ nights.

My check payable to the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice covers the items marked below:

( ) Convention package, $14.50
( ) Registration Fee, $7.50
( ) Banquet Saturday evening, $7.00
( ) I will pay at the meeting
( ) Please have Room Committee make hotel reservation for me. Rates at the International Inn for the first 200 people placed through the committee: $7 double, $6 triple, per night. Regular rates higher.

Indicate roommate preferences _____

( ) There are several rooms available in private homes. Indicate if you would like to be considered. If you are then assigned you will be notified of the name and address of your host.

Indicate Workshop and Clinic choices on reverse side!

WORKSHOPS

The workshops listed on back of coupon will meet Friday morning and afternoon and will treat substantive problems of interracial justice, and programs in this field. Each workshop will be led by skilled professionals and will include resource people. Discussion will be free, the groups strictly limited in size. In case a workshop fills before you register you will be placed according to your alternate choices.

CLINICS

The clinics listed will meet Saturday. Make four selections indicating order of preference and you will be assigned to a morning and an afternoon session. Clinics are limited in size and assignments will be made in the order of receipt of registrations. These "how to do it" sessions will be led by people with specialized skills or case history experience.

- Priests: bring Amice and Purificator
- Except for banquet, meals will be on a pay-as-you-go basis

The first 200 registrants will be accommodated in the International Inn. After that registrants will be assigned rooms in the Burlington Hotel a half-block away at room rates slightly higher than at the Inn. Mail your registration early!

Workshop and clinic rooms, for the most part will be in National City Church school across Thomas Circle from International Inn.

Registration: Opens at 1:00 P.M., Thursday, Nov. 14, 1963

International Inn
14th and "M" Streets, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

My **workshop choices** for Friday. List 1st, 2nd, 3rd choices. A workshop usually will include presentation of a paper or talk, followed by open discussion.

____1 Catholic Education

____2 Discrimination in Medicine

____3 Equal Employment Opportunity

____4 Family and Race

____5 The Parish and Race

____6 Community Organization

____7 Urban Renewal and Race

____8 Follow-up on National Conference on Religion and Race.

My **clinic choices** for Saturday. Clinics will be smaller than workshop groups and will focus on "how to do it" aspects.

Indicate 1st, 2nd, 3rd choices.

____ 1 Organizing a CIC

____ 2 Fund Raising

____ 3 Program Planning

____ 4 Building Membership

____ 5 Public Relations

____ 6 Building Stronger Boards

____ 7 Running a Benefit

____ 8 Effective Speakers Bureaus

____ 9 Suburban Racial Change

____10 Achieving Civil Rights Legislation

____11 Home Visit Programs

____12 Integrating Southern Catholic Institutions

____13 Employment: Use of Church Funds and Contracts

____14 Picketing

____15 Youth Education

____16 Mediation

Memo from **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

The outline seems good, though I wonder if all this can be got done. But I like both the approach & the plan of documentation. Although he says (II, C) that the hypotheses will not be given emphasis, I think IV, B might well be employed as a framework for the entire subdivision!

Memo from **JAMES A. MOSS**

Les –
I have checked Vivian's outline against our proposed questions. He does not propose, except inferentially, to deal w/ techniques and strategies used by leaders in restricting and/or encouraging less progress of Negroes in the South. Perhaps this is not too important.

Jim

Good to pay in budget view [illegible] Perhaps it could [illegible] upon complete report

February 13, 1964

Dr. Herman H. Long
Secretary for Race Relations
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Long:

Since Leslie Dunbar is out of the office this week, writing his Annual Executive Director's Report, he has asked me to reply to your letter of February 7. I am doing so in several ways. Partly through this letter, and partly by separate mail.

I am sending by separate mail a selection of our publications which I think will be helpful to you in preparing your paper for the Commissioner of Education in New York. I am also enclosing copies of some magazine articles and some extra copies of other articles related to the problem of de facto segregation in northern areas. Also enclosed in this packet are four referencesheets copied from a magazine called "Integrated Education. I think you will find these references a useful bibliography of source materials pertaining to the subject of your paper. I would also suggest that you write the editor of this magazine because its articles are primarily about the problems of school desegregation and integration in the north, and I think he could supply you with the names of persons who might be doing research in this general area.

The editor of Integrated Education is Meyer Weinburg, his address is Teachers for Integrated Schools, 1424 No. Orleans Street, Chicago 10, Illinois. In addition to a bibliography of various reports and books related to your subject (see attachment), there are some publications which we only have a single copy of, but which you could write for. They are respectively:

Ltr., Dr. Herman Long
Nashville, Tenn.

1) --"School Segregation: Attack in the North and West," by G. W. Foster, Jr.

Mr. Foster is in Europe this year but if you would write his secretary, whose name I don't happen to know, but a letter addressed simply, Secretary of G. W. Foster, Jr., Professor of Law, University of Wisconsin Law School, Madison, Wisconsin, should reach her. I feel sure she would be willing to send you a copy of the paper.

2) --"Statement of the American Jewish Congress on School Segregation, Northern Style."

This paper can be obtained from Stephen Wise Congress House, 15 E. 84th Street, New York 28, New York.

3) --"Educational Problems of Segregation and Desegregation of Public Schools, by John H. Fischer, Dean, Teachers College, Columbia, University.

This was a speech delivered to the 4th Annual Conference of the Commission on Civil Rights on May 3, 1962, and I imagine copies are available from the Commission on Civil Rights in Washington.

4) --"De Facto Segregation in the North."

A pamphlet available from the Program Department of the American Jewish Congress, also at 15 E. 84th Street, New York 28, New York.

5) --"NAACP Public School Desegregation Front in the North and West."

A memo prepared on June 1962 by June Shagaloff, Special Assistant for Education NAACP (I would think Miss Shagaloff would be another good source of information about this topic). Also, from the NAACP in July 1962, "The Jim Crow School in the North and West," a pamphlet.

Dr. Herman Long
Nashville, Tenn.
February 13, 1964

I hope the material being sent by separate mail, as well as the information in this letter and the accompanying bibliography, will be helpful to you; however, if we can be of any further assistance, please feel free to call upon us.

Sincerely yours,

Staige D. Blackford
Research Director

SDB:nm
Enclosures

P. S. I have just received a special issue of the Journal of Intergroup Relations titled, "Public School Segregation and Integration in the North." I imagine you will also receive a copy, but if not, one can be obtained for $1.00 by writing NAIRO Commission on School Integration, 6 East 82nd Street, New York 28, New York.

SDB

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Articles

Andrews, Margaret. "After Integration - Higher Horizons," New York Times Magazine, April 21, 1963.

Baker, Robert E. "Segregation, Yankee Style," Washington Post, April 15, 1962.

Bullock, Paul, Singleton, Robert. "The Minority Child in Schools," Progressive Magazine, November 1962.

Goodman, Paul. "School Segregation in Manhattan." Liberator, 1963.

Jencks, Christopher. "Slums and Schools," New Republic, September 10 and 17, 1962. (Also see the current issue of New Republic for an interesting article by Mr. Jencks on the school boycott in New York last week.)

Purer, Helen. "How Public are Our Public Schools," Basic Magazine, January 1962.

"What's Happened in Integration's 'Show Window'" U. S. News & World Report, November 19, 1962.

Reports

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

The Fifty States' Report, 1961

U. S. Commission on Civil Rights Report, Education, 1961. Ch. 7, "Segregation North and West," pp. 99-115; Ch. 8, "Problems and Programs," pp. 117-135, Vol 2.

Civil Rights) U. S. A. "Public Schools North and West, 1962.

Civil Rights, U. S. A. "Public Schools Cities in the North and West, 1963. Pamphlet on Oakland, California, and Camden, New Jersey.

Civil Rights Reports, 1963. Education, pp. 55-69.

Hearings, before the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, Newark, New Jersey, September 11-12, 1962. Education, pp. 226-825.

Ga. gt.

3-1-64 Journal Const

Do-It-Yourself School

By PAT POTTER

The terms used in describing Georgia's new proposed Governor's Honors Program for bright students are intriguing ones: "Lonesome education," thinking and dreaming," and "center for brains, talent and ideas."

These are the ways officials at the State Department of Education talk about the Governor's Honors Program, to be launched this summer at Wesleyan College in Macon.

Plans are coming together and a firm pattern is emerging for an ambitious program to give prospective high school juniors and seniors an unusual venture in learning, a do-it-yourself type course with help from the best teachers in the country.

The education department now plans to provide this program—an eight-week, expense-paid residential school—for 300 to 400 Georgia teen-agers who excel in mathematics, science, social studies, linguistics and the arts. Students must supply their own spending money, but the rest will be paid for.

THE EMPHASIS will be on the Great Books' "Essential Ideas" program for all the students, although each will concentrate in the area of his interest.

The purpose, according to one official, "is to lead people into independent study and work."

This "Junior Phi Beta Kappa" will be the second such program in the United States. North Carolina began the program last year with unusually good results and Georgia's school will be similar.

The Honors Program is being held at Wesleyan because there is no other summer program there. "We didn't want it to get swallowed up," one of the planners said. Wesleyan has another advantage: a central location.

THE PROGRAM is sponsored by the governor. Funds were made available by the General Assembly although no exact cost has been pinned yet on the program.

All school systems—from the smallest to the largest—will recommend at least one student for each academic area and as many as they please in the arts area. Large systems have larger quotas.

After the students are recommended by their system superintendent, they will be tested, interviewed and, in some cases, interviewed until the school department decides it has obtained the brightest of the bright.

"We want the brightest brains and top talent wherever we find them," a spokesman said. It may end up that they all come from small towns or they all may come from big cities.

Rusk, World Bank President Eugene Black, writers Carson McCullers and Erskine Caldwell, columnist Ralph McGill and other famous people to the campus for lectures and discussions.

There are also proposals to exchange such people with the school in North Carolina.

Claude Purcell, state superintendent of schools, put it this way: "We mean to make this a mountain-top experience, a sort of Phi Beta Kappa for the brilliant and the talented, an opportunity to explore, to create, to adventure in ideas."

Any student, the school department stresses, from any school who qualifies is eligible. There are no limitations as to color, race or religion.

THESE ARE the minimum standards:

1. An IQ score on any standardized test of approximately 120 or higher.
2. Rank in the upper 10 per cent of his class.
3. Over-all grade average of B for all subjects in senior high school. In area for which nominated, the grade average should be an A.
4. High achievement in the area in which nominated, according to tests and classroom performance.
5. Recommendations from the teacher in area for which the student is nominated, and from his principal and counselor.
6. Nomination by local school superintendent.
7. Evidence of emotional and social maturity and evidence of good physical health.
8. Demonstrated aptitude and interest in the major area of study in which student is nominated.

There will be no credits or grades in the course. And formality will be at a minimum. Some classes will be very small, some very large. In all, independent study is emphasized.

each academic area and as many as they please in the arts area. Large systems have larger quotas.

After the students are recommended by their system superintendent, they will be tested, interviewed and, in some cases, interviewed until the school department decides it has obtained the brightest of the bright.

"We want the brightest brains and top talent wherever we find them," a spokesman said. It may end up that they all come from small towns or they all may come from big cities.

TEACHERS are being sought. The department cares not whether they live in Georgia or California or Europe. The only requirement is excellence.

Plans now call for approximately 30 teachers and counselors. A brochure describes the major factors considered necessary:

"Mastery of content, experience of note, a broad professional background, scholarship, and knowledge of the nature and needs of students with exceptional abilities."

"We want," according to one spokesman for the program, "not just a history teacher but a teacher who can teach history as a part of a wide movement interlaced with art, music, literature, math. . . ."

The program was discussed with Douglas Carter, director of the Governor's School of North Carolina, who told of one teacher from Lebanon who took his students up into the North Carolina mountains to find out what people were thinking about politics.

This is the type of program which is envisioned by Georgia educations: Imagination, creativeness, visiting world and state dignitaries, artists in residence.

THEY TALK about attempting to bring Secretary of State Dean

WEDNESDAY

MAY						
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MAY 1964

Edu.

Problems of Seg. & Desseg. of Public Schools

U.S. Commiss on C.R. Staff Report
symposia of Cong.
May 3 & 4, 1962
Washington, D.C.

teachers too

June 2, 1964

Mr. Joseph A. Tomberlin
Alumni Village
172 Brittain, Apt. 11
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Dear Mr. Tomberlin:

The information from SERS has been so complete that we have not issued any statistical or summary reports on school desegregation since 1960-61. Enclosed are the two pages on Florida desegregation from that report.

For additional supplementary information, we can refer you to the following:

Report on Florida, by the Florida Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, August 1963.

1961 Report of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights: Education, "Initial Desegregation 1959-61, Florida," p. 39. "Prospects," p. 51; "Resistance," p. 68
Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'rith publications, FR 5, Tallahassee, Florida. (This is mainly about the bus protest).

Muse, Benjamin, Ten Years of Prelude (1954-1964), Viking Press, 1964. References to Florida: pp. 46, 60, 67, 81, 156, 178, 197-200, 204, 223, 232, 275.

We hope you will find some of this helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Joseph A. Tomberlin
Alumni Village
172 Brittain, Apt. 11
Tallahassee, Florida
32304

May 27, 1964

Southern Regional Council
Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir,

As part of my work as a graduate student in American History at Florida State University I am writing a thesis on the developments in school integration in Florida since the Supreme Court decision in the Brown case. In my search for materials I recently inquired if the Southern Education Reporting Service could guide me to any materials on Florida that I might use. SERS could direct me to nothing other than their Southern School News and Statistical Summary. I was informed that the Southern Regional Council could perhaps be of help.

Segregation
Commission
1954-64

I would appreciate any help you can give me if you have available materials. I shall be happy to pay for anything you might think helpful.

I shall look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph A. Tomberlin

Joseph A. Tomberlin

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

June 3, 1964

Dear

The enclosed letter came to us with a request to forward it to you. The writer is a student, working on a thesis, with whom we have been in correspondence for some months and to whom we have sent various publications and requested statistics on education.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosure:
letter from Alex Klahm

Clearcopy Onion Skin

6-4-1968

Tables on illiteracy in the United States

Illiterates, 10 years old and over	Negro	% of total Negro pop.	White	% of total White pop.
1870*	2,789,689	81.4	2,851,911	11.5
1880*	3,220,878	70.0	3,019,080	9.4
1890	3,042,668	57.1	3,212,574	7.7
1900	2,853,194	44.5	3,200,746	6.2
1910	2,227,731	30.0	3,086,833	5.0
1920	1,842,161	22.9	3,006,312	4.0
1930	1,513,892	16.3	2,407,218	2.7

* "Negro" includes Indians, Chinese, & Japanese
"White" includes Mexicans until 1930, when they were first classified separately.
Figures for 1890 are exclusive of persons in Indian Territory and on Reservations, and so would exclude American Indians.

Source: Negroes in the United States, 1920-1932, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Persons 25 years old and over, years of school completed, by color and sex: 1940, 1950, and 1960.*

Less than 5 years of school completed	Non-white	% of total Negro pop.	White	% of total White pop.
1940	2,782,000	41.1	7,322,000	10.8
1950	2,562,000	31.5	6,884,000	8.7
1960	2,314,000	23.5	5,989,000	6.7

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1963
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Includes persons reporting no school years completed.

* "Less than 5 years" considered functional illiterates.
1950 and 1960 statistics are estimates based on 20% sample of census ~~figures~~ returns.

June 4, 1964

Mr. Alex Klahm
Pago Pago
American Samoa

Dear Mr. Klahm:

Attached are tables giving the information you requested on illiteracy and percentages where available.

I have mailed your enclosed four letters to Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Farmer, Mr. Lewis and Dr. King, Jr. I doubt that you will receive replies from them, and if you do not mind some friendly (and unsolicited) advice, I can tell you why. First, Negro is generally considered to be a proper noun and is capitalized. Your use of the small letter will be offensive to the persons to whom you have written. Second, it would have been courteous to have explained to them the reason you wished to have a comment from them; and one generally encloses a stamped, self-addressed envelope for this kind of request.

Since 1870 was the first year illiteracy statistics were obtained in the United States census, tables begin with that date rather than 1860. Beginning in 1940, the census did not secure data directly on the number of "illiterate" persons in the previous definition of "not being able to read or write." The nearest approach to this information after 1940 is data for the number of years of school completed, less than five years being considered as "functionally illiterate" and including persons who cannot read or write.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

tables attached

June 1, 1964

Dear Sir:

Would you please fill in this chart as I have no way of getting the information.

Year	% of illiterate negroes		% of illiterate whites	
1860				
1870-1880 (includes Indians, Chinese & Japanese)	3,220,878*	22.9		17.0
1890	3,042,668	57.1	— — —	13.3
1900	2,853,194	44.5	— — —	10.7
1910	2,227,730	30.4	— — —	5.0
1920	1,842,161	22.9	— 3,089,744 —	4.1
1930* (includes mexicans)	1,513,892	16.3	2,407,218 -	2.7
1940				
1950				
1960				

Would you also foreward the inclosed letters to:

1. N.A.A.C.P.'s Roy Wilkins
2. CORE 's James Farmer
3. SNICK's John Lewis
4. Martin Luther King Jr.

1880-1920 figures, source:
Negro Year Book, 1931-32
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., p. 208

Tables for population 10 years of age or older not able to read and write either in English or in some other language

Thanks,
Alex Klahm
Pago Pago
American Samoa

CURRENT COST PER PUPIL BASED ON ADA*

STATE	YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL**
Alabama	1963	$205.56	$181.50	
Arkansas	1962-63	$257	$207	
Florida	1962-63			$342.23
Georgia	1960-62			$236.44
Louisana	1963			$383.20
Mississippi	1963-64			$233.28
North Carolina	1962-63			$$277.62
South Carolina	1962-63			$218.93
Tennessee	1963			County $227.62
				City $283.35
Texas	1961-62			$344.59
Virginia	1963			$332.41

*From the State Directories and/or Statistical Summaries of Education
**Total refers to those summaries which do not break down per pupil costs by race.

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7-13-64 Neil Chesser

Up by the Bootstraps

One State's Pioneering in Education

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.

North Carolina ranks 48th among the 50 states in the percentage of adults who are high school graduates. It ranks fifth from the bottom in the percentage of men rejected by the Armed Forces for illiteracy. And it ranks about 40th in government financial support for schools.

Yet at this moment North Carolina's program to upgrade its schools makes it perhaps the most exciting state educationally in the nation. What North Carolina is doing could lead the way—and make the job easier—for many another state with similar problems but less initiative.

Already Georgia has copied, detail for detail, one of the first and most promising North Carolina innovations — the summer Governor's School for gifted and talented youngsters. Last week an Oregon schoolman visited the Governor's School, now in session on the old-brick, colonial campus of Salem College here. Representatives from New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maryland have come to observe, and inquiries from other states arrive regularly.

And There Are Other Projects

But the Governor's School, now in its second year and thriving, is only part of the North Carolina story. Consider these other projects:

- The North Carolina School for the Arts, a residential high school and college, which will give youngsters a standard academic curriculum, but will concentrate on training them for professional careers in music, dance, and drama.
- The North Carolina Advancement School, which will offer three months of special training for eighth graders of above-average ability but below-average performance.
- The Learning Institute of North Carolina (LINC), the co-ordinating body (or "link") that will study all the experimental and pilot projects, and convert them to broad use in the state.

These are only samples. Every one is unique—never, as far as anyone here knows, tried anywhere else on a state level.

This does not mean, however, that North Carolina is staking all its progress on the experimental. In the four years of Gov. Terry Sanford's administration, support of public education has nearly doubled, up to $300,000,000 a year, and the state has climbed from 46th to 42d in spending per pupil.

New Colleges to Dot the State

The 1961 State Legislature boosted spending for schools by 20 per cent (not counting the normal increase required for more pupils), and the 1963 session tacked on another 10 per cent increase. The last session also approved the governor's program for three new four-year colleges and a system of community junior colleges dotting the state.

In his 1960 campaign, Governor Sanford blamed inadequate education for the fact that North Carolina's economic growth was only half that of its neighbors. He promised not only better schools but a dose of new taxes to pay for them—and he delivered. Toughest to swallow was a 3 per cent sales tax on food; the governor called it "the school tax" and his opponents labeled it "the food tax." There was opposition to passage, but there is no talk of repeal.

Governor Sanford, the mainspring of the educational works, recalls no dra-

Please Turn to Page 15, Column 1

Governor's School students study a speaker's point: Why men are superior to women. He drew vigorous challenges.

Up by the Bootstraps

How North Carolina Pioneers in Education

Continued From First Page

matic vision that propelled him on an educational crusade. "Too many people were leaving the state, too many people were unemployed, too many did not have good jobs," he says. "I believed that better education was the way to change that."

The projects that have begun under his aegis cannot be measured in a year or two. But the governor thinks his accent on education is already paying off. "While education gets most of the publicity," he says, "this state is undergoing the greatest industrial development in its history. What we are doing in education is a big reason."

It Costs 'Chicken Feed'

One of the most noteworthy things about North Carolina's program is that the cost of its pioneering ideas is, relatively speaking, chicken feed. The Governor's School, for example, will operate for three years on little more than $500,000. Those aren't tax dollars. The Carnegie Corporation contributed $225,000 and businessmen and foundations in the host city of Winston-Salem matched that.

Governor Sanford and his associates have taken advantage of the abundance of foundation money available for projects that are new, different, and promising. Their most expensive new effort is the North Carolina Fund, which has the broad aim of combating poverty in the state. The five-year cost was set at $10,000,000. The Ford Foundation contributed $7,000,000 and other private sources will produce most of the rest.

The North Carolina Fund has already begun a $2,000,000 "Three Rs Project" designed to improve the reading, writing, and arithmetic performance of first, second, and third graders all over the state. A half-dozen other projects are in the planning stage to be undertaken in co-operation with the cities or counties involved.

To evaluate the Three R's Project will be one of the tasks of LINC, which was founded last February and operates from the mansion house of an old dairy farm near Durham. Its funds are both public and private, and its board of directors includes the presidents of Duke University and the University of North Carolina, representatives of the state's public schools and colleges, and the governor.

His Salary is $27,000

LINC's limitless goals and limitless area of operations enticed Harold Howe II, superintendent of schools in the New York City suburb of Scarsdale, to become its director. Mr. Howe's salary, significantly, is $27,000, identical to the president of the University of North Carolina.

LINC's first major effort, the Advancement School, is to get under way this fall in a converted hospital building in Winston-Salem. Plans call for 350 eighth-graders to be drawn from all over the state for each three-month session, or 1,400 each year.

To make sure the children don't feel lost for three months away from home, they will come in groups of seven from a school. At the same time one teacher from their school will accompany each school only and open only to that city's residents.

North Carolina's school will be a high school accredited to give standard diplomas and a college accredited to give bachelor's degrees. It will even accept and educate grade school-age youngsters should they show professional promise that young.

All Candidates to Be Considered

The school will be regional, even national. Probably half the students will come from within the state, and most of the others from the South, but candidates from any state will be considered.

Vittorio Giannini, the composer, is leaving the faculty of New York's Juilliard School of Music to become director. "It is something I have dreamed of for years," says Mr. Giannini. "I hope some day every state may have such a school."

Mr. Giannini will soon start building a faculty from among professional performers—opera singers, concert soloists, symphony musicians, Broadway actors. Their schedules will be arranged so that they can continue to perform, just as teachers do at Juilliard or the dramatic academies in New York.

"I will tell these teachers," says Mr. Giannini, "that when they see a youngster of promise anywhere in the country, and see that he is not getting the proper training, they should take him by the neck and drag him back here."

Mr. Giannini says there are countless examples of children whose potential as performers is nipped because they could not be trained in their home town. In fact, they might be so unusually talented that they are considered a bit odd at home.

'Learn From Each Other'

"Here, these children will be with youngsters of the same talent and interest," Mr. Giannini says. "They will learn from each other."

The students will spend half the school day on academic subjects and half in professional training. After school they will practice and rehearse, and perform as often as possible.

Not unexpectedly the ideas of a school for the arts stirred up controversy and sarcasm in the State Legislature, where one man referred to it as the "toe-dance school." But the Legislature voted $325,000 for the first year, and sizable foundation grants are expected to be announced soon.

It has gotten to the point where announcements of financial grants or new education projects, which would be hailed as major achievements in most states, are accepted as a matter of course in North Carolina. For example:

- Paid through private funds, a company of New York actors toured the state's public schools for two months last year, doing scenes from Shakespeare's plays in period costumes and sets. Many of the children not only had not seen Shakespeare, they had never seen a play.
- Also with private support, the Vagabond Players of Flat Rock, N.C., honored a favorite son by touring the schools in "The World of Carl Sandburg."
- A North Carolina Film Board was

sessions. The teaching usually is in the Socratic question-and-answer method.

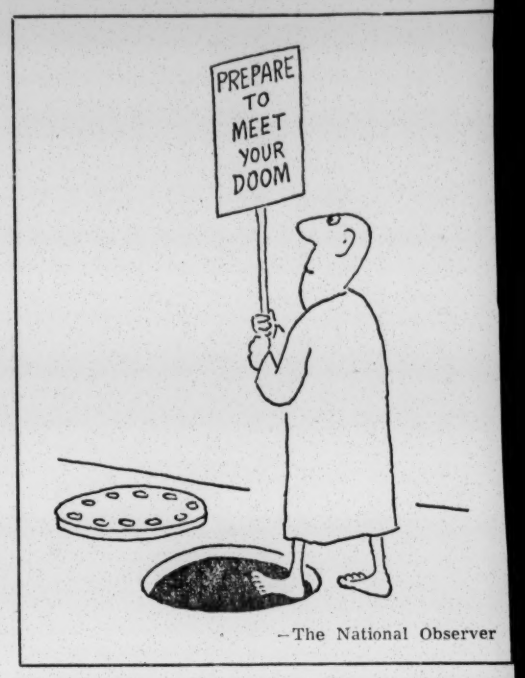
'Essential Ideas'

This is one of four areas. The second is Essential Ideas, where the youngsters gather in seminars to explore the meaning of such ideas as Knowledge or Justice or Love or Beauty. The third is Self and Society, where, for example, a gifted and talented person can consider his own special relationship to those around him. These youngsters are looking at the career of Woodrow Wilson, the classic intellectual-leader, to discover where he succeeded and where he failed.

There is a fourth area, extracurricular activities, unrequired but well-attended. A film festival is in the making, and so are tournaments in chess and tennis. Occasional evenings are set aside for "Speaking Out" sessions. Any student can set forth any theory on any subject, then submit to questions from his peers. Last week about 300 youngsters showed up to hear one boy develop the theory that men are superior to women. He had some problems with the questions.

The Governor's School does not exist merely as a reward and bonus for bright students. Two University of North Carolina psychologists constantly test the youngsters and plan to follow their progress for 10 years. The school is constantly being evaluated for the benefits it can bring to the standard high school program.

Like many new ideas, the Governor's School was looked at skeptically and even suspiciously in some towns. One girl asked for permission to speak to her high-school assembly about it, after the Girl's State and Boy's State representatives had discussed their experiences. Permission was denied. Most of the youngsters selected find their friends consider it "sort of an honor" without being quite sure what it is.



—The National Observer

The youngsters who have won this honor are excellent students; but there aren't many geniuses and most of them are glad of it.

One pretty blond summed it up: "You can tell just being around. We don't look gifted."

"I don't feel gifted as much as I feel lucky," said one boy. "Just think, they're not doing this anywhere else."

—JERROLD K. FOOTLICK

His Salary Is $27,000

LINC's limitless goals and limitless area of operations enticed Harold Howe II, superintendent of schools in the New York City suburb of Scarsdale, to become its director. Mr. Howe's salary, significantly, is $27,000, identical to the president of the University of North Carolina.

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To make sure the children don't feel lost for three months away from home, they will come in groups of seven from a school. At the same time one teacher from their school will accompany each group; thus 200 teachers every year will study new ways to increase the learning potential of their students.

Fifteen "master teachers" from all over the country are being recruited for the Advancement School faculty. Their salaries will range from $8,000 to $11,000, but Ralph McCallister, who is in charge of the school's development, says, "The people we talk to are usually so excited about our plans that money is no object." One teacher has agreed to come from California and another from Michigan.

Sticky Matter of Selection

Perhaps the most difficult of the many awesome problems involved in creating such a school is that of selection. How do you decide who is average or above average in potential but below average in achievement? ("Below average" is defined here as being one to three years behind.) Should there be geographic quotas for various parts of the state? How do you avoid labeling these youngsters as examples of failure?

The process of selection will be much simpler, on the other hand, at the North Carolina School for the Arts, scheduled to open in Winston-Salem in September 1965. These students will be chosen on the basis of their skill in instrumental music, singing, dancing, or drama, and their desire for a career in one of these areas.

Perhaps nothing better illustrates the scope of North Carolina's education pioneering than its arts school. It will be the closest thing the United States has ever seen to the famed conservatory schools of Europe. The only thing even comparable is New York City's High School of the Performing Arts, which is a high

tion grants are expected to be announced soon.

It has gotten to the point where announcements of financial grants or new education projects, which would be hailed as major achievements in most states, are accepted as a matter of course in North Carolina. For example:

- Paid through private funds, a company of New York actors toured the state's public schools for two months last year, doing scenes from Shakespeare's plays in period costumes and sets. Many of the children not only had not seen Shakespeare, they had never seen a play.
- Also with private support, the Vagabond Players of Flat Rock, N.C., honored a favorite son by touring the schools in "The World of Carl Sandburg."
- A North Carolina Film Board was endowed with $300,000 to make documentary films about the state for use in the schools and elsewhere. These are not to be confused with tourist films.
- A four-station state-wide educational television network is expected to be ready for operation by next year. It is later to be expanded to 11 stations.

School Proves Itself

Almost without exception these projects have been created in the past three years; most of the biggest are still being organized. One of them, however, has already proved itself — the Governor's School.

This is an eight-week summer program designed to give 400 of the state's brightest juniors and seniors educational opportunities and experiences they could not hope for in their own high schools. The school is divided into the "gifted," 250 students selected for their academic prowess, and the "talented," 150 chosen for their artistic excellence. There are no grades or credits given.

Each youngster is selected for one specialty. For the academicians it is English, French, mathematics, natural science, or social science. For the artists it is choral music, instrumental music, art, drama, or dance. The students spend three hours on six mornings a week in their major area, more time than they would have on a single course in an entire school year.

That's where the comparison to school courses should end. For the Governor's School is unlike anything these youngsters would have in their home towns. Social studies is no memorization of dates and places; it is historiography and the concepts of anthropology, among other things. Classes aren't lectures; they are discovery

Edu. - Culturally Deprived

November 12, 1964

Miss Clare Rodney
5403 Sunnyview Street
Torrance, California

Dear Miss Rodney:

We are enclosing our current publications list, as you requested. I don't believe we have anything that would be of help to you, but if you note anything, please let us know and we will send it without charge. We do, however, have a few copies of Robert Coles, Southern Children Under Desegregation, a paper presented to the American Psychiatric Association on May 6, 1963. We are mailing it to you for your possible interest.

Attached is a list of suggested reading for your research on the culturally deprived child, curriculum needs and teacher training programs. No doubt you will have seen some of the items listed; perhaps others will not be known to you.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosed:
Publications list

Mailed separately: Coles, paper

Suggested reading list:

Integrated Education, Vol. 1, No., Jan. 1963 (343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60604)
Martin Deutsch, "The Disadvantaged Child & the Learning Process" also, "Teaching in a Ghetto School"
_____, Vol 1, #2, April 1963
Frank Reissman, "Cultural Styles of the Disadvantaged"
Eugene McCreary, "Learning to Teach Deprived Children"
_____, Vol. 1, #4, Aug. 1963
Kenneth B. Clark, "Clash of Cultures in the Classroom"
Patricia Cayo Sexton, "Comments on Three Cities"
S. M. Miller, "Dropouts: A Political Problem"

Phi Delta Kappan, November 1963
Patrick J. Groff, "Disatisfactions in Teaching the Culturally Deprived Child"
Bernard A. Kaplan, "Issues in Educating the Culturally Disadvantaged"
Frederick Shaw, "Educationally Deprived Youth in Urban Centers"

Sinai Waxman and Dorés McKelvey, "A Proposed Program for Identifying and Enriching the Abilities of the Disadvantaged Child." Hartsdale, N. Y., Greenburgh School Districk #8, June 1962.

Intergroup Relations, a resource handbook for elementary school teachers, Grades 4, 5, & 6, State Education Department, Publications Distribution Unit, Room 169, Education Bldg., Albany, New York.

Integrating the Urban School, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1963.

David P. Ausubel, "A Teaching Strategy for Culturally Deprived Pupils: Cognitive and Motivational Considerations," School Review, Winter 1963.

Guidance for Socially and Culturally Disadvantaged Children & Youth, Proceedings of the Second Annual Invitational Conference Urban Education, April 24, 1963. Graduate School of Education, Yeshiva University, 110 W. 57th St., N. Y. 19, N. Y.

Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Programs for the Educationally Disadvantaged. 1963; and "Improving English Skills of Culturally Different Youth"

Journal of Social Issues, April 1964, Joshua A. Fishman & others, "Guidelines for Testing Minority Group Children"

Charles Savitsky, "Social Theory Advances on the Disadvantaged," High Point, Feb. 1964

Zane Meckler, "The Challenge of the Educationally Disadtantaged Child," California Teachers Asso'n Journal, March 1964.

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, Youth Education and Interracial Justice, May 1964. A report on some projects. 21 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill. 60610

5403 Sunnyview Street
Torrance, California
November 7, 1964

So. Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am a student at U.C.L.A. working towards my doctorate. I am specifically interested in the culturally deprived child, their curriculum needs in school, and a teacher training program for them.

Would you be good enough to mail me a list of all your publications? If any of the material is available without a fee, I would appreciate receiving them.

Thank you for your kind cooperation.

Sincerely,

Clare Rodney

Clare Rodney

Integrated Education, Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1963
Martin Deutsch, "The Disadvantaged Child & the Learning Process"
"Teaching in a Ghetto School"

April 1963 Vol. 1, #2, Frank Reissman, "Cultural Styles of the Disadvantaged"
Eugene McCreary, "Learning to Teach Deprived Children

Aug. 1963 Vol 1, #4, Kenneth B Clark, "Clash of Cultures in the Classroom"
Patricia Cayo Sexton, "Comments on Three Cities"
S. M. Miller, "Dropouts: A Political Problem"

Joshua A. Fishman & others, "Guidelines for Testing Minority Group Children" Journal of Social Issues, April 1964

Charles Sovitsky, "Social Theory Advances on the Disadvantaged" High Point, Feb. 1964

Zone Meckler, "The Challenge of the Edu Disadvantaged Child," College Teachers Assoc. Journal, March 1964

Sinai Wortman & Doris McKelvey, A Proposed Program for Identifying & Enriching the Abilities of the Disadvantaged Child. Hartsdale NY, Greenburgh Sch Dist #8, June 1962

NY St Dept of Edu., Inter group Relations A resource handbook for the school teachers, grades 4, 5, & 6. St Edu. Dept, Pub Distribution Unit, Room 161, Edu. Bldg., Albany, N.Y. (12201)

Gordon J. Klopf & Israel A Lesker, eds.
Integrating the Urban School, Teachers College, Columbia Univ. 1963

David P. Ausubel, "A Teaching Strategy for Culturally Deprived Pupils: Cognitive & Motivational Considerations," School Review, Winter 1963.

Patrick J. Groff, "Dissatisfactions in Teaching the Culturally Deprived Child," Phi Delta Kappan, Nov. 1963

Guidance for Socially & Culturally Disadvantaged Children & Youth? Proceedings of the Second Annual Invitational Conference on Urban Education, April 24, 1963. Grad Sch of Edu, Fordham Univ., 110 W 50th St, NY 19

also Frederick Shaw, "Edu Culturally Deprived Youth in Urban Centers"
Also Bernard A Kaplan, "Issues in Educating the Culturally Disadvantaged," Phi Delta Kappan, Nov. 1963

Programs for the Edu. Disadvantaged. Washington, D.C. Gov. Ptg Office, 1963

US Office of Edu, "Improving Eng Skill of Culturally Different Youth" Wash. DC. Gov. Ptg Off

January 13, 1965

Mrs. Samuel Lacy, Jr.
1030 Cragmont Avenue
Berkeley 8, California

Dear Mrs. Lacy:

Your letter to the executive director was referred to me for reply on December 14th. I have been out of the office with a particularly bad case of flu from the 17th until January 11th, and I am so sorry for the long delay in replying to your request.

First, we do not have printed materials suitable for elementary pupils; some of our materials are used by high school students and under separate cover I am sending you several things so that you can make an evaluation. Our current publications list is also included. If you think anything listed would be of value to you and the teachers, please let me know.

I am enclosing Xerox copies of a couple of things from our files which you may find useful in compiling your teachers' guide. Please note they list some books. The Anti-Defamation League has a number of films and filmstrips and some printed materials suitable for children. You would find their catalogue useful.

Xerox copies of a couple of New York Times articles also list publishing companies specializing in integrated textbooks, and books dealing with Puerto Rican, Mexican, Indian and Chinese minority groups. Doubleday may by now also have books out on Africa.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosed:
N.Y.Times, 10-25-64--"For Minorities: A Place in History"
_____ 2-9-64, "Segregated Primers Are Target of Reform in Big City Schools"

(continued)

Reprint from Saturday Review, 2-16-63, "Children's Readers: Life Is Fun in a Smiling, Fair-Skinned World," by Otto Klineberg
Eliot-Pearson School Bulletin (note books for children on back page)

Mailed separately:
Desegregation of Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study
The Negro and Employment Opportunities: Houston
The Case for Integration

Rec'd 12/17/64

1030 Cragmont Avenue
Berkeley 8, California
November 30, 1964

MA
pb
rpf
rec'd 12-14-64

Southern Regional Council
Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Your agency is included on a list prepared by the Moorland Foundation, Howard University Library, as one which has pictures, films, or other information available on the Negro.

I am working on a supplementary guide for teachers of the Richmond School District to use in conjunction with their regular materials and texts which will provide an interracial, intercultural education for the children. I am currently working on the kindergarten through second level which will be a general unit in intergroup education around the home, family, community, etc. and where Negro history as such will not be introduced. I do intend, however, to include resource material in terms of books, records, pictures, and if possible films, which will include the games, poetry, music, etc. of the Negro appropriate to this age level.

Third and fourth grade material will includeinformation on other communities and here I would hope to find information which will show modern communities in Africa, as well as their own. I am following leads on Negro history in Richmond and in California (our fourth grade social studies unit). Fifth grade will be on United States history in general with special relation to Canada, and Sixth grade focuses on Latin American countries.

In the secondary schools, our California curriculum focuses on the Mediterranean area and the Middle East and European backgrounds of our country in seventh grade, on American history again in eight grade, on Western Europe in ninth, on the "new nations and economically underprivileged countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the communist countries in tenth, again on American history in eleventh, and on U.S. Government and problems in twelth. You can see that it is difficult to work in an appreciation of African civilization in this secondary structure.

After the kindergarten through second level, I will attempt to provide supplementary material geared to each grade levels social studies curriculum as it relates to Negro history and contributions, and in addition have a general theme running throughout all grades in relation to music, art, literature, science, etc. where Negro contributions will be brought in. I am also attempting to see that classes have an interracial environment in terms of bulletin boards, etc. so am especially interested in sources of pictures other than magazines.

If any of your material is relevant at the kindergarten through second grade level as described in the second paragraph above, would you please let me know as soon as possible so that I may include it in my references. I would also need to know which material is loaned, rented, or purchased. If your material is not geared to this age level, would you also let me know immediately, so that I will not be waiting for information which is not available.

I know I am asking for a lot, but I have just received permission from the school district for this project and would like to have this first section for them as soon as possible, before interest is lost. Any information you have on the grade

levels beginning with third, I would also like to know about, but I am not in as great a hurry for that.

I will appreciate greatly anything you can do to help. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Betty J. Lacy

Mrs. Samuel Lacy, Jr.

P.S. I am using my home address above since I am on sabbatical leave this year.

January 28, 1965

Mr. Frank T. Arone
183 Orange Turnpike
Sloatsburg, Rockland, New York

Dear Mr. Arone:

Please accept our apologies for the delay in response to your query about Prince Edward County. Under separate cover today are being mailed a 1961 study which deals with the situation in some depth and a 1964 issue of New South which discusses the tuition grant program, along with the two publications you request.

If you have checked Readers Guide, there is little to suggest further in the way of magazine articles with the possible exception of the International Index which lists the learned journal articles. I suggest you would find two books quite valuable: Virginia's Massive Resistance, Indiana University Press, 1961, and Ten Years of Prelude, Viking, 1964, both by Benjamin Muse.

Sincerely,

Barbara Patterson (Mrs.)
Research

ck $.45
1-4-65 P

December 28, 1964

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avnue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir::

Please send your following publications::

"School Desegregation:: The First Six Years," Pa 20¢.

Green, D.R. and W.E. Gauerbe. If the Schools Are Closed... Pa. 25¢. '59.

Enclosed is a check for 45¢.

Secondly, I am especially interested in finding materials on Prince Edward School Controversey. Could you suggest any newspapers, books, or publications?

I have checked Education Index, Readers Guide, etc. but have not been able to locate the detail or depth which I want.

May I hear from you.

Yours truly,
Frank T. Arone

183 Orange Turnpike
Sloatsburg, Rockland, New York

10 Yrs a Prelude - Viking 1964
Va's Massive Resist. Indiana Univ Press 1961

John H. Fischer,
"Desegregating City
Schools"

PTA Magazine Dec. 1964
reprint from
Community Relations Service
Inst of Human Relations
165 E 56th St.
NY, NY 10022

10¢
Eng

WEDNESDAY

28

APR. 1965

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

April 26, 1965

Mr. James E. Clay, Editor
Human Rights News
Commission on Human Rights
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Clay:

Would you be so kind as to send the Council a copy of the 8-page booklet, A Progress Report on the Study of Faculty Desegregation in the Kentucky Public Schools, which is cited in your March 1965 newsletter.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson
Research

April 8, 1965

Mr. Kenneth Neubeck
Office of Equal Educational Opportunities
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Neubeck:

Mr. Anthony asked me to mail you the copies of the materials you requested, in your letter to Mr. Dunbar. It has been necessary to make Xerox copies of several of the items requested, because we have only fiss copies left. These will be along within a few days. These are:

Copied & sent 4-8-65 mA

Desegregation and Academic Achievement, L-17
Little Rock Report...What Has Happened Since the School Crisis? L-11
What Price Violence? L-38

In addition to the publications you specifically requested, we are adding these to the materials going out today:

L-45 Public Education in Mississippi
Teachers College Record, October 1960
J. Kenneth Morland, Southern Schools: Token Desegregation and Beyond
Robert Coles, M.D., Desegregation of Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study

We have in quantity the following publications:

L-16, Atlanta and Washington (several hundred)
Action Patterns in School Desegregation (about 200)
Desegregation in Baltimore Schools (about 25)
When a City Closes Its Schools (about 200)
Oxford Disaster...Price of Defiance (about 50)

If the Schools Are Closed... (about 200)
Sanctuaries for Tradition: (about 400)

And our more recent publications, *Southern Schools: Token Desegregation and Beyond* and *Desegregation of Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study* are available in larger quantities.

An article in the April, 1964 *New South*, "Six Years of Southern Free Choice" may also interest you. It is being included with the other publications.

Sincerely yours,

Monter G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

April 5, 1965

Mr. Kenneth Neubeck
Office of Equal Educational Opportunities
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Neubeck:

Mr. Dunbar has asked me to respond to your request of March 29.

Under separate cover we are sending you copies of the materials you requested. Several of these items are in very short supply. Where this is the case, it is being indicated. Several items not on your list are also included.

There is one additional piece of information you may or may not wish to use. This is a booklet (approximately 120 pages) "Transition Without Tragedy," a how-to-do it guide for communities facing school desegregation. The guide draws heavily on the experiences of the "Save-the-Schools" groups in Little Rock, Atlanta and elsewhere. Its greatest disadvantage is that the guide was prepared for Deep South communities faced with considerable resistance and many communities could now go well beyond the programs suggested.

Some months ago we sent Mr. Seeley of your office 20 copies of "Transition." After you have looked it over, more copies are available if you want them. If you cannot locate a copy, we'll send another up.

If we can be of further assistance, let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

April 1, 1965

Mr. David S. Seeley, Director
Equal Educational Opportunities Program
U. S. Office of Education
Washington, D. C. 20202

Dear Mr. Seeley:

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare Library is on our mailing list, but we will be pleased to add the new Clearinghouse of this department also, if you think it would be helpful to you.

Under separate cover we are mailing you some selected publications dealing with education, as you requested. We have four publications in the series on progress in race relations in cities; we are sending you one: Charlotte. If you think this would be useful, we can send also Louisville, Memphis, and Brunswick. Of the employment studies, we are sending one: Houston. Again, if you think these helpful, we can also send Atlanta and Chattanooga.

Let us know how we can be helpful to you.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Charlotte (3 more available)
Employment Studies: Houston (2 more available)
Southern Schools: Token Desegregation and Beyond
Desegregation of Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study
If the Schools Are Closed...
L-Reports 15 and 45
Sit years San Jose Chronicle (3.5.)

Rec'd 3/31/65

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

March 29, 1965

PA
Pls reply

Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

As you probably know, part of the Office of Equal Educational Opportunities program established under Title IV of the Civil Rights Act consists of a Technical Assistance Program to give information and help to persons involved in desegregating local public school systems. As a part of this program we are assembling and evaluating materials which should be useful to administrators, school board members, teachers and citizens. We should very much like to have copies of the materials on the attached list to include in our Clearinghouse in which such publications and materials will be located. We should also like to have any additional materials relevant to school desegregation which your organization may have on hand that are not included on the list.

Thank you for your kind consideration of our request.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Neubeck

Kenneth Neubeck
Office of Equal Educational
Opportunities

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

March 25, 1965

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

The Equal Educational Opportunities Program of the U.S. Office of Education is establishing a Technical Assistance Program to give information and help to persons involved in desegregating local public school systems. As a part of the Program, we are assembling and evaluating materials which should be useful to administrators, school board members, teachers and citizens. We are particularly interested in publications and audio-visual aids outlining guidelines for the process of school desegregation, North and South; intergroup and human relations education techniques for the classroom and adult community groups; new and promising curriculum and program approaches for the racially mixed classroom and schools in disadvantaged communities; and textbooks and supplementary classroom aids which objectively present the history, background and culture of Negroes and other American minority groups. The Technical Assistance Program will include a Clearinghouse in which these publications and materials will be located.

The Clearinghouse would like to receive information about your publications and activities, particularly in the area of school desegregation and the topics related to desegregation indicated above. We would, therefore, like to be placed on your mailing list for announcements, notices, newsletters and other publications.

We will be glad to place your organization on our mailing list and to send you further information about the Equal Educational Opportunities Program. A leaflet outlining technical assistance available is enclosed, along with a post card which you may return should you desire further information.

You may address mailings to: Clearinghouse, Equal Educational Opportunities Program, U.S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C. 20202.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

David S. Seeley

David S. Seeley, Director
Equal Educational Opportunities
Program

Dept H, Edu, + W Lib on mailing list for all publications

Enclosures

1. Frank H. Stallings, ATLANTA AND WASHINGTON: RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, SRC L-Report No. 16, 1960. (available in quantity)

2. DESEGREGATION AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, SRC L-Report No. 17, 1960. out

3. Herbert Wey and John Corey, ACTION PATTERNS IN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: A GUIDEBOOK, Phi Delta Kappa. (available in quantity) 200

4. BACKGROUND: ATLANTA, A Handbook for Reporters Covering the Desegregation of Atlanta Public Schools, OASIS. MMtis in quantity

5. DESEGREGATION IN THE BALTIMORE CITY SCHOOLS, Maryland Commission on Interracial Problems and Relations and the Baltimore Commissioner on Human Relations, 1955. only one or two dozen left

6. Omer Carmichael and Weldon James, THE LOUISVILLE STORY, 1957. out, except file copies

7. Jane Reif, CRISIS IN NORFOLK, 1960. - ~~a few~~ 4 or 5 available

BYT may have about 100 available

8. THE NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL CRISIS, Report of the Louisiana State Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights, 1961. two or three left

9. ORGANIZING TO SAVE PUBLIC SCHOOLS: How Virginians Rallied to the Defense of the Public School System in the Virginia Committee for Public Schools, 1959. about 10 left

10. Ernest Q. Campbell, WHEN A CITY CLOSES ITS SCHOOLS (Research Project on Norfolk, Virginia), Institute for Research in Social Science, U. of N.C., 1960. (in quantity)

11. LITTLE ROCK REPORT... WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE THE SCHOOL CRISIS?, SRC L-Report No. 11, 1959. (only file copies)

12. Rep. Karl Wiesenburg, OXFORD DISASTER..PRICE OF DEFIANCE, THE, 1963. (some left)

13. WHAT PRICE VIOLENCE?, SRC L-Report No. 38, 1962. out

14. Donald Ross Green and Warren E. Gauerke, IF THE SCHOOLS ARE CLOSED... A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PRIVATE SCHOOL PLAN (in Georgia), 1959. available in quantity

15. Mary Ellen Goodman, SANCTUARIES FOR TRADITION: VIRGINIA'S NEW PRIVATE SCHOOLS, Special Report, SRC, 1961. about available

Little Rock - Five Years Later, reprint Redbook about 200

L-45 Public Edu. in Miss

Teachers College Record

J. Kenneth Morland

Southern Schools: Jones Mississippi & Beyond

Robert Coles, MD

Mississippi Southern Schools: A Psy Study

ASSISTANCE
ON
SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS
OCCASIONED BY
SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

Equal Educational Opportunities Program

Authorized By
Title IV, Public Law 88-352
The Civil Rights Act of 1964

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE**

Office of Education

Purpose of the Program

The Equal Educational Opportunities Program is designed to provide various kinds of specialized assistance to help public school systems and school personnel cope with problems related to school desegregation. The U.S. Office of Education has been authorized by Congress to carry out the program under Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P. L. 88-352).

Types of Assistance

Title IV provides assistance that may take the form of informational materials, specialists to act as consultants to school systems, and training for school personnel. The assistance is made available in three ways: *technical assistance, grants to school boards, and training institutes.*

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Section 403 of Title IV authorizes the Commissioner to render technical assistance in the preparation, adoption, and implementation of plans for the desegregation of public elementary and secondary schools to any governmental unit legally responsible for operating these schools. This technical assistance may include, among other activities, information regarding effective methods and personnel especially equipped to assist in coping with special educational problems occasioned by school desegregation.

Special educational problems on which technical assistance might be given include:

--The determination of new ways of organizing the school and classroom to improve the quality of instruction in desegregated school situations.

--The development of new curriculum materials, content, and approaches helpful in meeting educational problems involved in school desegregation

--The organization of guidance and counseling programs to give adequate attention to individual student needs within the desegregated school environment.

--The establishment of training programs to improve the ability of school personnel to deal with problems related to school desegregation.

--The resolution of problems of school administration related to desegregation, such as the elimination of racial attendance areas, the development of teacher assignment policies, etc.

Technical assistance through consultative services and informational materials will be provided as follows;

Consultative services: Consultants with special knowledge relative to the problems involved, or with experience in situations comparable to that of the applicant, will be selected from the field or from the staff of the Office of Education and their services made available to applicants. In all instances consultants will be assigned by mutual consent between the applicant and the Office of Education. Expenses for consultative services will be borne by the Equal Educational Opportunities Program.

Informational materials: With respect to specifically defined problems, pertinent materials, such as publications, research reports and studies, films, and recordings, may be provided by the Office of Education. In addition, materials bearing on significant problems or programs related to school desegregation will be made available for general distribution. A bibliography of currently available items may be obtained from the Equal Educational Opportunities Program office.

Any school system may request technical assistance by letter or by a telephone call followed by a confirming letter. Original or confirming letters should state the nature of the problem occasioned by desegregation and the type of assistance needed.

GRANTS TO SCHOOL BOARDS

Under Section 405 of Title IV, the Commissioner is authorized to make grants to school boards to pay, in whole or in part, the cost of:
(1) giving teachers and other school personnel inservice training in dealing with problems incident to desegregation; and (2) employing specialists to advise in problems incident to desegregation.

Grants to public school boards will be made on the basis of evaluations of program proposals submitted by the school boards with regard to school desegregation problems in their own communities. A policies and procedures manual that provides instructions for filing grant proposals is available upon request.

School officials may wish to contact nearby institutions of higher education to discuss possible mutual planning of school-system inservice training programs and training institutes conducted by the institutions.

To aid in the development of grant proposals, school boards may request assistance from the Equal Educational Opportunities Program office.

TRAINING INSTITUTES

The Commissioner is authorized under Section 404 of Title IV to arrange with institutions of higher education for the operation of short-term cr

regular session institutes for special training to improve the ability of teachers, supervisors, counselors, and other elementary or secondary school personnel to deal effectively with special educational problems occasioned by school desegregation.

Grants and contracts for training institutes will be based upon evaluations of program proposals submitted by institutions of higher education. The proposals may relate to any type or combination of school desegregation problem. The format for institute proposals is contained in a policies and procedures manual that is available upon request.

Institutions planning to conduct training institutes are encouraged to consult with superintendents and other appropriate public school personnel in school systems facing present or anticipated school desegregation problems. The training institutes and inservice programs conducted by school systems will often complement each other for greater effectiveness.

Institutes of varying length may be offered in the summer or during the school year. Lists of scheduled institutes will be available continuously from the Equal Educational Opportunities Program office.

Individuals who attend an institute as full-time participants will be paid stipends at the rate of $75 per week for the period of their attendance, in addition to allowances for travel necessary to attend the institute. All institute instructional costs are paid by the Equal Educational Opportunities Program. Applications of individuals who want to attend an institute should be sent to the sponsoring institution, not to the Office of Education.

Eligibility

Applications for assistance under any of the Title IV programs must pertain to problems occasioned by or incident to the assignment of students to or within public schools without regard to their race, color, religion, or national origin. Applications designed to deal with problems uniquely related to the assignment of students to public schools in order to overcome racial imbalance are not eligible for consideration.

Requests for technical assistance and proposals for grants for the employment of advisory specialists or for inservice training programs will be accepted from any school board or governmental unit legally responsible for operating a public elementary or secondary school.

Any approved institution of higher education, public or private, may submit proposals for the operation of short-term or regular session special training institutes.

The eligibility of individuals for attendance at institutes supported under this Program will be evaluated by the sponsoring institution in accordance with selection criteria approved by the Commissioner.

For application instructions for grants or institutes, or for additional information on the Equal Educational Opportunities Program, write, telephone, or complete and mail the enclosed card to:

Equal Educational Opportunities Program
U.S. Office of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20202

Telephone Area Code: 202

GPO 884-658

Please send the Equal Educational Opportunities Program information items that are checked to me, at the address indicated below:

_____ Policies and procedures for grants to school boards for in-service training or employment of advisory specialists.

_____ Policies and procedures regarding arrangements with institutions of higher education for the conduct of institutes.

_____ Periodic information concerning the schedule of institutes.

_____ Lists of informational materials on school desegregation, as they become available.

Name _____

Address _____

_____

_____

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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Equal Educational Opportunities Program
U.S. Office of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20202

Add statistics from BP
on teacher & PTA desseg.

May 3, 1965

Professor James Shumaker
Stetson University
Box 1300
Deland, Florida

Dear Professor Shumaker:

Mr. Dunbar asked me to gather up publications on school desegregation which may be helpful to you for the Summer Teacher Institute. These are being mailed out to you today.

I am enclosing xerox copies of a couple of things we have gotten together recently for others in the hope they may also be of interest: 1) current cost per puple based on ADA for the southern states; and 2) illiteracy statistics for the US by race beginning in 1870, the first year illiterace statistics were obtained in the census. Beginning in 1940, illiteracy figures are based not on the previous definition of "not being able to read and write" but on less than five years in school--this being consided as "functionally illiterate" and including also persons who cannot read or write.

According to the most recent Statistical Summary of Southern Education Reporting Service (1964-65) public school teachers remain completely segregated in five Southern states: Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. Some desegregation has begun in six Southern states: Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, plus all the border states and the District of Columbia. In four states--Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and West Virginia--a sizeable number of teachers lost their jobs in the early stages of desegregation. Federal courts have ruled that desegregation of teachers and administrative personnel comes under the Brown decision of 1954-55. The South has a total of 317,640 white teachers and 104,770 Negro; the border area has 101,559 white and 11,258 Negro teachers, not including Maryland.

Mrs. Patterson, of our research staff, has been making a list of desegregated teaching staffs and desegregated PTAs. I will copy from her notes tomorrow and mail you this, also.

I have checked our pamphlet file (we have one of a kind, for filing purposes only and cannot send you copies) and note the following which you may wish to get if you do not already have them:

Teacher Education for Human Relations in the Classroom, a study conducted by Subcommittee on Human Relations in the Classroom, Teacher Education Committee of Commission on Research and Service, North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, NCA publication No. D-12.

Teaching Salaries Then and Now, by Beardsley Ruml and Sidney G. Tickton, for The Fund For the Advancement of Education, 655 Madison Avenue, New York 21, N. Y. (A 50-year comparison with other occupations and industries).

Guidance Counseling and Testing Program Evaluation, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education. 1958.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Southern School Desegregation: A Psychiatric Study
School Desegregation: Token and Beyond
If the Schools Are Closed...
Action Pattern in School Desegregation
L-Reports 13, 16, 17, 45
New South: Six Years of Southern Free Choice
Baltimore School Desegregation

MA

please see me

(school day)

Covering letter

Stetson

Summer Inst. for Teachers

~~Louisville~~
Baltimore

L-45

NO ~~School Music~~
~~Norfolk~~

Classroom Int.

L-13- Zerot

Cales

Stallings
(2nd reports
Zerot 7

Morland

Green-Gourke

6 yrs Sen. Free Choice

Octavia Patterns

Sent 5 MA

James Shumaker

Stetson University

Box 1300

DeLand, Florida

May 5, 1965

Mr. E. W. Wadsworth
515 North Poplar Street
Florence, Alabama

Dear Mr. Wadsworth:

Mr. Dunbar asked me to look up what we might have on Macon County, Georgia for your dissertation, and I am enclosing some statistics (sources are given) which may be helpful and a copy of one news clip which may be of interest.

Under separate cover we are mailing you Georgia's Divided Education and The Negro and the Ballot in the South. You may wonder why we include voting statistics, but the number of Negroes registered to vote is a very good index of the general situation in any county or city or community in the South.

We only have file copies now, but perhaps you would want to look up in one of the college libraries Southern Schools: Progress and Problems, 1959 compiled by the Southern Education Reporting Service, Nashville, Tenn. It contains information on schools in the southern states (not many counties are mentioned specifically and Macon County is not included) and much general information about education in each state.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

P.S. Permission to quote is granted.

4/22/65

MB

LD

515 North Poplar Street
Florence, Alabama
April 20, 1965

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Coun cil
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I am a doctoral student at Auburn University. Formerly I was principal of Tuskegee High School which was closed by order of the State Board of Education on January 30, 1964. My dissertation, A Historical Perspective of Education Macon County, 1836-1965, is concerned with education in Macon County and the patterns of change which are going on in this area of the Black Belt.

I would like permission to quote from your speech delivered at Atlanta, Georgia April 10, 1964, "The American Adventure". I would appreciate any other materials you might have concerning this problem which I might use. I shall be glad to reimburse you for whatever costs are involved.

do we have anything?

Yours very truly,

E. W. Wadsworth

E. W. Wadsworth

P.S. I know Dr. Foster, Dr. Gewillion, and Rev. Buford of Tuskegee, I have talked with these gentlemen on several occasions, and consider them very fine and dedicated men.

J.d

Information on Macon County, Ga.

See: Georgia's Divided Education, 1960
Negro & the Ballot in the South: Blackbelt County (not Macon, but similar) p. 54 and Voter registration table pp. 68-69

According to the Macon Telegraph, Aug. 13, 1964, Macon County has more Negroes than whites in the public schools. Percentage given was 71% of total county enrollment in the public schools. (One of 51 school systems with greater percentage of Negro than white students; Only Talbot, with 77% is higher).

Macon County is one of the Georgia counties declared eligible for redevelopment programs (5-b) but none has begun as yet.

The 1960 Census gives the total population as 13,170, a decrease of -7.3 with 63% nonwhite, 45% under 18, 46% 18-64 and 9.1% over 65.

Population, total: 13,170	white- 4,871	Negro- 8,297	Other-2
Of the total, rural: 9,426	" 3,252	" 6,173	" 1

The Georgia Educational Directory, 1962-63 lists the following schools for the county: * state accredited; **Southern Accrediting Asso.

white schools

*Marshallville Elem.	1-8	4	teachers	
**Macon County Hi Sch.	9-12	16½	"	
*Montezuma Elem	1-5	8	"	
*Macon County Jr. Hi	6-8	13	"	
* ** Oglethorpe Elem.	1-5	6	"	47½ teachers for 29% children
all accredited				

Negro schools

D. F. Douglas elem.	1-2	5	teachers	
D. F. Douglas County Hi	9-12	20	"	
*Flint River Farms Sch	1-8	10	"	
Ideal Modern Elem Sch	1-8	12	"	
Lamson Richardson Sch	1-8	16	"	
Macon County Trianing Sch	3-8	13	"	
*Oglethorpe Grammar Sch	1-8	11	"	87 teachers for 71% children

only 2 state accredited; none accredited Southern Assn.

Current Cost Per Pupil, Based on ADA (breakdown by race not available) 1960-62: $236.44 for state. County figures generally less. (see Georgia's Divided Education)

Voter Registration

	W. Population	Registration		Negro Population	Registration	
1958:*	4,700	3,024	65.2%	8,800	178	5.6%
1963:**	5,000	3,052		8,300	443	

* Negro and the Ballot
** Population estimate: State Health Dept. 1962
Registration: Sec. of State Ben Fortson, 1963.

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* Negro and the Ballot
** Population estimate: State Health Dept. 1962
Registration: Sec. of State Ben Fortson, 1963.

Memo from **MONTEZ G. ALBRIGHT**

Macon Co. - Ga.

Elder.

Marshallville

Ideal

* Oglethorpe

* Montezuma

County

Total Pop - 14,170

May 20, 1965

Mrs. Mary Louise Loe
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
31½ Franklin Street
Selma, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Loe:

Regarding your research on the educational system of Alabama, most of the questions asked in the attached questionnaire can be answered from the Annual Report, State of Alabama, Department of Education, Montgomery, Alabama. The latest one we have is for the 1963-64 year (Bulletin 1964 - No. 2) and contains 1962-63 statistics. This may well be the latest one out, as it takes some time to get these assembled and printed. We have only the one copy. Your questions about teacher recruitment can best be answered, I believe, by writing to Mr. Robert H. Hatch, executive secretary, Alabama State Teachers' Association (Negro), 853 Thurman Street, Montgomery, Ala.

Regarding elected officials in office, The Book of the States, Supplement I, February, 1965, put out by the State Council of Governments, can be obtained from the Government Printing Office in Washington at $2.50. However, it should be in Alabama public or college libraries, and the state Annual Report also.

As for structure of state, county and local governments, I should think the state constitution would have this, and it should be available in Montgomery. The State Historical Association should have information, too, on present government and past.

JS-
please
5-21-65;s

We will be pleased to send you New South free for your library for the students and people of Selma.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
31½ Franklin Street
Selma, Alabama
May 17, 1965

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir,

I have been doing research on the Educational system of Alabama. I am particularly interested in programs relating to the integration programs in the different counties. I have tried to get this information from the county Boards of Education but have received no aid. If you have any information on the enclosed questions, I would greatly appreciate it if you would send it.

I have also been doing research on elections, which we will be using for our voter registration projects. I would appreciate it if you would send me any information either on elections, Present Elected Officials in Office, Structure of State, County, and Local governments, or addresses where I could locate this material. I have been having a very difficult time and would appreciate advice on how I might obtain such information.

Also I have heard about your publication, New South. Could you donate a gift subscription to our Freedom Reference Library. This library is for the use of both the local people and the staff. We are letting the high school students from Selma run the library and they really seem to be interested in having subscriptions of magazines from all over the country. We have therefore been sending requests to Publishing Houses throughout the United States, requesting a gift subscription. If you cannot donate a subscription, please send us the forms for a subscription.

Thank you so much for your aid.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Louise Loe

Mrs. Mary Louise Loe

Re Educ. system of Ala. — most of your questions can be answered by obtaining a copy of the Annual Report, State of Ala. Dept. of Educ., Montgomery, Ala. (Bulletin 1964 - No. 2) which covers 1963 school statistics. This is the latest info we have, and only one copy.

EDUCATIONAL STUDY, IV, B.

I. Number of elementary schools, junior high, and high schools.

II. Number of students in each of these divisions.
   a. Number of students in predominantly white schools in each of these divisions.
   b. Number of students in predominantly non-white schools in each of these three divisions.

III. Average number of students per teacher .
   a. average number of students per teacher in predominantly white schools.
   b. average number of students per teacher in predominantly non-white schools.

IV. Total number of teachers in each of these three divisions.
   a. Number of teachers in predominantly white schools.
   b. Number of teachers in predominantly non-white schools.

V. Teaching Requirements.
   a. teaching requirements in predominantly white schools.
      1. Number of college years required.
      2. Number of education credits required.
   b. teaching requirements in predominantly non-white schools.
      1. Number of college years required.
      2. Number of education credits required.

VI. Salaries of teachers.
   a. Average salaries of teachers in elementary, junior high and high school.
   b. Basis of salary determination: Education, Tenure, Number of education credits.
   c. If there is a difference in salary scale between the white and non-white schools, please list the reason for this difference, such as college preparation.
   d. If you have no objections, please list the difference in salary for teachers in the white and non-white schools.

VII. Teacher Recruitment.
   a. Is there a shortage or abundance of qualified teachers for the white schools?
   b. Is there a shortage or abundance of qualified teachers for the non-white schools?

see Negro teachers

VIII. Resources and Allocation of Funds.
   a. Are schools financed with city, county, or state funds?
   b. Allocation of funds by percentage: elementary, junior high and high schools, according to white and non-white schools.

Schools

Bussing

June 9, 1965

Mr. Norman Kilpatrick
Box 371
Hyattsville, Md. 20781

Dear Mr. Kilpatrick:

There hasn't been much published information of school "bussing" but we are sending you such as we could assemble.

Regarding the enrollment figures for integrated classes in any county that has more than 2,000 Negroes in integrated classes, the following figures came from Southern School News:

	1964 Total Negro enrollment	Nehroes w/biracial classes
Memphis	57,247	808
Shelby County (Tenn)	13,920	18
Chattanooga	12,500	1,900
Nashville	18,676	3,438*
Davidson County "		
Dade County, Fla.	40,462	4,855
Atlanta, Ga.	56,409 (est.)	1,144
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, N.C.	20,035	822
Fayetteville, N.C.	5,070	1,000
Fairfax Co., Va.	2,480	785

(Nashville is a little misleading; includes 1,637 Negroes with three whites at three Nashville schools)

I have put down samples of how the desegregation runs in various states, for your comparison. In contrast, Maryland has six districts with more than 2,000 Negroes in schools with whites: Anne Arundel, Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Frederick, Montgomery, Prince George's.

Perhaps you could use some of the Maryland school districts with a great deal of desegregation to contrast with yours, instead, since our figures do not now support the line you wanted to pursue. Actually, in much of the South where desegregation has increased according to statistics, the accompanying increase in numbers of Negroes in school has also increased, and usually in greater proportion. So integration is still very token when you compare total school populations with total of Negroes and whites in same schools.

The information on bussing, attached, is for Georgia and shows clearly how much more expensive it is to maintain separate bus systems for whites and Negroes, or to bus Negroes out of a school district rather than desegregate.

From p. 30 of The Price We Pay, SRC, June 1964, Report of the Arkansas Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, September, 1963: "The cost of interdistrict transportation of Negro children to servicing schools clearly exceeds what the cost of educating such children in desegregated resident districts would be....State-wide per pupil cost averages from $149 to $225 per year. In a segregated district in western Arkansas, $4,500 is spent annually for sending 14 Negro high school students to another district, a per pupil average of $321. In one district, 15 students in both elementary and secondary schools had been sent to another district at an annual cost of $6,000, or $400 per pupil. This latter district has desegregated, and it is a source of some public pride that the savings are being put into a public school music department that the district long lacked."

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

May 31, 1965

Dear Sirs:

Would you send me the enrollment figures of the number of Negroes in integrated classes in Shelby County and Memphis, Tenn. for 1963-64 and 1964-65. Also, would you send me the 1964-65 enrollment figures of Negroes in integrated classes for any county in your area that has more than 2,000 Negroes in integrated classes.

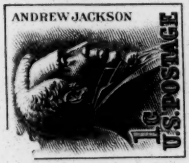
We are starting a drive to end the segregation in Prince George's County, Md., schools and these figures may be useful with liberal groups who think we have made "progress" during the past 1½ years. We are developing a case on the cost of dual bussing for conservative groups in the county and any studies of bussing costs made by fairly large counties (We have 90,000 students and bus ½ of them) would be appreciated.

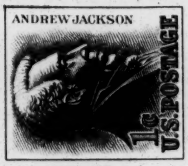
Norman Kilpatrick Box 371, Hyattsville, Md. 20781

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE

Prince George's County Citizens' C
P. O. Box 371
Hyattsville, Maryland





POSTAL CARD · CARTE POSTALE

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Research Department

Southern Regional Council

5 Forsyth Street N.W.

AIR MAIL Atlanta 3, GEORGIA AIR MAIL

THE EXPENSE OF SEGREGATED EDUCATION:

Some Specific Georgia Cases

I. Gwinnett County, just north of Atlanta and included in its metropolitan area, has 735 enrolled Negro school children in the county school system, of which 511 are transported to school at an average cost of $41.21 per child ($6.84 higher than the state average for Negro children, $34.37). By contrast, the cost averages $25.92 per white child transported in Gwinnett County.

This transportation cost is kept high by the comparatively long distances Negro children are bussed to attend the three schools maintained for Negro students. In the town of Buford there is one elementary-high school combined with an enrollment of 314 and in the county system there is one elementary school and one high school for Negroes. There is one elementary school and one high school in Buford for 748 white children and throughout the county are located 17 (10 elementary and seven high) schools with a total white enrollment of 10,414.

Integration in this county would assuredly lower transportation costs because a minimum of 511 children would be enabled to select from 19 schools rather than two the one nearest their home.

Further, if the school children were thus integrated, the Buford City system could reconsider the need and/or the expense of continuing to operate the present nine-room Negro combination school, where one room now in use is rated sub-standard by the state.

VI. Whitfield and Gordon are two north Georgia counties which maintain no Negro schools. In order to avoid integration of its 12 white schools (nine elementary, three high schools) by 37 Negro students Whitfield ~~pays~~ assumes the highest transportation rate per child in the state, $142.86, to bus the children outside the county. For transportation ~~the~~ the corresponding 149 Negro school children in Gordon County where there are ten schools (eight elementary, two high school) the cost is $62.54 per child, which amounted to a total of $23,299 in 1961-62.

Geographically and economically, all three mountain counties in this study qualify for federal assistance under the Appalachian Regional Development Act and two (Fannin and Whitfield) have already submitted proposals for aid. With integration of the 12 and 10 white schools in the respective counties, some funds could be rechannelled from transportation for self-help.

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Effective Teaching and School Desegregation

Summer Institute

JUNE 14-JULY 16, 1965

SUPPORTED BY UNITED STATES OFFICE OF EDUCATION

FOR

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING PERSONNEL

GENERAL INFORMATION

Fisk University is offering a five-week summer institute, June 14-July 16, 1965, for Public School Teachers, Guidance and Counseling Personnel, and prospective teachers. A total of 80 participants will be selected.

The concern of the institute will be the new experiences, adjustments, materials, and methods Negro and white teachers and pupils will face because of increase pupil and faculty desegregation in the schools of the South and other regions.

PRIMARY OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives of the institute will be to develop understandings about the relationship between the Democratic Ideal and an integrated society, the impact of segregation on the development of human potentialities, and the problems and characteristics of impovished communities and the nature, cause, and effects of cultural deprivation; to develop skills with which to cope effectively with persistent problems arising from integration in public schools, including parent-teacher relationships, guidance and counseling, attitudes of the disadvantaged, and discipline; and to develop plans, methods, and materials to help public education in America prepare youth to function as citizens in a multi-racial society.

PROGRAMS

The program of the institute will be built around three lecture courses providing orientation and background, correlated with seminars and workshops providing opportunities for special interest projects for individuals and groups, field trips, and demonstrations.

The topics for the courses and workshops will be (1) The Relationship of the Democratic Ideal and Modern American Society to Modern Educational Philosophy, with special attention given the Negro Minority, family and group. (2) Effects of Deprivation on the Development of Intelligence and Human Potentialities. (3) Working with Parents from Different Ethnic and Socio-economic Backgrounds and with Children in an Integrated Classroom.

STAFF

Lecturers, Consultants, and specialized leadership will be drawn from the faculty of Fisk University. Valuable support, full and part time, will be provided by regional and national specialists from the professions of Education, Sociology, Economics, History, and Psychology. Many persons in these fields will come from active programs and agencies that are engaged in direct work with people. The wealth of materials developed at Fisk University in the Race Relations Department will be available for use.

CREDITS

Participants who wish to do so may register for 5 semester hours of credit; those who choose not to receive credit will be required to register for 5 semester hours of non-credit work in the institute.

STIPENDS

Each participant will receive a stipend of $15 per institute day up to $75 per week. No tuition or fees will be charged, but each participant will pay his own room and board, and furnish himself with some basic study supplies.

TRAVEL

Each participant is eligible to receive, upon application, a travel allowance from place of residence or employment to Nashville, and from Nashville to place of residence or employment not to exceed 9c per mile. The allowance for travel by private automobile shall be at the rate of 9c per mile. Where more than one participant travel in the same automobile, travel allowance will be paid to only one, but without reduction on account of contributions to him by other participants. Air and rail transportation will be provided at tourist and coach rates.

HOUSING

All participants will be expected to live in the University's halls assigned the institute for that purpose, and to take their meals in the University's dining room. *The dining room, the buildings where institute sessions will be held, and most of the halls where participants will be housed are air-conditioned.*

ELIGIBILITY

The following criteria will be applied for the selection of participants:

(1) Experienced classroom teachers from representative Elementary schools.

(2) A limited number of High School teachers.

(3) A limited number of prospective Elementary school teachers to be graduated from college during the Spring of 1965.

(4) Teachers who have assumed guid-

ance and Counseling responsibilities.

In selecting individuals for attendance at the institute, and otherwise conducting the institute, Fisk University does not discriminate on account of sex, race, creed, color, or national origin of applicant.

SCHEDULE FOR PROCESSING APPLICATIONS

(1) Applications should be submitted at once, and not later than May 24, 1965

(2) Accepted applicants will be notified not later than May 31, 1965

For information or application forms write:

Dr. V. W. Henderson

Effective Teaching and School Desegregation Institute

Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Hemphill Press, Inc.

Effective Teaching
and School Desegregation Institute

Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Theodore Freedman

October 5, 1965

CONTINUING GROWTH OF THE KU KLUX KLANS

Since the beginning of May, 1965, the Ku Klux Klans in the United States have made new gains, carrying forward the upsurge in Klan strength that started late in 1964 and continued through the first quarter of 1965.

Last May, overall Klan strength was in the neighborhood of 35,000 to 45,000 activists. Today, it has jumped to about 51,000 -- a gain of anywhere from 6,000 to 16,000.

Furthermore, a close study of attendance at Klan rallies and public meetings in various parts of the South during the last half-year indicates a sharp increase in the size of audiences. Whereas six months ago a typical Klan rally might attract 200 to 400, today these convocations are attracting audiences of 1,000 or more. This suggests that in addition to gains in actual Klan strength, there has been a ground-swell of grass-roots support in the rural South for the Klan and that many more Southerners are pro-Klan than was the case six months ago.

Some knowledgeable observers of Klan operations suggest that in the last half-year, perhaps 55,000 to 75,000 persons in the small towns and hamlets of the rural South have been drawn into the Klan orbit as sympathizers of the Invisible Empire, over and above the 6,000 to 16,000 who have actually joined the activist ranks of the hooded order. These observers point out that audiences at Klan rallies in recent months have been far more sumpathetic to Klan speakers and far more vocal in their support than they were earlier. Fewer of those present, moreover, can be classified as mere curiosity seekers or observers.

There is evidence of a new trend in Klan activity -- the expansion of recruiting operations beyond the boundaries of the Deep South to other states -- Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Delaware, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Washington. The Invisible Empire has already recruited members in Ohio and Delaware; organizing in Kentucky, Indiana, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Washington is planned or has started. The Delaware Klan has indicated it will accept Roman Catholics as members provided they take the Klan oath to reject orders from any "foreign"authority.

Klan leaders have stated that they will have active organizations in 38 states by the middle of 1966. This claim is probably self-serving and exaggerated. There is, nevertheless, reason to believe that the Klans will continue to grow in the near future, as the nation continues to pass through the crisis generated by the thrust of the civil rights movement and as the Federal Government implements the far reaching Civil Rights legislation adopted by the Congress in 1964 and 1965.

Knowledgeable observers of Klan activity in particular and of the Southern scene in general give a number of reasons for the stiffened resistance of hard-core segregationists and extremists that has sparked the Klan upsurge now in full swing;

1) The denunciation of the Klans by President Johnson following the slaying of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo at the time of the Selma crisis.

2) Continuing reluctance of Southern juries to convict alleged perpetrators of violence in the racial crisis.

3) The investigation of the Klan launched by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

4) Continuing publicity focussed on the Klan movement.

5) Continuing desegregation of public schools and places of public accommodation.

6) Continuing pressure of the civil rights movement.

7) The adoption this year of the Voting Rights Bill, and increased Negro voter registration in the South.

These developments, coming on the heels of earlier setbacks for the cause of last-ditch segregation, have hardened the resistance of extreme segregationists. They also have dealt a staggering blow to the White Citizens Councils, which tried to preserve segregation by litigation and by economic pressure and which, in the eyes of extremist elements in the South today, have failed. It is not surprising that the White Citizens Councils have turned their organizing efforts northward to California, Maryland, Missouri and other states.

Meanwhile, the Klans have been preaching race warfare as the only way of preserving segregation and have gained membership at the expense of the Councils whose strength and influence are declining. In effect, the Klans have been telling extreme segregationists in the South: "We told you so. We have the only answer to the problem -- race warfare."

The trend, in short, has been toward extremism in defense of segregation and growth in support of the Klans has been the result.

Maintaining its position as the largest of the various groups is the United Klans of America, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., led by Imperial Wizard Robert Shelton, with headquarters in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The United Klans now has members and supporters in 15 states, compared to nine states six months ago. The United Klans' strength today is 40,000 - 41,000, contrasted with an estimated 26,000 to 33,000 six months ago.

Of the 50,000 Klansmen now active, therefore, the United Klans control 75% to 80%. Almost all of the remaining 10,000 in the Invisible Empire are affiliated with the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. which is headed by Attorney James Venable of Atlanta where the headquarters of this hooded order are located. Most of the strength of the National Knights remains concentrated in the state of Georgia, where there are 7,500 activists, plus a scattering of support in Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio.

Alabama, with United Klan strength of 11,000 and NOrth Carolina with 10,000, are the two strongest Klan states. North Carolina, in the last six months, has been the scene of a sharp increase in recruiting activity by the United Klans, haaded by Grand Dragon James R. Jones. This state organization is the best run and most highly organized in the United Klan movement and, with six paid organizers in the field, has shown a gain in strength of approximately 2,000 to 3,000 in the last six months. Present plans call for a boosting of the paid field staff in North Carolina to eleven at the earliest possible date.

Shelton's Georgia operation is headed by Grand Dragon Calvin Craig and boasts strength of some 7,000.

The Shelton hooded order also has scored gains in Mississippi and Tennessee. In Mississippi, the independent White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan have been absorbed by the United Klans and is now 3,500 strong. In Tennessee, United Klans' strength has jumped by approximately 2,000. The gains in Tennessee were at the expense of the old Dixie Klan which fell apart when its leaders became ill. Raymond Anderson heads the United Klans in Tennessee.

A state-by-state rundown of approximate Klan strength is attached.

Trend Report
Southern Office
Anti-Defamation League
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

October 5, 1965

THE KU KLUX KLANS, STATE-BY-STATE

(Approximate Strength)

	United Klans (Shelton)	National Knights (Venable)
ALABAMA	11,000	600
ARKANSAS	800	
FLORIDA	1,500	800
GEORGIA	7,000	7,500
LOUISIANA	1,200	
MISSISSIPPI	3,500	
NORTH CAROLINA	10,000	
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,000	500
TENNESSEE	2,000	300
TEXAS	600	
VIRGINIA	400	
NON-SOUTH		
OHIO	400	300
DELAWARE	200	
	40,600	10,000

OTHER REPORTED KLAN STRENGTH (SCATTERED) -- WASHINGTON (100)
FLORIDA (60) -- MILITANT KNIGHTS, independent)

Suggested reading list:

Integrated Education, Vol. 1, No., Jan. 1963 (343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60604)
Martin Deutsch, "The Disadvantaged Child & the Learning Process" also, "Teaching in a Ghetto School"
_____, Vol 1, #2, April 1963
Frank Reissman, "Cultural Styles of the Disadvantaged"
Eugene McCreary, "Learning to Teach Deprived Children"
_____, Vol. 1, #4, Aug. 1963
Kenneth B. Clark, "Clash of Cultures in the Classroom"
Patricia Cayo Sexton, "Comments on Three Cities"
S. M. Miller, "Drououts: A Political Problem"

Phi Delta Kappan, November 1963
Patrick J. Groff, "Disatisfactions in Teaching the Culturally Deprived Child"
Bernard A. Kaplan, "Issues in Educating the Culturally Disadvantaged"
Frederick Shaw, "Educationally Deprived Youth in Urban Centers"

Sinai Waxman and Dorès McKelvey, "A Proposed Program for Identifying and Enriching the Abilities of the Disadvantaged Child." Hartsdale, N. Y., Greenburgh School Districk #8, June 1962.

Intergroup Relations, a resource handbook for elementary school teachers, Grades 4, 5, & 6, State Education Department, Publications Distribution Unit, Room 169, Education Bldg., Albany, New York.

Integrating the Urban School, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1963.

David P. Ausubel, "A Teaching Strategy for Culturally Deprived Pupils: Cognitive and Motivational Considerations," School Review, Winter 1963.

Guidance for Socially and Culturally Disadvantaged Children & Youth, Proceedings of the Second Annual Invitational Conference Ubban Education, April 24, 1963. Graduate School of Education, Yeshiva University, 110 W. 57th St., N. Y. 19, N. Y.

Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Programs for the Educationally Disadvantaged. 1963; and "Improving English Skills of Culturally Different Youth"

Journal of Social Issues, April 1964, Joshua A. Fishman & others, "Guidelines for Testing Minority Group Children"

Charles Savitsky, "Social Theory Advances on the Disadvantaged," High Point, Feb. 1964

Zane Meckler, "The Challenge of the Educationally Disadtantaged Child," California Teachers Asso'n Journal, March 1964.

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, Youth Education and Interracial Justice, May 1964. A report on some projects. 21 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill. 60610

Memo from **MONTEZ ALBRIGHT**

Education

John H. Fischer, "Edu. Problems of Seg. & Deseg." in Parsons, A. Harry (ed), Education in Depressed Areas. Columbia U. Press, 1963.

Bass, W.A., "Symposium on Deseg: In Nashville Schools," N.E.A. Journal, Dec. 1963.

Bantwell, Wm. D., "What's Happening?" PTA Mag., Sept. 1963.

Bragg, Emma W., "Changes & Challenges in the '60's," Journal of Negro Edu. Winter '63

Journal of Negro Edu., Jan. 1964
Smith, Benjamin F., "Racial Integration in Public Edu., Part II"

Time, Sept. 13, 1962 "Civil Rights: A Shameful Thing - The Image"
Site of echo at Charleston, S.C., Tuskegee, Ala., & Birmingham, Ala.

Va. Law Review March 1963
"The Willard Case, Desegr. & the Doctrine of Non-Integration: A Review."

Am. School Bd. Journal, "The Editorial Stand: Beating Seg"
Desegr. requires neighborhood school new study & new approaches

Memo from **MONTEZ ALBRIGHT**

Economist, Jan. 1962
"Where White & Black,"
how WCC distorted integration
of Negro mis.

Harper, Nov. 1963, Gibel, Inge L.
"How Not to Integrate Schools"
(schl. integration in North)

Western Reserve Law Review
Sept., 1963, Gregory, A. James,
"The Law, Social Science, &
School Segregation: An Assessment."
(against desseg.)

Loyola Law Review, 11

Jansen, Donald O., "Comments: Private & State Action in School Segregation."

NEA Journal Dec 1963

"Symposium on Desegr: 2 Atlanta Schools," John W. Letson

Ebony Nov 1963, "Lock Begins to Open," Prince Edw School

Journal of Negro Edu, Spring 1963

Donald R Lombardi, "Factors affecting Changes in Attitudes Toward Negroes Among High School Students."

Memo from **MONTEZ ALBRIGHT**

U.S. News & World Report, 8-19-63
"Integrated: A Death of South's Negro Pupils"

Newsweek, Sept 16, 1963 "Integration" N. of Ala. and Hunter-Stovall

_____, Sept 23, 1963, "Integration: Letting George Do It."
Huntsville vs. Birmingham

Senior Scholastic 9-20-63
"Integration: North & South"
various methods (6) of sch. desegr.

Readers Digest Sept '63

Joe Alexander Morris, "Little Rock Finds a Better Way."

Crisis, Jan '63

"James Meredith in Perspective," Constance P. Motley.

Columbia Law Review March 63,

"Presumption of Unconstitutionality applied to Pupil Placement Plan."

Phylon, Spring '63 "Presidential Stimulus & Sch Desegr.", Robt. J. Steamer.

NEA Journal, Dec 63 - "Sym on Desegr: In Wade Co., Ga."

Pres of teachers' assoc.

Memo from **MONTEZ ALBRIGHT**

School Integration
Nashville, Tenn.
Wall St Journal 1-20-64

W. H. Oliver, school supt.
- by Nashville
- Louisville, Ky
- Atlanta, by R.W. Stephens
- & Cales Deputy supt.
-

ZSH. Intelligence tests
researched Dr. Wallace
A. Kennedy, Chief Researcher

Memo from **MONTEX ALBRIGHT**

Schools

films

Christian & the Law 60 min 1956 $3.00

The Other Facing Dixie 55 min. 1962 $7.50
CBS

Sex in the School 25 min 1954 3.00

Education

Journal of Negro Education, Fall 1963

Sec. 5

XIV. Progress of the Negro in Elem. & Secondary Edn.
Eunice S. Newton & Earle H. West, Howard

XV. Progress of the Negro in Higher Edn., 1950-60
Hurley H. Doddy, Howard U.

Summer 1964

Educational Planning for Socially Disadvantaged Children & Youth

Alabama School Costs
Education

October 25, 1963

Mr. Paul L. Puryear
Director
Department of Records and Research
Tuskegee Institute
Alabama

Dear Mr.Puryear:

Our best sources for the information you asked for in your letter of October 7 are the various official state department of education reports. And, since our primary interest is in the 11 southern states, I have been unable to supply information on 13 states (you did not specify the additional two), or, in some cases, on states which no longer keep records by race. I regret, too, that we have no comprehensive numbers or percentages for Negroes on faculties of non-Negro colleges and universities. The clearest picture has been given in the November, 1962, Statistical Summary of the Southern Education Reporting Service:

> Nine states and the District of Columbia have some degree of faculty desegregation at the college level and eight other states have complete faculty segregation. The states where a public college faculty has desegregated include Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

The foregoing applies to public higher education. Many private institutions have desegregated faculties, but our current files indicate only occasional instances of this. Finally, it is regrettable that every state audits its vital statistics in different forms and consequently, what cost figures are available are not precisely comparable.

Sincerely,

Barbara Patterson (Mrs.)
Research

BP:s
enclosures (2)
blind copy Montez Albright

1,500 Negroes with doctorates earned (Atlanta Daily World 10/9/63)

As of 1960 census, persons with 4 or more years of college

white	Negro
7,278,000	347,000
8.1 %	3.5%

(1963 Statistical Abstract of the US

data on the comparative cost of education by race, and, the training of teachers, by race, in public elementary and secondary schools in 11 southern states

Alabama

	white	Negro
Expenses per pupil enrolled	$181.32	$161.19

(Annual Report, 1961, State of Alabama, Department of Education)

Arkansas

	white	Negro
Expenditures (including salaries, supplies, equipment, rent, interest, maintenance, insurance)	$1,487,400	$314,500

(Statistical Summary for the Public Schools of Arkansas, 1960-62, State Department of Education

Florida

	white	Negro
no cost figures by race		
1960-61 enrollment (1-12)	854,238	226,636
number of teachers	29,519	7,951

(Biennial Report, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Florida, 1960-62)

Georgia

	white	Negro
no cost figures by race except transportation cost per child	$36.45	$34.37
qualifications of teachers and principals - 6 yrs or more of college	71	4
5 yrs of college	4,161	1,744
4 yrs	16,213	8,251
3 yrs	2,154	324
2 yrs	828	53
1 yr	15	3

(Annual Reports of the Department of Education, 1960-62)

Louisiana

	white	Negro
Total expenditures for Instructional Services	$105,071,885.08	$53,679,386.81

Louisiana (cont'd.)

		white	Negro
teacher training	Ph.D.	16	1
	MA	4,784.1	1,571
	BA	12,065.6	8,308
	3 yrs.	904.5	154
	2 yrs.	747.6	87
	1 yr.	42	14
	less than 1 yr.	20	5

(State Department of Education of Louisiana Annual Report, 1961-62, Pt. II, Financial and Statistical)

Mississippi

	for	white	Negro
Expenditures	~~M~~ Instruction 1960-61	$$46,205,113.34	$26,723,109.35

(Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Education, 1959-61)

North Carolina

no figures by race

South Carolina

	white	Negro
no cost figures by race except total value of new school property	$10,641,691	$3,428,889
average number of pupils per school according to ADA	374	430
average teaching load according to ADA	28	33

(Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education, 1961-62)

Tennessee

no cost figures by race		white	Negro
teacher training	PH.D.	20	1
	MA	5,161	875
	AB	15,553	4,350
	3 yrs.	2,300	290
	2 yrs.	2,511	213
	1 yr.	105	19
	less than 1 yr.	212	25
# number of schools		2,050	550
	ADA	625,009	147,341

(Annual Statistical Report of the Department of Education, 1961-62)

Texas

no record

Virginia

median for counties cost of salaries per pupil in ADA		white	Negro
	elementary	$158.89	$147.39
	secondary	247.84	236.76

(Superintendent of Public Instruction

Ev.

May 21, 1964

Professor Otis Dudley Duncan
Population Studies Center
University of Michigan
Room 203, Michigan Theatre Bldg.
527 East Liberty St.
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dear Mr. Duncan:

Under separate cover we are mailing you the requested study by Dr. Henderson and a few other things that are related.

If you have not noted the February, 1964 Journal of Politics, I think you may be interested in some of the articles and particularly the one by William H. Nicholls, "The South as a Developing Area."

We have a limited study on the economic costs of segregation coming out soon; if you think this would be of interest to you, we will be very glad to mail you a copy. It is at the printers now, and should be ready in a few weeks.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Economic Status of Negroes
L-37
Business - Next Target for Integration
The Businessman and the Negro

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
POPULATION STUDIES CENTER
ROOM 203, MICHIGAN THEATRE BUILDING
527 EAST LIBERTY STREET
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

write letter

19 May 1964

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Sir:

Will you please send me a copy of "The Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nation and in the South," by Vivian W. Henderson.

If there are other recent publications on this topic, I would like to have a copy of each.

If there is a charge, please bill me upon shipment.

Sincerely yours,

Otis Dudley Duncan

Otis Dudley Duncan
Professor

Sent
5-21-64
MA

Henderson
L-37
Harvard U. reprint Business. Next Target
Fortune: Businessman & the Negro

Give all info to Pat Walters when complete

December 14, 1964

Miss Jo Ann Echols
1312 West Sixth St.
Port Arthur, Texas

Dear Miss Echols:

We do have quite a bit of information on treatment of minorities in textbooks. I will list (attaches) some references which you can look up yourself, and a few things which you may wish to order from other sources. The other information we have is from news clips, beginning in 1961 to date. I will excerpt some information and type it up for you; in other instances we would have to photo-copy the entire clip on the Zerox. Would you be willing to reimburse us for copying these clips, @ 5¢ per legal size page? I will try to get as much as possible on each run.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

1312 West 6th St.
Port Arthur, Texas
December 11, 1964

Dear Sirs:

I am seeking information concerning the treatment of minority groups in textbooks. I am working on a thesis for a B.A. degree; it has been called to my attention that you have published materials on this particular subject.

Would you send any materials that you may have on this subject. I am concerned primarily with the treatment of the Negro in the texts.

I will be willing to pay for any information. If there is any available please send it as soon as possible.

Thank you.

Yours truly,
JoAnn Echols

Edu -
Textbooks -
see special file

January 12, 1965

Miss Jo Ann Echols
1312 West 6th St.
Port Arthur, Texas

Dear Miss Echols:

I'm very sorry for the delay in sending you copies of clips on discrimination in textbooks. I had partially assembled material for you by the 23rd of December, but came down with the flu and yesterday was my first day back since that time. I am mailing out some material today; the remainder will go out by tomorrow night.

I did not copy the New York Times and Washington Post and magazine references I gave you. If you cannot find these in your library, or have difficulty getting them, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosed:
Xerox copies notes from 1961-1962 clips
Xerox copies of clips 1963-1964

12/3/65 pkg
1/5/65 30 pages

1312 West 6th St.
Port Arthur, Texas
December 20/64

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Thank you for the information you sent to me. I would be willing to reimburse the council for copying clips from newspapers and any other information pertinent to the subject. I would appreciate any information on treatment of minorities (mainly Negroes) in textbooks.

If it is at all possible would you mail it as soon as you can. I need the information to complete a thesis.

Thank you.

Yours truly
JoAnn Echols

Lit books
spec. file

Illinois

ALFRED P. KLAUSLER

Christian Century 2/3/65

Controversy Over a Novel

Chicago is in the midst of a civic controversy that began in December when the father of a 26-year-old student at Wright Junior College, a city institution, protested against inclusion of James Baldwin's *Another Country* on the required reading list for one of his daughter's courses. He asked that the book, which he termed obscene, be removed from the list. Dean Oscar E. Shabbat refused his request, saying that teachers and students "must be free to search for and advance truth." The city council became involved when an alderman introduced a resolution asking the council to determine why the "morally offensive" book should be required reading. The council's committee on police, fire, schools and civil service held an eight-hour hearing attended by, among others, college professors, students and literary critics. Then it adopted a resolution declaring that the public school system "should not compel the reading of *Another Country*, and in fact such a requirement is a serious violation of the rights of the individual student."

Vigorous objection came from other aldermen. One declared that the resolution represented "an attempt to darken the halls of learning in Chicago"; another, that "it takes us back to the very sad days of political interference in the Chicago school system."

Local newspapers are divided on the issue. The *Tribune* declared that the book should not be required reading in tax-supported institutions and challenged any newspaper which "talks about" academic freedom to reprint the book serially in its pages. Ironically, on June 24, 1962, the *Tribune* had featured in its magazine section a review of *Another Country* which could only be considered laudatory and had included the book in its list of recommended titles. Through all the public uproar it has apparently been forgotten that the city council has no jurisdiction over public school affairs.

Integrated Books

School Texts Stressing Negroes' Role in U.S. Arouse the South's Ire

Primers Show Mixed Scenes; Some Publishers Turn Out Special Editions for Dixie

James Baldwin & Mississippi

3-29-65

By A. KENT MACDOUGALL
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

NEW YORK—Last year education officials of a Southern state approved, sight unseen, a new edition of a series of elementary school grammar and composition textbooks published by Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc. Unbeknown to the educators, Harcourt had "integrated" the text since the previous edition, inserting illustrations of white and Negro children playing together.

When the state officials received copies of the book, they were incensed. "There was an unofficial, implied threat to cancel all our contracts in the state, not just for that series," says Cameron S. Moseley, Harcourt vice president and general manager of its school department. To avoid such a blow, the publisher went to the extra expense of issuing a special version of the text with "de-integrated" illustrations, showing only white youngsters.

Other textbook publishers are finding themselves caught in a similar dilemma these days. On the one hand, they face strong resistance from Southern school systems against books thought to promote "race-mixing" in any way. On the other, they are under mounting pressure outside the South to come up with books that depict Negroes in such a way as to build pride in Negro youngsters and diminish racial barriers. Harcourt's revised grammar and composition texts are one form of response to such pressure. Publishers are also changing history and social study texts so as to take more note of the Negro's contributions to American society.

Northern Cities Act

The demands for textbook revisions originated with civil rights leaders, but others quickly took up the cause in many areas. Boards of education in New York, Philadelphia, Detroit and several other big Northern cities have passed resolutions asking for "multi-ethnic" textbooks.

If anything, pressure for changed treatment of Negroes in school books is likely to intensify in the months ahead. Should the Administration's new education program pass, it would almost certainly have an impact. The program earmarks $100 million for books and other instructional materials, and most of this would go to impoverished areas with large Negro populations. Also, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People plans to open a new campaign this spring to eliminate what it considers biased texts from the schools.

Most educators think that textbook integration could eventually have a significant effect on both the social outlook and academic progress of the nation's Negroes, as well as of other "disadvantaged" groups, such as Puerto Ricans. "There is considerable agreement that the children of poor and alienated families have their feelings of being rejected accentuated by the traditional books used in schools for teaching reading," says John H. Niemeyer, president of Bank Street College of Education here in New York. The college, a graduate school for teachers which also runs an experimental grade school, is preparing a new series of integrated and urban-oriented readers for the Macmillan Co. division of Crowell-Collier Publishing Co.

Progress In Detroit

"Negro children identify more readily with characters in integrated books, and this increases their interest in, and rate of, learning," asserts Gertrude Whipple, assistant director of language education for Detroit public schools. After testing three integrated primers, Detroit concluded they did a better job of stimulating pupils' interest and whetting their appetite for reading than standard non-integrated primers. While this was especially true for Negro children, who make up 53% of Detroit's public school population, it even held for white youngsters.

The changes Scott, Foresman & Co. of Chicago is making in its beginning readers are indicative of the way such books are being revised. From their introduction in 1934 until the new revision, the books have focused on the bland adventures of Dick and Jane, obviously middle-class, Anglo-Saxon types, and their dog Spot. But now Dick and Jane are

Please Turn to Page 20, Column 2

Integrated Books: New School Texts Arouse Opposition in the South

Continued From Page One

making new friends—among them, Tim Wing, Rosa Cruz and the Negro twins Pam and Penny. The newcomers are going to school with Dick and Jane, and everyone gets on famously in after-school play.

Even mathematics books are being integrated. Noble & Noble, Publishers, Inc., instructed its artist to make every tenth person a Negro in the illustrations for its fourth-grade arithmetic text. The company took care not to picture Negroes in the menial roles they so often have been relegated to in literature and movies, as well as in real life. J. Kendrick Noble, Jr., vice president, recalls that the original version of one of the artist's drawings showed a highway construction crew with a Negro in the background with a pick. "We thought that was a stereotype, so we had him do the drawing over," says Mr. Noble. The published picture has the Negro in the foreground as foreman.

Reinforcing Feelings of "Insignificance"

Publishers concede that textbook treatment of the role of Negroes and other minority groups in American history has been inadequate. John T. Sargent, president of Doubleday & Co., says that the resulting "absence of suitable materials on the culture and heritage of minority groups not only contributes nothing towards the development of pride among members of minority groups but also reinforces feelings of personal insignificance and inadequacy. It also gives whites a false feeling of superiority." In January Doubleday began bringing out paperbacks at sixth-grade reading level on the origins, contributions and lives of Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans and other minorities. The paperbacks are designed to supplement basic social studies texts.

Reassessment of the Negro's place in American history got a big push last year when six historians at the University of California's Berkeley campus declared that seven histories widely used in schools across the country generally ignored and debased the Negro's role. "In their blandness and amoral optimism, these books implicitly deny the obvious deprivations suffered by Negroes," the scholars complained. "In several places they go further, implying approval for the repression of Negroes or patronizing them as being unqualified for life in a free society."

One of the books cited as deficient was the 1962 edition of Story of the American Nation. After the Berkeley report was issued, Harcourt, Brace & World, publisher of the history, brought out a 28-page supplement, America in the Early 1960s, which is sewn into new copies of the text. A third of the supplement is devoted to tracing the history of American Negroes all the way back to the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863, despite the reference to "early 1960s" in the supplement's title. The text also tells of the achievements of such eminent Negroes as singer Marian Anderson and United Nations official Ralph Bunche and discusses the development of the civil rights issue. Donald Stewart, Harcourt senior editor for high school social studies, describes the new material on Negroes as "an overcorrection that is needed for a while until historians get squared away on the Negro's proper role."

Another book criticized by the California historians was the 1961 edition of Trail Blazers of American History, published by Ginn & Co. of Boston. The book contains the biographies of 27 famous Americans. Though one of these is Negro scientist George Washington Carver, the historians felt more attention should have been paid to other oustanding—and more militant—Negroes. Ginn says it took the criticism into consideration in deciding to add the biography of fiery Negro abolitionist Federick Douglass to a new edition scheduled to come out next year.

Ginn is also giving fuller treatment to the Negro in a fourth-grade civics text entitled Your People and Mine, even though the book escaped the historians' censure. In the 1965 edition a chapter called "Marian Anderson Sings to the World" substitutes for "Ford Made Machines Work for Us."

Winning State Approval

Winning Southern acceptance for such integrated textbooks is another matter, however. Each Southern state adopts a list of approved texts for use in the state's schools; no other texts may be purchased. A publishing company often has millions of dollars of sales riding on a state's decision to approve or reject a textbook series. Nationwide sales of elementary and high school textbooks are expected to pass $350 million this year.

Harcourt is not the only publisher to find that racial considerations can influence state education officials' decisions. Ginn says it presumes Mississippi rejected its high school literature series last fall because of the racial issue. The 815-page American literature anthology in the series contained a three-page essay by James Baldwin, the controversial Negro writer. The essay, "The Creative Dilemma," dealt with the role of the artist in the U.S.

Though publishers realize they are risking the wrath of civil rights leaders, a number are publishing "segregated" editions of texts for sale in the South. "It seems economically sensible as well as culturally desirable to have a single edition for the entire country," observes Mr. Moseley of Harcourt. "But the bigger the stakes, the more feasible a special edition becomes."

Ginn is offering two versions of its spelling series, one with both whites and Negroes in the illustrations and the other, for sale in the South, depicting only whites. Scott-Foresman continues to sell the all-white version of its Dick and Jane readers, and the company also publishes both integrated and segregated editions of readers for higher grades. This past December the segregated version won Virginia's official approval.

Differences between the segregated and integrated editions of the advanced Scott-Foresman readers are as readily apparent as those between the two versions of the adventures of Dick and Jane. In a fourth-grade reader, a story in the integrated edition about Negro astronomer Benjamin Banneker is replaced in the segregated edition by a biography of his contemporary Paul Revere. In a sixth-grade text, a story in the integrated edition about the African slave trade and another about a Negro boy who saves a white boy from drowning are omitted from the segregated version.

Since only the segregated edition was adopted in Virginia, Negro children there won't be able to read the integrated books. Integrationists, along with many educators outside the South, regard this as a particularly objectionable result of dual editions and a strong argument in favor of publishers' bringing out a single, integrated edition of textbooks.

'Jeremiah's Black Lamb,' Spirituals Spark Debate

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK — "Integrating" a textbook is sometimes easier said than done.

"Negro leaders disagree among themselves on textbook content; some are oversensitive about their image," says Austin J. McCaffrey, executive director of the American Textbook Publishers Institute.

Sensitivity takes many forms. Some Negroes don't want Negro spirituals included in children's song books. A group of Harlem parents recently protested the classroom use of a reader that included "Jeremiah's Black Lamb," the story of a black lamb that is disowned by its mother but befriended by Jeremiah.

The school system in Detroit actually went so far as to order the destruction of 10,000 copies of the city's first integrated primer because of complaints about its depiction of Negroes in slum scenes. Detroit subsequently adopted a new primer built around the life of a Negro family living comfortably in the suburbs.

"Instead of lower-class reality, they wanted a middle-class standard to which the children can aspire," says Robert J. R. Follett, vice president of Follett Publishing Co., Chicago, which published both readers.

The Southeast News, May 1965

United Church of Christ
673 Piedmont Ave. NE
Atlanta 8, Ga.

United Church Board For World Ministries

The United Church Board for World Ministries, in conjunction with missionary agencies of other denominations, is experimenting with new forms of missionary activities geared to the changes in society brought about by urbanization and industrialization. Studies are being made of the ministry, the organization and function of local churches and the role laymen can play in church leaderships.

Widespread experiments in industrial evangelism have been started, especially in new industrial complexes which are being developed far from established centers of population. The United Church is participating in ministries to industrial workers in Japan, the Philippines, India, Africa, and Germany.

Industrial evangelism often may be carried on under governments that would resist the building and operation of conventional churches.

In South Africa, for instance, the Rev. Robert Bergfalk, missionary of the United Church of Christ, works with a team of African ministers to furnish pastoral service to workers in the gold mines outside of Johannesburg.

Johannesburg is the center of the world's largest gold fields. Men come from all over Africa on long-term contracts to work in the mines. They may not bring their wives. They are housed in primitive barracks and may not leave the camps without permission of the management. Even with a permit, many are handicapped by language barriers, so cannot take part in normal social life.

Missionaries and African ministers may enter the mine compound only with special permits from the government but passes are usually granted willingly and without delay, Mr. Bergfalk reports. Members of his pastoral group visit the compounds almost daily to counsel the miners, and to hold worship services and conduct Bible study.

The men set aside a room in their barracks for the services. Only 20 may engage in worship at a time, Mr. Bergfalk says, but outside the barracks as many as 200 men gather around him and his companions for informal talks.

The ministers also help the miners keep in touch with their wives and families. Many messages home express gratitude for the service being rendered by the ministers, Mr. Bergfalk says.

New Hampshire Church Studies Charges Against The United Church Curriculum

Through the mail many of the ministers and churches of the Southeast Convention have received letters and documents highly critical of the United Church Curriculum. In some cases there is no indication at all of the source of the basic documents involved.

Of course each person is entitled to his opinion as to whether the United Church Curriculum meets his needs and as to whether he agrees with all that the various authors may say.

However, before accepting all that any critic may say of the material as being true, the reader should examine the United Church Curriculum itself. This is the best answer to any attack on the curriculum.

Since many people do not have the time to do this, or do not have the materials readily available, the following experience in New Hampshire may prove of interest and help.

On November 9, 1964, the Board of Deacons of First Congregational Church in Derry, New Hampshire, voted to form a special committee comprised of the professionally trained educators within its own fellowship, for the purpose of studying the United Church Curriculum materials to determine whether or not they are designed to "undermine our youth," to "spread communism," or to "encourage atheism," as has been publicly charged. Every professionally trained educator in the church was contacted personally by the chairman of the committee and requested to serve — regardless of his or her particular predisposition toward the materials or toward the United Church of Christ.

After several weeks of reading, discussion, and evaluation — both in committee and privately — the members of the committee submitted individual reports to the committee, based upon their own research. The summary of these reports is presented in the following statement, and comprises the report made by the committee to the Board of Deacons on January 11:

"The committee wholeheartedly concurs that the United Church of Christ curriculum materials do not undermine youth, encourage atheism, spread communism, or in any way lend themselves to the charges publicly brought against them. It appears that an extremist group in Derry, aided by materials of a calumnious character from a group in California, has tried to create disunity in the congregation of First Church by levying false criticism against the United Church of Christ curriculum materials. A study of the curriculum makes it clearly evident that such charges against the materials are completely unfounded.

As educators and Christians, we find that the materials have been carefully developed not only to teach the truths of the Bible, but to encourage and to facilitate the practice of these teachings as well. The curriculum is prepared for use in any one of many different community situations — from the most limited to the most progressive.

The lesson plans are extremely well prepared and contain a variety of presentations so as to provide each local church school teacher the opportunity to use the plan and the materials which best serve the needs of his or her local level of development.

The curriculum uses sound learning principles and is designed to accommodate itself to the unique growth rates and patterns of children at various stages of their development. The materials afford a global concept of the world and of man in the world. Its presentation is not sugar-coated; it is realistic and designed to encourage individual, wholesome thinking. The teacher preparation contained in the manuals is extensive and should serve both to enrich the teacher personally, and to prepare him or her for the specific lesson to be taught. The art that is used throughout the curriculum contains both traditional and modern works. The masters are abundantly represented.

In summary, we find that the United Church of Christ curriculum materials are excellent, and they can serve the purposes of Christian education well."

Excerpted from Feb. 1965
Congregational New Hampshire

SUBSCRIBE TO
THE SOUTHEAST NEWS

Memo from **MONTEZ G. ALBRIGHT**

If your library has Integrated Education, you may wish to read an article "The Negro in American Textbooks," by Kenneth M. Stampp, Winthrop D. Jordan, Lawrence W. Levine, Robert L. Middlekauff, Charles G. Sellers, and George W. Stocking, Jr. (A report prepared by a panel of six historians at the request of the Education Committee of the Berkeley chapter of CORE. On March 12, 1964 this report was unanimously accepted by the California State Board of Education. Pp. 9-47. ~~Ox~~

Or, you could order Issue II, No. 5, Oct-Nov. 1964 @ 75¢ from: Integrated Education Associates, 343 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60604

References on treatment of minorities (mainly Negro) in textbooks:

The Students' Right to Read, 1962. The National Council of Teachers of English, 508 South Sixth St., Champaign, Illinois

Harper's Magazine, July 1962, "The Trouble With Textbooks," by Martin Mayer

The New Republic, Oct. 8, 1962, "Dick and Jane Are Good"

The Saturday Review, Feb. 16, 1963, "Life Is Fun in a Smiling, Fair-Skinned LWorld," by Otto Klineberg

The New Republic, May 4, 1963, "Diets for Tiny Minds," by Christopher Jencks (review of The Censors and the Schools, by Jack Nelson and Gene Roberts, Jr., Little, Brown, $4.50)

64-page Anti-Defamation League Report, "The Treatment of Minorities in Secondary SchoolsTextbooks," January, 1961. Prepared by Dr. Lloyd Marcus. Can be ordered from any regional office, or 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Redbook, October 1963,"Not Like Other Children," by Bernard Asbell Reprint available from Community Relations Service, Institute of Human Relations, 165 East 56th St., New York, N. Y.

Eliot-Pearson School Bulletin, Book 16, Vol. VI, No. 2, February 1964 177 College Avenue, Medford, Massachusetts.

New York Times--11-11-62, "Freedom to Read," by Fred M. Hechinger; re "Students' Right to Read"
2-9-64, "Segregated Primers Are Target of Reform in Big City Schools" by Fred M. Hechinger; and "An Experiment in Detroit With Integrated Primers"
3-7-64, "U.S. Textbook Study Is Urged by Powell" (UPI)
Mr. Powell told news conference he would introduce legislation to authorize the Office of Education to survey "curriculum materials" used in the public schools.
3-8-64, "I.Q. Test Ban:Step to End Group Scores in City Follows Charges of Racial Bias," by Fred M. Hechinger
10-25-64, "For Minorities, A Place in History," by Fred M. Hechinger
11-1-64,"Testing at Issue, Drawbacks Debated," by Fred M. Hechinger

Washington Post--2-6-62, "Anti-Negro Book Urged in Richmond"
2-16-62, Anti-Negro Book Plan Assailed by Mother
2-20-62, "Use of Racist Book for Study Rapped"
3-2-62, "House Unit Compromises on Segregationist Book"
(book: Race and Reason: A Yankee View," by Carleton Putnam
10-11-64, "Textbook Screening Under Way" (Va. screening 275 books)
1-16-63, "Plan to Teach Negro History Here Outlined," Susanna McBee
1-20-63, "For Use in American History Classes, D.C. Teachers Will Get Anti-Nazi Guide," Susanna McBee

(Other clips are assorted newspapers, 1961-1964)

INFORMATION ON BIAS IN TEXTBOOKS, AND LOCAL ACTIONS AND REACTIONS--12/64

12-14-61--Austin, Texas. The State Board of Education Monday rejected protests against proposed textbooks made by "Texans for America." It adopted 66 texts, including 25 which the conservative critics opposed. Originally the group, led by J. Evetts Haley, historian-writer-rancher from Canyon, expressed objections to 50 of the 171 books offered by publishers for use in Texas schools.

Main target was This Is Our Nation, an American history for hgih schools, written by Dr. Paul F. Boller Jr. of Southern Methodist University and published by Webster Publishing Co., which has a Dallas branch. Objections expressed were that the author "leaned too far to the left."

Another work specifically criticized by T.F.A. was Rise of the American Nation, a high school history written by Dr. Meade Curtis of the University of Wisconsin. Both authors were accused of subversive connections. Haley particularly criticized Dr. Boller for joining the Southern Conference Education Fund, which Haley said is subversive, although not listed as such by the attorney-general's list. Harris Holmes of Dallas, Webster's representative and president of Texas Bookmen's Ass'n., said Dr. Boller was cleared by top naval intelligence with access to highly classified information.

2-24-62, Norfolk, Va. The Va. Teachers Ass'n. took a firm stand against the General Assembly's House Joint Resolution No. 55, concerning Race and Reason: A Yankee View, by Carleton Putnam. The proposed resolution calls upon the State Board and State Dept. of Education to determine whether this book should be used in the public school program. The book is an attempt to further the misconception that the Negro is innately inferior.

Feb. 6, 1962--Washington Post, Richmond. Dr. Wm. A. Pennington, Va. legislator, introduced a resolution in the House of Delegates today that would direct the State Dept. of Education to determine whether the book, Race and Reason: A Yankee View is appropriate material for study by "selected mature high school and college students."

2-16-62. Richmond. A Fairfax County mother appealed to the House Education Committee today to kill a resolution calling for a segregationist book to be studied in the public schools. Mrs. Louise Winfield was one of two witnesses speaking against the resolution at a public hearing.

2-20-62. Three Northern Virginia organizations have urged defeat of a resolution before the Va. General Assembly calling for a book that proclaims white supremacy to be studies in the schools. Letters and wires have been sent to legislators by the Arlington branch of the American Asso. of University women, the Arlington Council of United Churchwomen (rep. about 40 churches), and the Social Action Forum of Rock Spring Congregational Christian Church.

3-2-62. The resolution calling for study of a segregationist book will not be reported out of the House Education Committee. Instead, committee members compromised by writing a letter to State School Supt. W. W. Wilkerson asking that the State Board of Education consider putting the book Race and Reason: A Yankee View in high school libraries.

Aug. 30, 1962. Dallas. The 400 delegates of the Synod of Texas of the United Presbyterian Church USA (which includes La.) approved a report which said, in part, "A grave situation affecting public education is seen

to be developing in a possible attempt to remove the selection of public school textbooks from a non-political committee of competent persons to put it in the hands of a political official who would be subject to direct political pressures."

Sept. 3, 1962. Montgomery, Ala. Speakers at the National States Rights Party convention (28 states represented, sparse crowd) here Sunday warned Montgomerians of communist infiltration. Speaker Wally Butterworth said radio, newspapers, magazines and movies are "100% under the control of the anti-Christian Jews." Asa Carter, former candidate for Alabama Lt.-Gov. complained that his child's fourth-grade history book included four chapters devoted to Negroes but made no mention of Joe Wheeler and other great Alabamians.

11-25-62. Detroit (AP) Detroit public school officials Saturday studies a complaint from the Detroit branch of the NAACP that a history book used in the 7th and 8th grades is "an insult to every Negro in Detroit." School Supt. Samuel Brownell named a committee of principals and teachers to study the disputed passages of the book, Our United States, by Eibling, King and Harlow. The NAACP study said, "It (the book) promotes an image of the Negro that is not only false, but helps lay the foundation for future community problems."

10-19-62. News release from American Jewish Congress. The American Jewish Congress hailed this week as "long overdue" an announcement by the New York City Board of Education that it would not accept books on social studies and other instructional materials that do not deal adequately with minority groups. The release named in particular the Hitler era and full and objective treatment of Negroes and Puerto Rican citizens.

11-3-62. Norfolk. The Norfolk Principals Ass'n asked the supt. of schools to halt sale and distribution of a challenged book, Norfolk: Historic Southern Port by Thos. J. Wertenbaker & Marvin W. Schlegel, published 1931, later revised and edited and reprinted. below, excerpt from editorial in Norfolk Journal-Guide.

"The book," [the principals] say--and rightly-"is distorted and stereotyped." Also, "In no way does this book present the Negro in the true light of his total contribution to the city's development."

Most of the principals had already suspended sale of the book in the libraries of their schools.

11-16-62. Jackson, Miss. UPI--The Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation has suggested a change in the membership of the State Textbook Commission to rid public schools of "unsatisfactory" books. A resolution adopted Thursday by the federation, a power in Mississippi politics, said some textbooks do not teach "states' rights, racial integrity, free enterprize, and Americanism." It said Gov. Ross Barnett "should take another look at the members of the textbook Commission and appoint informed patriots."

By Dec. 7, 1962 Gov. Barnett (Miss.) did have personal control of all public school textbooks used in state. He also wanted to ban all library books on list given him by local chapters of DAR, Am. Legion, and White Citizens Council. List included such names as: Jack London, Archibald McLeish, & Carl Sandburg.

Nov. 11, 1962, N.Y.Times, Fred M. Hechinger. Areas of controversy re books and self-styled censors.

1st. increasing pressures across America exerted on schools to restrict access of students to important and worthwhile books.

--Levitttown, N.Y.--social studies dept. chairman ordered passages re "bundling" cut out of books dealing with manners and morals during Puritan days.

--Aldous Huxley's Brave New World and George Orwell's 1984 began running into morals charges. J. D. Salinger's Catcher in the Rye also under fire.

--North Little Rock, Ark. Leon Uris's Exodus came under attack because of some love scenes.

--Mayor of town in Virginia launched crusade against Grace Metalious' book, Peyton Place, as "immoral." He had not read it.

Pontiac, Mich. a parent group objected to high school assignments of Hawthorne's The Scarlet Letter and Pearl Buck's The Good Earth, the first because of "behaviour" and the second because of "childbirth."

--Texas. An unsigned petition in one town led to removal of 10 books from high school library, including McKinley Kantor's Andersonville, John Steinbeck's The Grapes of Wrath, Thomas Wolfe's Of Time and the River, and Herman Wouk's Marjorie Morningstar.

2nd. Widespread censorship by southern vigilantes to keep out Negro authors or authors they term pro-Negro. Included on list: Great American Negroes and Margaret Halsey's Color Blind.

3rd. area of controversy, ultra-conservative group trying to remove politically objectionable books.

--Publishers Weekly reported a Texas group seeking to remove from school libraries all books dealing favorably with social security, civil liberties, the United Nations, and to protest what group calls "red tainted" authors such as Eugene O'Neill, Carl Sandburg, Ernest Hemingway, Theodore Dreiser, Allan Nivens, and others.

--Hicksville, N.Y.--chairman of school board's book review committee requested lists of writers considered "communist, pro-communist, Marxist, pro-Marxists, fellow-travelors, or communists fronters" in order to decide what books to permit in the schools.

11-17-62. Newark. A board member of the Newark Board of Education recommended to the board that a ban be placed on social studies text books not dealing adequately with contributions made to society by minority groups. He urged board to"notify textbook publishers of this policy."

11-24-62. Detroit Suopt. of Schools rejected today a demand for the immediate withdrawal of an American History textbook, Our United States by Eibling, King & Harlow.

12-4-62. Detroit. AP The regional board of the AntiDefamation League sided yesterday with the NAACP in criticiaing Our United States. The League has surveyed the 48 most widely used history textbooks on their treatment of minority groups and found none of them satisfactory.

Memo from **MONTEZ G. ALBRIGHT**

In the state of Mississippi there is no mention of the United Nations in any textbook. A child could graduate from college without knowing such an organization exists - except for occasional derogatory remarks about the U.N. in the state newspapers.

Elections & Appointments of Negroes to
1) school boards
2) City Council

October 18, 1963

Professor Joseph C. Baumgartner
Chairman, Social Studies Department
Lincoln High School
Cleveland 13, Ohio

Dear Professor Baumgartner:

Attached is a list of cities where Negroes have been appointed or elected to school boards and city councils. In the last elections many Negores announced for such positions; not many won election. However, they did receive good support, and many ran second or third. As Negro voting strength increases, there will be more. In the areas where Negroes were elected they received some white support.

During 1962 and 1963, many Negroes have been appointed by governors and mayors to policy-making and/or advisory committees and commissions in state and city government. Would you be interested in a listing of such appointments? This, too, reflects voting strength. In some cases the appointments were made by city councils.

Enclosed is a list of our current publications.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Enclosures

P.S. Our information is compiled from news clips and should not, therefore, be considered as complete.

Cities where Negroes are members of boards of education

Arkansas
Jefferson County District (near Pine Bluff)

Kentucky
Hopkinsville
Louisville

Georgia
Atlanta

North Carolina
Forsyth County Board of Education
Winston-Salem

Kentucky - State Board of Education

Tennessee - State Board of Education
Memphis - Shelby County Board of Education
Nashville
Oak Ridge

Texas
Austin
Houston

Virginia
Dumfries
Fredericksburg
Hampton
Lynchburg
Newport News
Norfolk
Portsmouth
Richmond (after 4-yrs on board, Negro elected vice-chairman)

Washington, D. C.
4 of 9 members of school board are Negro

Cities where Negroes are members of city councils or board of aldermen

Florida - Riviera Beach

North Carolina - Lumberton, Raleigh, Winston-Salem, Gastonia (3)

Tennessee - Nashville (5), Oak Ridge

Texas - Galveston

Virginia - Dumfries, Port Royal (2)

SOCIAL STUDIES DEPARTMENT · LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL ·

Cleveland 13, Ohio
3001 Scranton Rd.

October 12, 1963

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am revising a social studies text for use in secondary schools entitled The Challenge of Democracy, of which I am a coauthor.

In updating a chapter on Minority Groups we are in need of current information on the approximate number and the names of southern cities ~~to~~ which Negroes have been elected to city councils. Also, southern cities where Negroes serve as members of local school boards.

Do you have any information of this type in any of your publications? If so, I would be pleased to receive a copy or copies of one or more of various pamphlets containing this or related information. Forward bill for same to me and I will remit check.

I would also like to receive a list of your various publications.

Sincerely yours

Joseph C. Baumgartner

Joseph C. Baumgartner
Chairman, Social Studies
Department

Ga.- only Rufus E. Clement school bd., Atlanta

4-19-64, Journal-Constitution

Florida--first Negro to be elected to elective office since reconstruction days has been reelected: Riviera Beach voters returned F. Malcolm Cunningham to the city council.

Mississippi:
Democratic primary ballot has been approved by the state executive committee with four Negro candidates, one for U.S. Senate and three as congressional races.

Mrs. Burnette Y. Hennington of Jackson has been appointed to the Water Pollution Control Advisory Board by Pres. Lyndon Johnson

Tennessee: named 7 Negro delegates as members of the state Democratic delegation to the national convention.

11-5-64

Negroes Chalk Up Firsts, Win Seats in 4 Legislatures

CHICAGO (AP) — Negroes won seats in four state legislatures for the first time in Tuesday's elections and scored gains in other state and local contests, an Associated Press survey shows.

They also gained at least 10 seats in legislatures of 10 states where Negroes had previously served.

There were also these firsts:

Tennessee — First Negro member of the General Assembly since the Reconstruction era.

New Jersey — First Negro assemblyman from outside the Newark area.

Colorado — First Negro district judge.

Alabama — First Negroes elected to four county offices in Macon County.

The highest ranking Negro seeking re-election, Republican Atty. Gen. Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts, piled up a 2-1 margin over Democratic State Sen. James W. Hennigan, who is white.

Brooke did not endorse Republican Barry Goldwater for president.

Most of the winning Negroes ran as Democrats, some as independents.

Negroes elected to state legislatures that had been all-white included:

—Two members of the Iowa House of Representatives.

—A state senator in Delaware and one in Kansas.

—Three members of the Oklahoma House of Representatives.

Taking seats for the first time in the Iowa Legislature will be Mrs. Willie Stevenson Glanton of Des Moines and James Jackson of Waterloo. Both are Democrats.

Herman N. Holloway, former state representative, became the first Negro elected to Delaware's Senate. He is from Wilmington, and a Democrat.

In Oklahoma, E. Melvin Porter, an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Oklahoma City, won a seat in the state Senate, while John B. White, Archibald Hill and Curtis L. Lawton were elected to the House of Representatives. Lawton is from Tulsa, and the other two from Oklahoma City. Both cities received increased representation in the legislature after reapportionment this fall.

A. W. Willis, a Memphis, lawyer who had represented James Meredith in his legal battle to enter the University of Mississippi, was elected to the Tennessee Assembly.

In New Jersey, Rev. S. Howard Woodson Jr. will represent Mercer County (Trenton) in the assembly. Rev. Mr. Woodson, a former member of the Trenton City Council won by about 5,000 votes, one-tenth of President Johnson's margin in the county.

James C. Flanigan trailed three other candidates, but captured the last of four vacancies for the post of district court judge in Colorado. He ousted a Republican incumbent in the eight-man race.

In Macon County, Ala., Dr. Charles Gomillion was elected to the county Board of Education. William C. Allen and William Childs won justice of the peace posts, and Rev. V. A. Edwards won a seat on the Board of Revenue, governing body of the county. Negroes outnumber whites in the county, but four other Negro candidates were defeated by Democrats. Most of the Negroes ran as independents.

Negroes also picked up more seats in legislatures in Indiana, Oklahoma, Georgia, California, New York and Massachusetts. They also re-elected incumbents in Washington, Ohio, Arizona and Nebraska.

PTR ✓

6 00

Stanley Methodist Church

DODSON AND BLACKFORD STREETS
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

Henry Branch YMCA
10th + Park St

OFFICE AND MAILING ADDRESS
607 DODSON AVENUE

TELEPHONE
MADISON 2-8461

June 12, 1961

Dr. Leslie Dumbar
The Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

41 (Lodge Ave)
stay on Lodge to
Lee Conley - turn
left to Central
turn left to 10th

Dear Dr. Dumbar:

To let you know what we are thinking, I thought it necessary that I write you of our meeting last Sat., June 10. The meeting is a weekly meeting, and is planed to keep us up to date on what is taking place in the city as might relate to our coming convocation on jobs.

When told that you and the Council are interested in making this a 4th city in your study, they were very much happy and are busy making ready for the study as it might relate to the interviews.

The final organization is to take placethis week. All of the Commissions are to meet this week and assign areas to the respective committees for their work.

We should be ready to go as soon as some form of questionnaire is perfected. It was hoped by all that such would be ready by the time we had our convocation. It was for this reason that we thought that the last week in June would be the better time for us, as it would give another week for the planning.

We still h ope that you might come and keynote the convocation, and - if it is ready -- give the committees the "knowhow" on the questionnaires. It would also let us know what is hoped for in the study. We know, of course, what we expect, but we would like to know more of what your organization would expect.

We thought of a night and a day for the meeting, with the night being the beginning period.

Very truly yours,

M. J. Jones

M. J. Jones

biographical data + pic sent 6-21-61 MA

Come Sunday morning (Rule) - at 1 (East)
stay on Lodge to 3rd - left then right at first stop light - Dodson

turn right
607 Dodson

Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council's Rsearch Directors

Fisk University

Research Consultant

Dr. John Hope Dr. V. W. Henderson

Dr. Herman Long

Chattanooga Council for Cooperative Actions

Reverend Horace Traylor, President, Dr. M. J. Jones, Liaison, Prof. E. E. Pitts, Coordinator of Comm.

Interview Commissions

1. Business
Dr. Luke Jackson Chairman
a)
b)
c)

2. Public Utilities
Prof. C. B. Robinson Ch.
a)
b)
c)

3. Industrial Firms
Reverend Dogan Williams Ch.
a)
b)
c)

4. Educational (Vocational)
Father Robert B. Hunter Ch.
a)
b)
c)

Sub. Committees

5. Civil Employment
Mr. G. H. Harris Ch.
a)
b)
c)

Sub. Committees

2150 Monterey Dr. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia
June 23, 1961

The Rev. Samuel Williams
672 Bechwith Street S.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Dear Sam:

This letter is my resignation as secretary (and board member) of the Atlanta Council on Human Relations.

It becomes more and more difficult for me to take time off to attend the meetings, and to write up the minutes afterwards. The Tempo at SRC is increasing this summer rather than decreasing, and this will mean even less time and energy left over for outside interests. Also, it seems to me to be in the best interests of both Atlanta Council and SRC not to have a staff member on your board. I have felt this for some time, but was reluctant to leave when I still felt needed. The Council has recently enlisted the dedicated interest of a great many new people with time, talent, and ability.

I will be mailing out the minutes of the June 13th meeting as soon as I can, and will get my folder of minutes, notices, and correspondence etc. over to the Georgia-Atlanta Council office before the July meeting. The Rev. Moss, who was the secretary before me, did not pass along to me the old minute book he had. Mr. Boyte said he would pick it up sometime from Mr. Moss, and no doubt he has. I do have some copies of past minutes that I took when previous secretaries were absent, and will turn them in also.

I will also bemailing you several reports before the next meeting: the merit employment committee, the students, etc. You will need to appoint someone from the Atlanta Council to be representative with the Merit Employment Coordinating Committee, and with the Atlanta students.

I have enjoyed my association with the members of the Atlanta Council and wish you every success.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright

CC: Mrs. Paschall
Dr. Reser
Mrs. Pendergrast

THE MERIT EMPLOYMENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF ATLANTA

This committee was organized (rather loosely and informally) to bring together all the groups who are interested in merit employment in Atlanta. Gerald Reed and Jake Henderson were named co-chairmen.

We have not meet since Dr. Reed announced his candidacy for the school board; but we did discuss a large luncheonmeeting (and I believe Mr. Arnold is working on this now) to bring together an even larger, wider group of people interested in merit employment, including business men, representatives from labor, colleges, etc. The luncheon was to be held at the Butler Street YMCA.

The Southern Regional Council will conduct a survey of merit employment (and employment generally) in Atlanta this summer. The survey will also include Houston, Miami, and Chattanooga. The Councils on Human Relations in each of these cities is sponsoring the survey. In Atlanta, Dr. M. Carl Holman has agreed to be the chairman for the survey, to be sponsored jointly by Atlanta Council and ACCA. The over-all general plan of the survey is being worked out by Leslie Dunbar, Paul Rilling, and C. H. Parrish. Dr. Parrish will come to Atlanta when his summer school term is up, and will over-see the finishing up of all the surveys and the writing up of the reports.

Montez Albright

The Atlanta Students - Protest Movement

I have not had much contact with the students since the agreement with the merchants. Most of them were so far behind in their studies from all the picketing, jail, etc. that their main concern was to catch up in their studies before the end of this term. (At least this was true of the ones I knew best.)

I imagine that there will need to be some consultation with the student group this Fall as plans proceed for the desegregation of the lunch counters, and that the Council will wish to furnish observers (as we did for the sit-ins) at the places being desegregated. As well as being observers, there should be people who will sit at the counters with the students when they are served.

Mrs. Gary Fullerton (her husband is on a temporary assignment here with the Southern Regional Education Board) from Nashville, Tenn., participated in the Nashville desegregation of lunch counters and is eager to be helpful here, too. I should think her experience would be helpful in making plans in Atlanta. Her telephone number is 875-5079. She has two small children, but can do some things.

I understand that the major interests of the students for the coming year will be employment and voting registration. Perhaps some of them would wish to volunteer to help with the merit employment survey this summer.

There is a young student minister, the Rev. Gurdon Brewster, serving this summer at the Ebeneezer Baptist Church. He is very interested in learning more about the Atlanta Council, and in being useful in any way that he can. I promised him he would be invited to a board meeting, and would receive notices of any of the Council's public meetings. He seems to be a very capable person.

MERIT EMPLOYMENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

SUITE 400

239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

Atlanta 3, Georgia

June 22, 1961

Dear Mrs. Allbright:

You are no doubt aware of the tragic situation in Atlanta regarding the lack of adequate job opportunities for our Negro youth. Out of this concern, several groups have been meeting informally, for the purpose of creating a Merit Employment Coordinating Committee. We see as the primary function of this committee the coordination of agency and individual efforts toward the goal of opening and upgrading employment opportunities for Negroes so that they may make a greater contribution to the Atlanta economy. Also involved are such problems as providing better educational opportunities, adequate counseling in high schools and colleges, improved placement facilities, more apprentice training programs, etc.

We assume that you have an interest in this problem. In order that we may benefit from your experience, knowledge and suggestions, we cordially invite you to meet with us Wednesday, June 28th, 12:15 P.M., at the Butler Street Y.M.C.A., 22 Butler Street, N. E. The main speaker for the occasion will be Mr. E. G. Mattison, Industrial Relations Manager of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Georgia Division, who will discuss "Experiences of the Lockheed Georgia Division Plant In Complying With Its 'Plan For Progress' Filed With The President's Equal Employment Opportunity Committee."

The Merit Employment Coordinating Committee presently is composed of representatives of ACCA, Atlanta Urban League, National Urban League, Southern Regional Council, Georgia Council On Human Relations, Atlanta Council On Human Relations, and the Religious Society of Friends.

We strongly urge you to be present at this very important meeting. We must make maximum use of our human resources in Atlanta. Since this is a luncheon meeting, please call JAckson 1-2355 and make your reservation.

Sincerely,

Gerald Reed

Gerald Reed,
Temporary Co-chairman

J. R. Henderson

J. R. Henderson,
Temporary Co-chairman

GR-JRH:mj

EMPLOYMENT SURVEY, FOUR SOUTHERN CITIES

SRC CONFERENCE ROOM, JULY 13, 1961

Chairmen of local surveys:

Houston: Art Gallaher, Jr.
Dept. of Sociology & Anthorpology
University of Houston
Houston 4, Texas

Capital 4-1681

Mrs Ethel Dumbauld Exec Sec. HCHR
3605 Zonsin St.
Houston 4

Chattanooga: The Rev. M. J. Jones
Stanley Methodist Church
607 Dodson Avenue
Chattanooga 4, Tenn.

also: Martin, Dennis
Vivian, Traylor

Miss Carole Hamer 601 E. 9th St. Chatt 3.

Chatt. Community Services Comm.

Council for Cooperative Action

UN 5-7318

Miami: Mrs. Ruth Nathan Purlmutter
9540 Carlyle Avenue
Surfside, Florida

Bill Wilkins Fla. Council

Atlanta: Dr. M. Carl Holman
Department of English or: Atlanta Enquirer
Clark College
Atlanta 14, Ga.

Others present: M. T. Puryear, Regional Office, Nat'l Urban League

MU 8-8778

Dr. C. H. Parrish, SRC consultant

Dr. James A. Moss, SRC director of research

Leslie W. Dunbar, executive director SRC

Also: Mrs. Margaret Booser, research staff
Montez Albright " "
Marge Manderson, sec. Paul Rilling, SRC

visitor: James M. Dabbs

Harold M. Arnold Ja 1-2355
Atl Urban League
Voc. Services Sec.

Chattanooga

Business - Dr. Luke Jackson, Dr. C.C. Bond, Grover C. Harris

Public Utilities - C.B. Robinson, T.J. Hyatt, Reuben Strickland

Industrial Jobs - Ray C. Noel, ~~T.J. Hyatt, Reuben Strickland~~ George Walker

Education - Rev. Robt B. Hunter, Dr. Fannie R. Berry, A.C. Peoples, Prof. T.E. Upshaw

Civil Employment - Grady Harris

same letter to: The Rev. M. J. Jones, Chattanooga
Mrs. Ruth Purlmutter, Florida
Dr. Carl Holman, Atlanta

July 19, 1961

Professor Art Gallaher, Jr.
Department of Sociology & Anthropology
University of Houston
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Professor Gallaher:

We are sending under separate cover ten copies of the interview guide and instructions for the employment self-survey in your city. If you need additional copies, let us know. Please do not hesitate to (moderately) call us if there are still some unanswered questions. You should be receiving from me soon some suggested plants to be included in the survey, as well as the labor force characteristics of the Negro population in your city.

Very truly yours,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:A

FOAM BOND

July 19, 1961

Dr. C. H. Parrish
Department of Sociology
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear C. H.:

Enclosed is the magnus opus. We hope it is not too formidable and that folks will not take this to be the real report. I also hope this gets to you in time for you to scan it before I arrive in Kentucky on Friday, and perhaps we could put our heads together in anticipation of some other ways in which the study could be expedited.

Cordially,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:A
Enclosure: Status Study

July 31, 1961

MEMORANDUM

From: C. H. Parrish, Southern Regional Council

To: Cooperating Local Committees

Re: Study of Employment Opportunities

1) Renumbering of Key Questions

Since the study centers around these questions, it has seemed desirable to focus attention on them by listing them separately on two mimeographed sheets. Except for minor modifications they remain much the same as they appear in the study guide. Question number 2 was the last of the subsidiary questions under 3.1.1.1. Several of the members of the Atlanta Committee felt that this question merited special attention. The other change merely brings materials from bottom of page 12 to their proper place under question number 3.4

2. Files

For convenience, each participating group is asked to set up a file for each numbered question in accordance with this revised numbering system. There will be a master file at the SRC office set up on the same basis. Every scrap of information should be in triplicate (two carbons; one carbon to be mailed to SRC). If, periodically, copies of all collected materials are sent to us, the work of organization and interpretation will be greatly facilitated.

3. Background materials

Unfortunately, the misconception has been entertained that background materials on the several cities are a necessary precondition to the field work. Actually, such materials will have their greatest value after the field interviews have been assembled. There is great danger that any detailed consideration of such materials at the beginning of the study will divert attention away from the basic questions for which we seek answers.

You may be assured that anything of immediate value that comes to our attention will be passed along to you at once. Meanwhile, check through the "resource materials" mentioned in the Study Guide, Section IV.

4. Visits

Since I am planning to be out on the coast all of next week (August 6-13), the visits to Miami and Houston will have to be delayed until the week of August 14. The Chattanooga group met with Jim Moss last Friday night. We had a second meeting with the Atlanta group Saturday morning.

5. Intermediate deadlines

Some concern has been expressed about the size of the job we have set for ourselves and the limited time we have to accomplish it. Perhaps, if we conceive our effort as that of getting documentation for what is already known, the task will be easier.

Suggested report dates

1st report mailed not later than August 9

2nd report mailed August 18

3rd report mailed August 25

Final report of completed interviews September 6

A STATUS STUDY OF NEGRO EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES
IN FOUR SOUTHERN CITIES - JULY 1961

PURPOSE: To discover the nature and extent of racial discrimination in job opportunities, in access to training facilities (including apprenticeships), in chances for promotion to supervisory positions, and in wages or salary paid for the same or comparable service.

Within this broad objective, two areas of particular importance are:

1-The job opportunities available to high school graduates who do not plan to go to college; and,

2-Discriminatory practices in agencies of the Federal Government and in plants with government contracts.

Although this is not to be a study in depth, in the academic sense, there is no reason why the findings should not be well documented and arrived at with all the objectivity it is possible to command. The fact that the responsibility for making the study will be in the hands of dedicated volunteers is an advantage provided there is good teamwork in the study group, and, provided, also, that the distinction between fact-finding and advocacy is scrupulously maintained. The desire to eliminate discriminatory practices needs to be subordinated here to the effort to find out exactly what the practices are.

Information will be secured chiefly from existing records and from interviews with key persons. Careful planning by the local study committee will minimize the possibility of overlapping and wasted motion. In arranging the interview schedule it is important to select for each appointment the interviewer most likely to get the desired information with the least resistance. It would also be helpful to avoid the necessity of a second interview with the same person.

The questions are supposed to direct attention to the critical areas in which discrimination may occur. They also will serve as a basis for a point by point comparison of the four communities involved in the study. The resourcefulness of the local interviewer may be depended upon to devise additional probe questions in order to ferret out the desired information, if it is available. The complete interview report should always include an evaluation of the reliability of the materials collected.

The case studies suggested need not be elaborate in order to provide valuable insights into the kinds of problems encountered by Negro workers. They would be illustrative of the factual information not documentation for it.

The members of the local committee will have helpful suggestions about sources of information and possible subjects for case histories. Whenever it is necessary informants should be reminded that their names will not be used unless specific permission to do so is given. Many times this assurance of anonymity will make it possible to get leads not otherwise obtainable.

The importance of planning sessions cannot be overemphasized. One procedure would be to provide members of the study group with copies of the guide questions prior to the first briefing, with a request that each person prepare a list of names of likely informants and formulate additional questions that might facilitate the inquiry. Specific dates should be set for subsequent progress reports and for the resolution of problems that may have arisen. A full time clerk-typist is required for the few weeks the study is expected to take.

Received July 1961 from Atlanta Urban League
They think study was done by Memphis Urban League

A STUDY OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEGROES IN MEMPHIS SINCE 1954

A study of the employment opportunities of Negroes in a sister Tennessee city indicated that the employment picture of Negroes is deteriorating and "in many aspects of employment the Negro's position of a few years ago has not been maintained . . . ."[1]

Two reasons frequently given for this situation are:

1. Technological improvements have upgraded jobs previously "reserved for Negroes".

2. Because of population shifts, many rural whites are seeking urban employment.

It has been observed that there is another possibility: employers may now be more discriminatory toward Negroes as a reaction to the Supreme Court decision of 1954 and subsequent legal moves.

Purposes of the Study

The purposes of this study were to:

1. Determine what effect(s) the Supreme Court decision of 1954 has had on the employment policies of selected Memphis employers with respect to the utilization of Negro workers.

2. Determine what employment patterns exist within groups of employers with respect to the utilization of Negro workers.

Types of Establishments Selected for the Study

Ten types of establishments were selected for this study. They were:

1. Truck lines and storage companies

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1 Community Conference on Employment Opportunity, Vivian W. Henderson, Recorder, Report on Employment Opportunity for Nashville's Negro Citizens, Social Science Institute, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, June, 1960 (mimeographed booklet), p. 1.

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2. Construction and building supply companies

3. Hospitals and clinics

4. Cafeterias and restaurants

5. Hotels

6. Manufacturing establishments

7. Cleaners and laundries

8. Retail and department stores

9. Railroads

10. Federal Government Agencies

These types of establishments were selected for study because they were of most interest to the Board of Directors at the time the study was initiated. The interview questionnaire used might not have been applicable had certain other types of establishments been included. Altering the questionnaire in order to study other types of establishments might have produced data of questionable value. The data could have had validity but could not have been compared with data collected before the questionnaire was altered.

Selection of Sample

Data received from the Chamber of Commerce and from special tabulations made by the Tennessee Department of Employment Security, Memphis office, were used in selecting establishments suitable for the purposes of this study in terms of size, range, location, product, kind of customer, and type of employees.

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Gathering of Data

Interviews were completed with 123 owners or managers of establishments that employed 16,000 workers; 4,800 were Negro workers. When necessary, interviews were made with more than one individual.

The type of research used in this study is what is often referred to as "pattern research". Pattern research utilizes a questionnaire composed of direct and "open end" questions followed by probe questions. This type of research produces statistical and descriptive data as well as an interpretational indication of patterns. However, it should be noted that there has been little emphasis on the collection, tabulation, and reporting of descriptive data in this particular study.

In formulation of the design of this study, the researcher corresponded with the Director of the Race Relations Progress Study of the Texas Council of Churches and consulted with members of the Community Conference on Employment Opportunity (a group who made a similar study in Nashville) as well as other professional research technicians.

Truck Lines And Storage Companies

In the twelve truck lines or storage companies contacted, there were 555 employees of which 164 were Negro. Generally, Negroes were employed as warehouse laborers, truck drivers, and sackers.

One company did not use Negroes and the person interviewed seemed to be very prejudiced.

Two companies had recently changed from white drivers to Negro drivers.

Four companies now hire more Negroes

Two companies were members of truck line chains and had recently been told to get rid of Negro help - especially drivers

One company included in this group was one of the oldest truck line and transfer companies in the City. The owner of this estab-

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lishment talked at length about the use of Negro labor. He stated that in his company, all types of jobs were held by both whites and Negroes. Because Negroes are older (no white employee over 30 years of age) they do most of the supervising, although they are not regarded as foremen. This company has 35 employees (20 Negro men and 11 white men) and the fact that only 2 employees have left the company in the past 6 years is probably indicative of the quality of personnel relationships.

Two companies stated that they would continue using Negro drivers but because of integration activities, may have to be more selective in choosing routes for Negroes (i.e. send no Negro drivers into Mississippi).

SUMMARY

The local companies are hiring more Negroes and are using Negroes in more responsible positions. Some of the lines which have out-of-town owners have been told to lay off their Negro help.

Construction and Building Supply Companies

Sixteen construction and building supply companies were studied. In these companies there were 990 employees of which 465 were Negro.

One hired no Negroes

One hired Negroes as drivers

Fourteen hired Negroes as laborers

Four hired Negroes as carpenter helpers (one had recently begun using Negroes in this capacity).

One company had Negro foremen

One company felt that the "integration business" would have affected his employing Negro workers "if white men would have done this type of construction work".

The smaller companies, which hire ten to fifteen men, were more likely to use Negroes in jobs other than labor jobs.

SUMMARY

In the Building Trades, particularly, the employment pattern is undergoing

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a change. Negro carpenters, in a segregated local, find that white carpenters refuse to work on the same units with them. Contractors, because of this, more often than not, refuse to give employment to Negro carpenters. Employment in common labor on construction is also undergoing a change from all-Negro, a few years ago, to an increasing number of white men competing for the common labor jobs available in the Building Trades. Other craftsmen, to somewhat lesser degree, are having the same experience.

Hospitals and Clinics

There were 1,725 Negro employees and 3,658 white employees in the six hospitals and clinics contacted.

In four of these hospitals and clinics, Negroes work as maids, kitchen helpers, porters, and laundry workers

In the other two, Negroes hold these jobs plus jobs as storeroom clerks, orderlies, nurse aides, and nurses.

One of these two "better" hospitals reported they have made plans to discontinue the use of Negro men as porters, clerks, and orderlies because of potentially explosive "incidents" which involved women patients

No hospital or clinic contacted expects to employ more Negroes or to upgrade them

S U M M A R Y

None of the hospitals included in this study plan to use more Negroes or to upgrade Negro workers. One of the "better" hospitals plans to discontinue the use of Negro workers; at least in selected positions.

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Cafeterias And Restaurants

In the twenty-one cafeterias and restaurants studied, there are 834 workers; 435 are Negro.

Generally, Negroes are hired as cooks, kitchen helpers, bus boys, dish washers, maids, and porters; in that order.

These establishments hire many white women who usually work as waitresses, salad girls, and cashiers.

One establishment is hiring more white females

Four are hiring fewer Negroes

One is "doing away" with Negro porters because customers are no longer willing to tip them

Two are members of a restaurant chain with out-of-town owners and have been told from "higher up" to get rid of Negro help

Establishments located near the edge of the city seem to be less discriminatory toward Negro labor and less affected by racial developments than establishments located near the heart of the City.

S U M M A R Y

The employment situation has worsened when the cafeteria or restaurant is a member of a restaurant chain with out-of-town owners, when the establishment is a name restaurant that caters to out-of-town customers, and when the establishment is located downtown.

Manufacturing

In the ten manufacturing establishments studied, there were 1,033 employees of which 231 were Negro. Because of variety in terms of type of produce and range in the size of the company (one establishment had only six employees; one had 2,600) it is difficult to present a picture of the kind of jobs Negroes hold in manufacturing establishments. Negroes are hired as laborers, warehouse workers and dockmen, janitors, mechanics, and, in three

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establishments, to work in the production line.

The size of the company was related to the way Negro labor was utilized in that:

1. More pressure was felt, or at least expected, by larger concerns. Possible reasons might be that larger manufacturing concerns are more likely to:

   A. Be Northern concerns

   B. Be more in tune with public opinion

   C. Have personnel staff etc., whose job it is to know what the public reaction to the activities of his company are

   D. Feel they will "be tested first", and their reaction seems to be to entirely "play it by ear".

2. The attitude of the smaller business man, often a self-made man, seems to be, "this is my company, I have been in business in Memphis for a number of years. I have always employed Negroes and if I want to continue to do so (and he does) it is my own business".

In every case where Negroes are hired in skilled or semi-skilled jobs, the company is one that has undergone very rapid expansion in recent years. Unlike other types of establishments reported on in this study, the increased use of women did not seem to affect the use of Negro labor in any way.

SUMMARY

More public pressure is felt, or at least expected, by larger concerns. The general reaction seems to be to entirely "play it by ear". The attitude of the smaller manufacturer seems to be, "I have been in business in Memphis for a number of years. I have always employed Negroes and if I want to continue to do so, it is my own business".

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Hotels

In the four hotels studied there were 375 white employees and 775 Negro employees which makes a total of 1,150 employees. Negroes are used as bus boys, ball boys, kitchen help, and in service jobs. There has been no change in the percentage of Negroes employed (three have fewer Negro employees now than in 1954; one has not increased its staff) or the type of jobs held by Negroes.

S U M M A R Y

There have been no changes in the use of Negro personnel, but all of the individuals interviewed feel that, because of the downtown location of the hotels, the continuance of the integration process may eventually bring pressure on them to "do something about their Negro help", but they would do nothing voluntarily.

Cleaners and Laundries

In the ten laundries studied, there are 783 employees of which 466 are Negro. For the most part, Negroes work in production, pressing and sacking.

One company uses Negroes in clerical jobs

Three hire more Negroes now than they did before 1954

Two hire more white women (and relatively fewer Negroes) because of the opening of branch distribution points

One-half of the employers interviewed felt that integration processes might tend to encourage Negroes to cause trouble by striking. In two of these, there have been changes in the type of people employed. One hires more white women; the other hires more Negroes. Most of these employers seem to realize that the real threat of strike does not come from their use of

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Negro employees, but is rather the result of economic conditions in this particular field of business.

Of the six companies hiring more people now than in 1954, five had changes in the composition of the labor force.

Eight of the ten companies studied remarked that they had marked seasonal fluctuations. Only one of these eight lay off during this time. The seven others make a special effort to keep all of their help during the slack season.

SUMMARY

Generally, more white women are being employed because of the trend to establish suburban distribution stations. Many employers seem to be afraid that integration processes may tend to encourage Negroes to cause trouble (strike).

Retail and Department Stores

In the twenty-nine retail and department stores contacted, there were 2,296 workers of which 393 were Negro. Generally, Negroes were employed as porters, maintenance men, salesmen, maids, elevator operators, delivery men, and shipping clerks.

Of these twenty-nine establishments:

Two were hiring fewer Negroes

In fourteen, Negroes were affected in that the new addition were predominantly white females

Two have never hired Negroes

Three hired Negroes for clerical jobs

Ten hired Negroes in service jobs requiring some skill

Seven of these employers spoke highly of their Negro personnel in these jobs

Three hired Negroes as salesmen. One has recently added four Negroes to its selling staff

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Two are hiring more Negroes "because this is needed for expansion".

Three have recently started using Negroes in "stock work" and as mailing clerks

Many employers in this group seem to have the attitude expressed by one manager. When this manager was asked whether integration would affect the number of Negroes he would employ and the type of work they would do, he answered, "No, no one seems disturbed except the NAACP and Northern politicians".

SUMMARY

For the most part, new employees were white females. About one-third of the stores employ Negroes in jobs which require some skill, and seem to be well pleased with the performance of Negro personnel in these jobs.

Railroads

The data on railroads is not as complete as is the data concerning the other types of establishments described in this study. While they do not give a very complete picture, they may prove to be an addition to the information gained in the other partially successful attempts to gain information regarding the employment practices of these railroads.

In the five railroads studied, there were 812 of which 167 are Negro.

Negroes are hired as laborers, freight handlers, shop workers (one shop has the distinction of having a Negro woman machinist who has been in the shop since the early part of World War II), track maintenance, and cleaners. One railroad has two Negro switchmen.

The stock answer was too much union control. At one time, during and immediately following World War II, the railroad started training Negroes

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for higher jobs. Because of union pressure, Negroes still hold the same jobs they held fifteen years ago. Negroes cannot be promoted from firemen to engineers because of union control. The railroads are tired of the problem. As Negroes leave, they are being replaced by whites.

SUMMARY

During World War II, the railroads began a program of upgrading Negro employees and a number of Negroes have been trained for higher jobs than they now hold. Because of pressure from the labor union, the railroads have discontinued this program.

Federal Government Agencies

There were no Negroes employed by the twelve government agencies contacted. No agency expects to hire Negroes. All contended they had nothing to do with the selection of personnel.

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SUMMARY

The employment situation for Negroes seems to be worse in establishments which:

1. Are located downtown
2. Have out-of-town clientele or business
3. Can use women to fill the kind of jobs common in this business
4. Are members of a national or regional chain
5. Are larger - not family owned and operated
6. Are pressured by strong labor unions
7. Have jobs that necessitate extensive employee-customer contact

The employment situation for Negroes seems to be better in establishments which:

1. Are located on the outer edge of the city and who use "potato patch" labor
2. Have a local clientele where Negroes do not come into contact with white customers
3. Have the kind of work that is difficult, is done only by men, and "white men won't do"
4. Have young men's jobs
5. Have no access to cheap, white labor
6. Have independent, local paternalistic operators

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SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

1. What is the belief of employers with regard to how many Negroes other employers hire and to the kind of jobs that Negroes hold?

2. Are Negroes being paid for the jobs that they actually do?

3. How does the utilization of Negro manpower in Memphis compare with the utilization in other Southern cities?

4. How could the information presented in this study be used as an economic incentive to bring business to Memphis - to keep business away? In these terms, what would be the effect of the timely release of this data?

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2 EV. EOV A B O M D

August 3, 1961

Dr. Art Gallaher, Jr.
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
University of Houston
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Art:

Thanks for your excellent first report. We are sharing some of your ideas with the other cities. The point is established, I think, that if we do no more than document what is already known, the study will be justified.

We are tentatively considering letters to a few of the larger U. S. corporations with operations in one or more of the four cities, requesting information regarding their recruitment and hiring policies in various parts of the country. If we get anything on this we will let you know.

Since I will be out of the office all of next week (August 4-13), Mrs. Albright will handle arrangements for visits to Houston and Miami. She will clear dates with you.

Cordially,

C. H. Parrish
SRC Consultant

P.S. A rough idea of the percentage of high school graduates who do not go to college may be had from the record of different individuals who requested transcripts be sent.

Atl Journal 8-4-61

Grady Integration Litigation Hinted

A Negro dentist has asked the Fulton County Commission to end segregation at Grady Hospital, but was told the commission has no control over operation of the hospital.

Grady is operated by the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority and the commission has no influence except in appointing seven of the authority's 10 members, Commission Chairman Carlyle Fraser said.

The dentist, Dr. R. C. Bell, of 1029 McDaniel St., SW, in an appeal to the commission Thursday that carried hints of possible court litigation if no action is taken on his requests, also asked that a representative number of Negroes be appointed to the authority.

* * *

OTHER REQUESTS he made were:

—Staff membership at Grady for qualified Negro physicians and dentists, of which there are about two dozen in Atlanta.

—Immediate action to correct "the deplorable situation" at Hughes Spalding Pavilion, a Negro hospital located across from Grady.

Dr. Bell contended Hughes Spalding has no emergency facilities, no staff physician or resident on duty on any services 24 hours a day and an insufficient number of nurses.

Mr. Fraser pointed out Hughes Spalding is not a county hospital. He said the county helped provide funds for its construction so that Negroes would have a private hospital.

* * *

THE ONLY TAX MONEY now spent on Hughes Spalding is to help make up any deficit that might occur, he said.

Mr. Fraser also pointed out Grady is equipped with emergency facilities and that other hospitals in Atlanta also do not have staff physicians on duty at all times.

County Atty. Harold Sheats said he was sure the hospital authority would welcome litigation to sever Hughes Spalding from Grady. He explained the county was now in the position of spending money on a private hospital.

The commission chairman told Dr. Bell the commission has not followed a policy of appointing trustees to the hospital authority to represent groups of any kind.

* * *

THERE ARE NO representatives of doctors or labor and no Catholics on the board, he said.

Dr. Bell, accompanied by Dr. George C. Lawrence, past president of the Atlanta Medical Association (for Negro physicians), said he represented a health committee organized among Negro doctors and dentists after Georgia Baptist Hospital refused emergency treatment for a Negro child struck by an automobile.

Reading from a prepared statement, he said there is a "critical" shortage of health services for Negroes in Atlanta.

While Negroes comprise one third of the population, they are restricted to one sixteenth of the total number of hospital beds, he said.

* * *

DR. BELL pointed out a census taken of patients at Grady indicated 70 to 80 per cent are Negroes. "This makes it virtually a Negro hospital as far as the number of patients treated are concerned," he said.

He charged that some patients are sent to Hughes Spalding from Grady to keep Negro doctors from entering Grady.

Mr. Fraser said he didn't think the situation was as bad as Dr. Bell contended. He said he would like to investigate further and see what the Hospital Authority had to say about it.

August 4, 1961

Mr. Carl M. Holman and
Mr. Harold N. Arnold

Montez Albright

Employment study

The Houston group sent in its report on the questions dealing with available vocational training in the public schools on the attached form. We thought this same form might be helpful to you in making out your report and have, therefore, mimeographed it for you. A thermafax copy of the Houston report is also attached, for your information.

SCHOOL SYSTEM
Location & Length (in years) of courses:

COURSES	Names of Schools:													Negro:						
Air Condit. & Refrig. Mech																				
Automotive Mech																				
Beauty Oper. & Manicurist																				
Commercial Cook.																				
Drafting																				
Floriculture																				
Gen. Metal Work																				
Dry Cleaning																				
Machine Shop																				
Photography																				
Printing, Letter Press & Offset																				
Radio & TV																				
Tailoring																				
Trade Dress Making																				
Vocational Nursing																				
Welding																				
Bookkeeping																				
Bookkeeping Machines																				
Bus. Machines																				
Office Pract.																				
Shorthand																				
Typing																				
Distributive Occupat.																				
Vocational Agricult.																				

*Evenings Only

Source:

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON
CULLEN BOULEVARD
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
AND ANTHROPOLOGY

August 11, 1961

Dr. C. H. Parrish
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear C. H.

Sorry that I have gotten nothing in to you this week. I have been busy setting up the volunteers and I have aso had to get the page proofs finished for a book I have coming out this fall. By the first of next week you should have data coming in every day or so.

From my preliminary "feel" of the business community I decided that we should organize the volunteers in such way as to contact most industrial firms within about a two or three day period. There is a lot of communication, informally, among the higher echelon industrial firms in this area regarding the very problem with which we are concerned. I think we will do best if we get in and out as quickly as possible. All of the business firms (the 9 or 10 leading according to Chamber of Commerce) that we can get access to will be interviewed August 11-12, 13-14. We will follow equally as fast with labor. Also, most of the data on professionals in the community should be in by the last of next week.

I see no reason, providing all goes well, why we can't have the raw data in by the 25th of the month. I am shooting for that because I have to leave town for a few days. I'll do the summary after I return, during the early part of September.

About your trip to Houston. Any time you wish to come during the next two weeks, just let me know. There is no real need for you to come so far as the project is concerned....at least none that I am aware of.....seems that we have everything running quite smoothly. Our volunteers, incidentally, we can tie up for only a day or so. Most are fairly busy. However, if you wish to make the trip or feel that there is a need, let me know the details.

Best Regards,

Art

Will send you quite a lot of material next week.

August 14, 1961

Mrs. Ruth Perlmutter
9540 Carlyle Avenue
Surfside, Florida

Dear Mrs. Perlmutter:

On the basis of our telephone conversation this morning, I have made reservations on Delta Flight #811 scheduled to arrive in Miami at 12:04 (noon) Thursday. Since I have to be in Louisville on Friday, there will be no need to provide overnight accommodations for me. I can get an Eastern flight at midnight that will put me in Louisville early Friday morning.

You may arrange the schedule of my activities in Miami as you see fit. If possible, however, I would like to visit the Miami Urban League and also have a chance to talk to Bill Williams at some time during the afternoon.

I hope you have managed to involve members of the Negro community both as interviewers and as members of the planning group. More than a little importance attaches to bi-racial participation wherever feasible. Many valuable leads will be missed otherwise.

I am looking forward to the visit with you Thursday.

Cordially,

C. H. Parrish
Program Associate

CHP:mm

August 15, 1961

Dr. Arthur Gallaher, Jr.
Department of Sociology
University of Houston
Cullen Boulevard
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Art,

Your letter was waiting for me when I got back to the office last Monday. We are pleased that the merit employment study is moving along smoothly in Houston. The other cities are getting under way but much more slowly. We are hopeful, however, that they will not lag too far behind our somewhat ambitious deadlines. The trouble seems to be one of orientation. The appropriate model is the newspaper reporter rather than the academician. The technique is the one you appear to be using in Houston: that of getting a few hot leads and running them down.

It was also something of a relief to be freed of the responsibility of making a visit to Houston this week. My schedule has been so crowded that it would have been difficult to manage the trip without leaving many things undone. We can forget about it altogether unless you feel that my coming at a later date will serve some useful purpose.

I will be out of the office the latter part of this week but expect to be back by Tuesday at the latest. We can keep in touch.

Cordially,

AH,

P. S. By the way, what is the book about?

August 22, 1961

The Rev. M. L. Jones
Stanley Methodist Church
607 Dodson Avenue
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Jones:

Dr. Parrish has asked me to write you that he has had an unexpected complication on the Friday visit--he will need to be in the SRC office Friday morning, leaving around noon on Flight #166 EAL, arriving in Chattanooga at 1:09 p. m. (He will have lunch on the plane.) The afternoon and evening commitments will remain as planned, and he hopes that arriving a few hours later will not inconvenience you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
Administrative secretary
Research

August 22, 1961

Mrs. Ruth Perlmutter
9540 Carlyle Avenue
Surfside, Florida

Dear Ruth:

This is just a note to express my appreciation for the all-too-brief sojourn in Miami. I regret very much I could not stay for the week-end. If our conversation and the meeting Thursday night are indicative, you have made a good start toward completing the study within the somewhat unrealistic period we suggested.

The look of alarm upon your face did not escape me when I mentioned the the desire to have some material sent within the next few days. It is understandable that you would feel somewhat rushed, but it is important to begin processing and sending through materials as they are collected. Otherwise, there will be too much of a backlog for you to handle the last few days. It ill becomes an experienced procrastinator, such as I am, to talk about deadlines; but I do think you will find it much easier if you will send at once whatever you have available, marked appropriately so that it can be filed in accordance with the numbers on the questions we sent to you earlier.

The talk with Dean Williams was pretty informative and somewhat exciting. In nearly emery case of this sort there is a "behind the scenes" story which is fascinating to hear even though we know it can never be published.

All in all, the trip to Miami was a very pleasant experience, due primarily to you and to Bill and Beryl Williams and their lovely family, to whom I send best regards.

Sincerely yours,

C. H. Parrish
Consultant

CHP:a

August 22, 1961

Professor Art Gallaher, Jr.
Department of Sociology & Anthropology
University of Houston
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Art:

Your letters and materials continue to keep our spirits up in an otherwise uncertain situation. We will start on the inquiry you suggested in respect to the policies of Sears and Prudential, but this may take some time and we can give no promise that we will have results in time for you to use them.

From the beginning we have been aware of the difficulties involved in using volunteers who have their own personal obligations to fulfill and who are perhaps not too skilled in scientific interviewing. We will just have to do the best we can, and if the study falls short of our expectations on this score, there is nothing we can do about it. There is one small concern about materials deriving from an interview with a discharged postal clerk. I have no doubt that the facts surrounding his dismissal are much as he has stated them. But nevertheless we would be suspect to place too much reliance upon them without substantiation. I think we have to be careful on this point because anyone who feels aggrieved because of a real or imagined injustice is likely to give a one-sided view of the circumstances. As we both know, there is always another side and the picture is not complete without it. This reference is not to indicate that I have read the materials you have sent in toto; it just happened that I ran across this item.

At this time we cannot be sure how the material will be organized or who will do the writing. One thing you can be sure of, however, and that is that the anonymity of your informants and the plants they represent will be preserved in accordance with your wishes.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

C. H. Parrish
Consultant

CHP:A

The President's Committee
on Equal Employment Opportunity
Washington 25, D. C.

August 24, 1961

Mrs. Timothy Miller
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Miller:

In response to your request, we are sending the following:

_____ Copies of Executive Order 10925--Equal Employment Opportunity

_____ Copies of the Rules and Regulations of the Committee, Contract Compliance Division

_____ Copies of the Rules and Regulations of the Committee, Government Employment Division

_____ Equal Employment Opportunity posters, 12x18

_____ Equal Employment Opportunity posters, 8x12

5 Plan for Progress - Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

5 Air Force Report - Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

If you need additional copies or additional information, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

John D. McCully
Director of Information

Enclosures (10)

September 6, 1961

Mrs. Ethel Dumbault
Executive Secretary
3605 Fannin Street
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Mrs. Dumbauld:

In connection with the Employment Study which is being conducted by SRC in four cities, there was a promise of $250 to each of the cities in order to help finance the operation. The Houston study is under the direction of Professor Art Gallaher, Jr., Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Houston. We are enclosing our check for $250, made out to the Houston Council on Human Relations, and suggest that you inform Dr. Gallaher that you have this amount and it is payable to him upon request.

Sincerely yours,

C. H. Parrish
Director Pro Tem,
Employment Study

CHP:A
Enclosure: check, $250

September 6, 1961

The Rev. William Williams
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
4241 S. W. 109th Court
Miami 55, Florida

Dear Mr. Williams:

In connection with the Employment Study which is being conducted by SRC in four cities, there was a promise of $250 to each of the cities in order to help finance the operation. The Miami study is under the direction of Mrs. Nathan Perlmutter, 9540 Carlyle Avenue, Surfside, Fla. We are enclosing our check for $250, made out to the Florida Council on Human Relations, and suggest that you inform Mrs. Perlmutter that you have this amount and it is payable to her upon request.

Sincerely yours,

C. H. Parrish
Director Pro Tem,
Employment Study

CHP:A
Enclosure: check, $250

September 6, 1961

The Rev. M. J. Jones
Council for Cooperative Action
c/o Stanley Methodist Church
607 Dodson Avenue
Chattanooga 4, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Jones:

Enclosed is the check for $250.00, which was promised to each of the cities participating in the Employment Study, in order to help to finance the operation. The Chattanooga group has worked very hard on this survey, as evidenced by the reports we have received.

Sincerely yours,

C. H. Parrish
Director Pro Tem
Employment Study

CHP:A
Enclosure: $250.00

Emp. Study

September 6, 1961

Mrs. Nathan Perlmutter
9540 Carlyle Avenue
Surfside, Florida

Dear Ruth:

You cannot imagine how happy we were to see the impressive package from Miami (or was it Surfside?). Needless to say, there has been no time to go into the materials with any degree of thoroughness. But it looks like you and your cohorts have done a superb job.

The changes that are occurring in the Miami area are indeed exciting, and I hope there will be quick advantage taken of the new opportunities that seem to have opened up. Your letter to me contained a number of interpretive insights which will be of tremendous value to the person who will do the final writing of the report. Particularly interesting to me were your comments about the native-born Negro in contrast to the Nassau-born. I think you have put your finger on the clue to the seemingly strange behavior of the total community there. It would be interesting to know the extent to which this difference in background affects the various aspects of community life: organizations, professions, churches, social life, etc. This, of course, would be another study and I suppose by now you don't want to hear the word "study" for a long time to come.

Although I know you have no need for it, the check we promised is available to the Miami group as soon as there is a request for it. Unless otherwise instructed, we will make out the check to the Florida Council on Human Relations, designated for the employment study and naming you as chairman. If this is not the way you wish it handled, let us know in your letter of request.

This short note is no proper answer to the summarizing letter, but I was anxious to let you know how pleased we all are with your survey materials, and therefore this is written in some haste because of my departure before the end of the week. Jim Moss is not expected until week after next, at the earliest, so there will be some possible lack in communications except through Mrs. Albright, who will be able to answer most of your inquiries during the interim.

As soon as I get home ~~and~~ I'll start planning the trip to Miami (early in December); I will let you know the exact date as soon as I find out myself.

Meanwhile, best wishes and regards again to Bill and Beryl, and to Wheatley and Long and the others I met.

Cordially,

C. H. Parrish
Director pro tem
Employment Study

CHP:A

September 13, 1961

Professor Art Gallaher, Jr.
Department of Sociology & Anthropology
University of Houston
Houston 4, Texas

The Rev. M. J. Jones
Stanley Methodist Church
607 Dodson Avenue
Chattanooga, 4, Tenn.

Mrs. Nathan Perlmutter
9540 Carlyle Avenue
Surfside, Florida

Drm M. Carl Holman
Department of English
Clark College
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Dear Survey Chairmen:

Dr. Parrish asked me to write all of you for him (he has now returned to the University of Louisville) regarding the wind-up of the employment survey.

In regard to the summary, it would be helpful to us if you followed the questions as listed in the abbreviated questionnaire, taking up each question as a separate topic and then giving us the benefit of your observations and references to the materials. You might also note those particular case histories which you think would be most valuable and give your opinion as to where the cases would best apply.

Your summaries will be of great value to our editor (Robert Anderson) and the sooner we can receive them and give them to him, the sooner the printed reports can be sent to you. We are considering, in order to move the material as soon as it comes in, separate publications and release of each city report; and then, perhaps, combining them with general material on employment, Southern and national.

James Moss, C. H. Parrish, and Robert Anderson will be conferring on the study materials on September 23. It will be extremely helpful if we may have all of the survey reports and the summaries on hand by that date.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
Administrative secretary
Research

September 25, 1961

MA JAM

Employment Study

A note from C. H. Parrish on my desk says:

Art Gallaher (Houston study) called at 12;45 (9/23) and caught me just as I was leaving. He wanted to know if we had got the summary and promised to send the rest of the material (on high school graduates from Dr. Jones, T.S.U.) by Tuesday or Wednesday. I told him that a rough draft of Bob Anderson's piece would be sent to him.

October 3, 1961

Dr. Art Gallaher
Department of Sociology
and Anthropology
University of Houston
Cullen Boulevard
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Art:

Bob Anderson has just submitted to us this draft (enclosed). Of course we will have to reach some agreement for disguising the informants whose names are used in this draft. Other than that, I think he has done an excellent job. What do you think?

He will be meeting with me on Saturday morning at ten o'clock. Is it possible that you could go over this draft and call us collect and give me the benefit of your reactions before that time?

Thank you very much.

Cordially,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:A
Enclosure: thermafax copy,
Anderson draft Houston study

Walter Lippmann 8-31-63

The Negro Needs Opportunity, Jobs

WASHINGTON—Looking back, it now seems clear enough that the position today would be quite different if the Southern states had in fact provided separate but equal educational opportunities for Negroes and whites.

Those who now deplore the complications of more than token integration in the Southern schools should ask themselves what would have happened if the public schools, though separate, had for the past 60 years really been equal.

All this illustrates the rule that the longer you put off the redress of real grievances, the harder become the remedies.

The grievances of the American Negroes are coming in two successive and overlapping waves. The first wave is the unfinished business of abolishing what Mr. Justice Harlan called in 1883 "the badges of slavery and servitude." These badges consist of public discrimination on the basis of race. The Supreme Court decision in the school cases, the civil rights measures against disfranchisement, the public accommodations measures are part of the unfinished business of making American citizens out of chattel slaves.

The succeeding wave of grievances is economic and has to do primarily with the inferior jobs and the inferior housing to which most Negroes are condemned. In considerable measure, though no one can say exactly how much, this kind of inferiority is due to the fact that the Negro is poorly educated and poorly trained and that, for a hundred years since his ancestors were emancipated, he has still had to wear the badges of their servitude.

But it is even more important to realize that the economic grievances of the Negroes are due preponderantly to the fact that they are so poor.

The economic grievances of the American Negroes cannot be redressed without a series of measures which will make buoyant our sluggish economy. The candid truth here is that this is not likely to happen soon. For measures are required to stimulate our economy which are distrusted and opposed in Congress and, it would seem, in the country as well.

It is probable, therefore, that while the Negroes will prevail in regard to the first wave of their grievances, the removal of the badges of slavery, no substantial improvement of their general economic situation is likely to come soon. For this will require the conquest of dire poverty, and the country is not now ready for such an undertaking.

N+2 9-1-63

U.S. ACTION URGED TO TRAIN NEGROES

Psychologists Back Federal and State Commissions

Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31—Psychologists have asked President Kennedy and the nation's governors to follow up last Wednesday's march on Washington by seeing to it that Negroes are equipped to take advantage of their goals when they are reached.

This means, a group of psychologists said yesterday, not only that jobs should be opened to all, but also that the education and training neded to fill them must be provided to all.

The plea was made in a public statement by the council of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues.

The statement was issued during the annual convention of the American Psychological Association.

It called upon the President and the governors to establish commissions to plan immediate and long-range steps toward training programs that will make equal job opportunity for Negroes a reality.

And it offered the assistance of individual psychologists and organized psychology in planning and carrying out such programs.

'New National Aspiration'

Many psychologists, especially those in education and training programs and those engaged in studies of prejudice and social trends, can provide this assistance, said Dr. Jerome Bruner of Harvard University.

Dr. Bruner, the president of the society, released the text of the statement at a news conference here.

"Never before in history has the nation been so dedicated to the goal of providing jobs and equal opportunity to all its citizens," the statement said.

It declared that the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom underlined new national aspiration to make good the high promise of our democratic society," but that fulfilling the promise required a complex effort.

Making jobs available is not enough, the social scientists said; what is needed is a major educational effort so that there will not be a further waste of human resources when opportunities arise. They went on:

"As psychologists, we know that it is far easier to promise equal job opportunity than it is to provide people with the skills necessary to participate fully in our national economic life.

"As we approach the period of integration which lies ahead, there will be a need for new and expanded resources for the education and training of those citizens who have in the past been deprived of such opportunities."

The training must fit the job opportunities available, Dr. Bruner said. He contended at his news conference that existing vocational programs in many schools were obsolete and unrealistic, failing to prepare youngsters for available jobs.

While present vocational efforts by the Federal Government and some local communities are commendable, the statement said, they are inadequate.

The Job in Search of the Man

By ART BUCHWALD

Washington.

EVER SINCE the Negroes have been protesting job discrimination and threatening to boycott any company that doesn't hire Negroes, the major corporations have been searching desperately to have at least one Negro on the payroll in something more than a menial position.

For the first time the college-educated Negroes is being wooed by large companies who need him desperately to avoid a national boycott.

Since most of the big companies have never hired Negroes for executive positions before, they really are at a loss as to how to go about it.

The search is going on very quietly and no one is willing to talk about it, but the competition is getting so fierce that we wouldn't be surprised if it went something like this.

MR. JONES

Two vice-presidents of the Mackerel Soda Co. are sent to interview Thomas Jefferson Jones, who holds a B.A. and an M.A. and a Doctor of Philosophy degree from MIT. Before Birmingham, Mr. Jones was working as stock room clerk in a large New York department store.

But now everything has changed.

"Mr. Jones," the first vice-president says, "we'd like you to join our company in an executive position."

"If I understand you correctly," Mr. Jones says, "you'd like me to be your executive Negro."

"No, no — that's not it at all," the second vice president says. "We've been searching for some time for somebody with your qualifications to head up our Interdepartmental Bottling and Sales Liaison."

"What is that exactly?"

"It's a new job which would require you to consult and report and make suggestions on managerial procedures that could improve consumer interest on a company level."

"I see," Mr. Jones says, "but you'd want me to sit near the door."

"As a matter of fact, we would, but that has nothing to do with the job. Why do you ask?"

"The Star Rubber Co. offered me a similar position providing I'd sit near the door so anyone who came in could see they hired Negroes."

"But that isn't our main concern, Mr. Jones. We are much more interested in getting the best team possible for the company."

"I'm sure of that," Mr. Jones replies. "What would my title be?"

"We hadn't given it any thought."

"The Ezra Light and Gas Co. offered to make me Executive Vice-President in Charge of Broken Meters."

"We could make you Vice-President in Charge of Refunds on Bottles."

"That sounds pretty good," Mr. Jones says. "What does it pay?"

"$25,000, plus fringe benefits, plus a house in an all-white neighborhood, and police protection for a week while you move in."

BETTER

"The Wagon Train Food Co. offered $35,000, fringe benefits, and membership in their company country club."

"We'll meet the offer," one of the vice-presidents says.

"On the other hand," Mr. Jones says, "the Frothy Dairy Co. offered me $50,000 a year and a stock option as well as a bonus and profit-sharing plan."

"All right, we'll meet it. Just sign here."

"I can't gentlemen," Mr. Jones says.

"Why not?"

"The department store where I used to work as a stockroom clerk has just made me the chairman of the board."

"What are you going to do for them?" one of the vice-presidents asks.

"Sit near the door."—(c1963.)

Close-Up 9-27-63 Const Ee

There Are Now 190 Million Americans

Yesterday or thereabouts the population of this country reached 190 million. This is 11 million more than were counted in the 1950 census. By the end of the century it is expected to pass 300 million. What this all means in the context of economics, social problems and the political structure provides a fascinating study. If the past is any guide, it will mean rapid, dynamic change. Throughout their history, the American people on the whole have demonstrated a remarkable vigor and will to progress. Today, with no new lands to conquer, they turn to new challenges in their quest for a better life.

Take the situation, for instance, in relation to jobs. More than 3 million job openings are needed for full employment now. In the seven years between 1963 and 1970 more than 26 million job opportunities must become available to assure full employment, almost 30 million jobs in all. This adds up to 4.2 million jobs annually — 80,000 jobs a week. Can the economy provide them? Tax cuts voted by the House this week were in recognition of the problem.

We speak of the world population explosion often without thinking of our own. Yet in the decade between 1950 and 1960, 28 million people were added to the U.S. total.

Let's take a look at the trend in population growth. The increase in urban population accounted for more than the entire increase in the total in the 1950 decade. More than three out of every five Americans now live in metropolitan areas. Only 30 per cent of the total is rural and that number is declining. Almost half of U.S. counties lost people during the decade — through out-migration.

During the decade the birth rate averaged 24.7 persons annually for each 1,000 of population. The death rate was 9.5 per thousand. Thus the net rate of increase was 15.2 per thousand. Thus we have a phenomenon of heavy increases in the very old and the very young — the dependents in our society. This has brought on the demand for stepped-up community services and welfare for dependents. Education needs have mushroomed. Total number of dependents — those over 65 and the young — comprised 48 per cent of the poulation in 1960.

Problems posed by these 190 millions and the 300 millions anticipated by the turn of the century are staggering to contemplate. Will our dwindling resource base support higher living standards or will our present standards decline? Can our political and social systems survive in their present form? One thing is for sure — we cannot turn the clock back, even if we wanted to, to a system oriented to a rural society that no longer exists.

This cursory look at our population trends and the problems they are bringing about does not dissuade us from welcoming the 190 millionth American. He is moving into an exciting world and the past proves that America will move ahead in solving the problems and in providing him opportunity.

GEORGE BOSWELL

NY Times 6-9-64

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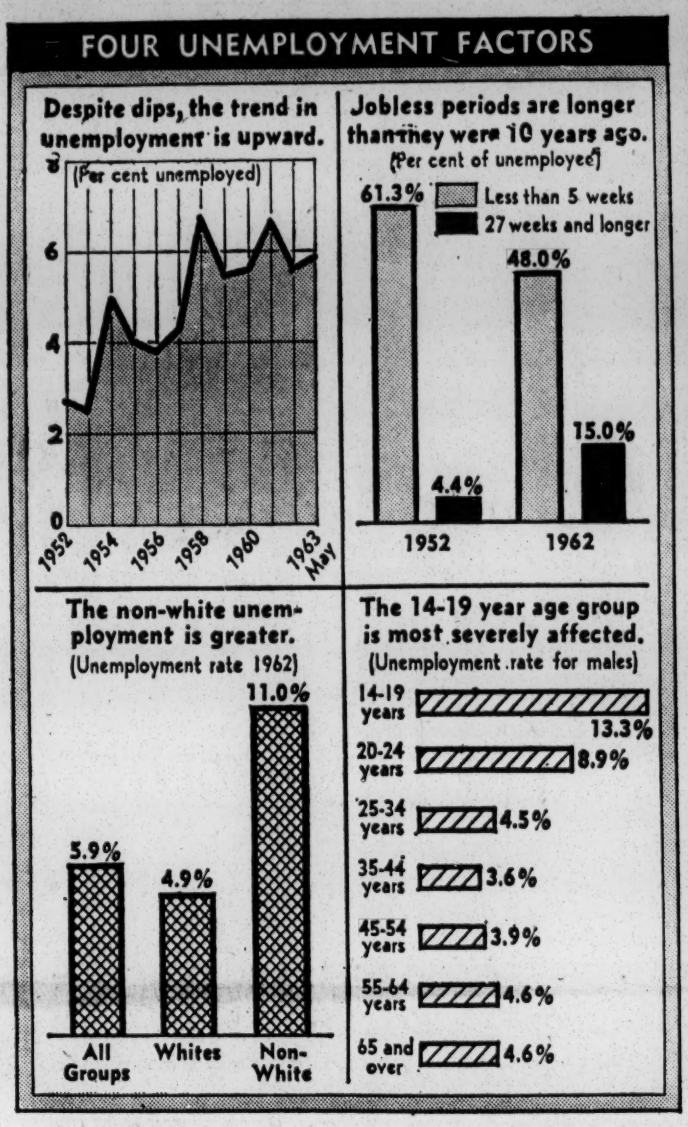

Top charts include last month's figures. Bottom charts give average rates for 1962, the latest figures available.

JOBLESS YOUTH MAJOR PROBLEM

Decline of Work for the Unskilled Increases Teen Unemployment

By JOHN D. POMFRET

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 8—The evidence is mounting that the United States is faced with a long-range unemployment situation of serious dimensions.

The underlying difficulty is that the economy is not growing fast enough to create the new jobs that would provide work for those who want it.

This strikes hardest at the young people who are looking for their first permanent jobs and the burden of unemployment is falling on them with ever greater severity.

The employment figures for May, issued last week by the Labor Department, gave striking evidence of this and prompted Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz to say that teen-age unemployment could develop into "one of the most explosive social problems in the nation's history."

The figures showed that the unemployment rate among teen-agers was nearly 18 per cent—the highest since the department began keeping a separate figure for teen-agers in 1949.

Critical Situation

Mr. Wirtz thinks the situation is critical and called for broad action to improve the educational system, eliminate racial discrimination, train jobless youths and reduce the number of students who drop out of high school.

President Kennedy recently emphasized the gravity of the general manpower situation in a message to Congress that was conceivable to the experts that it will not be soon.

Secondly, even without any rise in the rate at which productivity is increasing, the real output of the private economy in this country grew 59 per cent between 1947 and 1961 with an increase in total man-hours of just 3 per cent. The fact that private employment increased by 10 per cent in this period was due to the very large rise in the number of part-time workers.

In the first place, the economy's performance at creating jobs has been lack-lustre in recent years. The slowdown has been centered in the private sector. This, between 1947 and 1957, grew at a rate of 700,000 jobs a year. But between 1957 and 1962 the gain was 175,000 annually.

Growth in the public sector—mostly state and local government—has absorbed some of this slack. Total civilian government employment has been rising in the post-war period at a rate more than two and a half times that of total non-farm employment. State and local governments have been creating 285,000 jobs a year on the average since 1957, compared with 185,000 before then.

More Idleness Feared

But the experts estimate that if the economy does not begin to grow faster, unemployment which now is about 4,500,006 will grow by 1967 to beyond 5,500,000, or more than 7 per

young people who are looking for their first permanent jobs and the burden of unemployment is falling on them with ever greater severity.

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President Kennedy recently emphasized the gravity of the general manpower situation in a message to Congress that was accompanied by a Labor Department analysis that is the most thorough to date.

Between 1947 and 1962 the number of jobs rose by 17 per cent, but the labor force went up by 21 per cent. The obvious result of this discrepancy was that unemployment rose from an average of below 4 per cent of the labor force in the immediate post-war period to more than 5 per cent in more recent years.

As unsatisfactory as this situation is, it may very well get worse.

Flood of Job Seekers

An unusual flood of new job seekers is about to hit the economy. The experts' estimates are that the country's labor force will grow by 13,000,000 during the sixties and by another 7,000,000 between 1970 and 1975, reaching 93,000,000.

But these are net changes. Within the figures will be even larger shifts.

Thus, 26,000,000 young persons under the age of 25 are expected to enter the labor force in the sixties — a far greater number than the country ever has had to train and absorb before in a ten-year period.

Success would mean a new level of prosperity as the young people get jobs, marry and begin to rear families and contribute to the economy's output and demand.

But the experts do not believe that success will come easily or automatically.

Further, two statistics in the manpower report indicate that the economy will have to run faster and faster just to stay even.

Research and development expenditures rose from slightly over $5,000,000,000 in 1953-54 to $14,750,000,000 in 1961-62. The impact of this so far has not been reflected by a rise in the rate at which output per man-hour is increasing, but it is increased by [illegible] per cent. [illegible] period was due to the very large rise in the number of part-time workers.

In the first place, the economy's performance at creating jobs has been lack-lustre in recent years. The slowdown has been centered in the private sector. This, between 1947 and 1957, grew at a rate of 700,000 jobs a year. But between 1957 and 1962 the gain was 175,000 annually.

Growth in the public sector—mostly state and local government—has absorbed some of this slack. Total civilian government employment has been rising in the post-war period at a rate more than two and a half times that of total nonfarm employment. State and local governments have been creating 285,000 jobs a year on the average since 1957, compared with 185,000 before then.

More Idleness Feared

But the experts estimate that if the economy does not begin to grow faster, unemployment which now is about 4,500,006 will grow by 1967 to beyond 5,500,000, or more than 7 per cent of the labor force.

If the challenge is large in the aggregate, it gets even bigger when looked at up close.

Technological change is demanding an ever-higher level of skill. An underlying shift in employment from goods-producing to service-producing industries is leaving many stranded. Drastic shifts in demand, depletion of natural resources or relocation of industries have left large groups of persons and sizeable areas in the backwash of the general prosperity.

Thus, unemployment last year among unskilled nonfarm laborers was 12 per cent—higher than any other occupational group. Semi-skilled workers had a jobless rate of 8 per cent; the skilled, 5 per cent, and professional people, 2 per cent.

The jobless rate among construction workers ran 12 per cent and among manufacturing employes, 5.8 per cent. In the service industries, it was 4.3 per cent and in public administration, just under 2 per cent.

Negroes, often deprived of training as well as job opportunities by discrimination, have an unemployment rate of twice the national average.

Skills Needed

Unemployment among teen-age boys many of whom had not finished high school, was more than twice as high as the average rate last year. And although older workers are not as often out of work as their juniors, they have a much harder time finding a job when they are.

West Virginia, hard hit by the decline of coal-mining, had a jobless rate of 10.9 per cent last year. Pennsylvania, with the mining and steel industries both contributing to joblessness, had a rate of 7.9 per cent.

To meet the unemployment challenge, the Administration has proposed a $10,300,000 tax cut to stimulate the economy and create jobs.

l and CONSTITUTION SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1964

LABOR STATISTICS GIVE PROOF

Racial Economic Gap Widens

By GEORGE J. MARDER

WASHINGTON, April 18 (UPI)—The Labor Department is out with the somewhat startling news that the economic gap between whites and Negroes is widening.

Most everyone in official life has assumed that the Negro, while perhaps not sharing equally in expanding America, was making giant strides in narrowing the gap.

The latest studies by the Labor Department show it just isn't so. Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz says the figures prove that the gap actually has widened in every significant field in the postwar years.

That seems to belie evidence that meets the public eye—Negroes holding down jobs which members of their race had never had before.

IT IS TRUE that in recent years Negroes have broken into job fields previously closed to them. But it also is true that the expansion has not kept pace with the Negro population or Negro education or with the pace that whites have gotten ahead. And in fields where Negroes have moved in, they have been dropped out again in greater numbers than whites.

Steel is an example. Negroes moved into steel employment substantially during World War II and also during the Korean War. But as steel employment fell off after the wars, Negroes as the last in were the first out. Automation accelerated the process.

The studies also found that Negroes in far greater numbers than whites were becoming discouraged and dropping out of the labor market. They just weren't looking for jobs any more, apparently convinced that jobs weren't to be found.

THE LABOR department statistics showed that from 1948, the postwar year, through 1963, whites 25 to 64 years old quitting the job hunt had remained almost stationary. The figure had moved up just slightly from 46 per 1,000 to 49 per 1,000 population. But the rate of nonwhites who were dropping out of the labor force because they were too discouraged to look for jobs had soared in the postwar years. It went up from 53 per 1,000 to 82 per 1,000.

Unemployment among Negroes also had gone up much faster than among whites. These figures showed the difference: In 1948, 22 out of every 1,000 white men in the working ages of 25 to 64 were out looking for jobs but couldn't find them. In 1948, the Negro rate was not quite double that—37 out of every 1,000.

BUT HERE was the picture in 1963: The white rate of unemployment had gone up from 22 to 33 per 1,000. The Negro rate zoomed from 37 to 75, more than double the white rate.

One explanation of what has been happening was inadequate education and training of the Negroes as America moved faster into an economy which required greater skills.

But that wasn't the entire answer. Discrimination was at the bottom of some of the widening gap. For example, even where education was equal between the two races the economic result was far different. Here is just one statistic which tells the story:

Among college graduates, 21 per cent of the whites ended up as managers, officials or owners of businesses; only 7 per cent of the Negro college graduates made that economic level. At the bottom of the economic ladder, four-tenths of 1 per cent of the white college graduates became unskilled laborers. For the Negro grads, the figure was more than 2 per cent.

The Labor Department study concludes: "The participation of Negroes in the economic life has fallen significantly during th past 15 years."

RALPH McGILL

4-20-64

West of the Mississippi!

In the decade between 1950-1960, the rates of change in employment reflect not merely the historic continuing shift of manpower from agriculture to industry and service jobs; they underscore also the astonishing mobility of the labor force in responding to opportunities.

Florida, California, Nevada and Arizona were the four states showing the greatest increase in percentage employment of the 10 years—40 per cent and over.

In the old cotton South, Georgia and Louisiana had an increase between 10 and 20 per cent. Their neighbors, Alabama, South Carolina, Tennessee, and North Carolina, had a rate of increase under 10 per cent. Arkansas and Mississippi showed losses. In the border states, Kentucky and West Virginia had each a decrease. Virginia was in the 10 per cent and under 20 per cent increase category.

Rate of Change

Concentration of increases in the rate of change in employment for the decade was west of the Mississippi. The three leaders there were, as afore noted, California, Arizona, and Nevada. Just below them in rate advances were Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Alaska, and Hawaii, all with "20 per cent and under 40 per cent" increase.

East of the Mississippi, only Connecticut made so good a showing as this latter group of Western states. In Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and Oklahoma, all relatively far advanced industrially long before the decade under study, the rate of employment change also was slowed. That the rate similarly was lower in some of the Southern states lacking comparative industrial status undergirds the major conclusion, which is that the changes highlight the necessary mobility of the labor force in responding to opportunities.

Mobility will be increasingly required of the production worker and the "managers" of industry. It was not too long ago that a majority of such workers could look forward to growing up, finding a job, and remaining all his life in the community in which he was born. This possibility steadily decreases.

Since the Second World War, workmen more and more have had to go where new job opportunities were opening up. Many had grown used to this during the war when defense work caused hundreds of thousands to move about the country.

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Since the Second World War, workmen more and more have had to go where new job opportunities were opening up. Many had grown used to this during the war when defense work caused hundreds of thousands to move about the country.

Way of Life

For an even longer period of time, the engineers and technicians of the nation had come to accept mobility as a way of life. Real estate companies and church secretaries are well acquainted with the results of population mobility. There is a constant turnover. Such vacancies usually are filled almost immediately by new arrivals. Many communities, however, because of apathy or a refusal to deal with the facts of their lives, experience net losses.

Percentage employment rate increases in Western states are due, in the main, perhaps, to the new industries and services growing up around the space and defense industry locations. But this is not the whole story.

Samuel Lenner, of the DuPont Company, writes in "Automation": "What a workman knows in his head already is more important than what he can do with his hands—though both forms of talent are still in demand. Ten years ago DuPont instrument mechanics spent 80 per cent of their time on physical work and 20 per cent on analysis of problems. Today, those figures are reversed."

Employment is at a record high—largely because of technology. Unemployment grows—also because of it. The answer to this paradox certainly will not be found in dulling the edge of technology.

Negro Job Status Improved by City

4-22-64 Const

By RALEIGH BRYANS

The City of Atlanta is recording progress in hiring Negroes in new job classifications and higher pay. The progress isn't dramatic, however, and a personnel official says it won't be.

Efforts to broaden employment opportunities for Negroes began when Mayor Allen assumed office in 1962 and were stepped up last year in part by the mayor's creation of a biracial job opportunities committee.

The results, particularly those realized since Jan. 1 of this year, have been called "gratifying" by at least one member of the Job Opportunities Committee.

OF 306 PERSONS, white or Negro, employed in job classifications other than building custodian or laborer, 55, or approximately 18 per cent, were Negro.

No information is immediately available that will permit a comparison with the picture for the same period of last year or of years previous to 1963.

However, City Personnel Director Carl Sutherland, the chairman of the Job Opportunities Committee, says the figures do reflect improved job opportunities for Negroes.

With rare exceptions, Negroes, prior to 1962, had access only to jobs which carried the lowest classifications and pay in the city's roster: building custodian and laborer.

SOME EXCEPTIONS were Negroes employed as policemen, librarians, recreation workers and prison matrons. (Negro teachers don't count, since they are hired by the Atlanta Board of Education.)

By Jan. 1 of this year, the total of Negroes in higher job classifications, counting those employed before Jan. 1, 1962, and after that date, was 336.

Adding the 55 employed in higher classifications since Jan. 1 of this year, the total now is 391.

A DATA SHEET provided by Mr. Sutherland shows what kinds of jobs have gone to 40 of the 55 Negroes hired so far this year. (The sheet doesn't cover Negroes tested before Jan. 1 but hired afterwards.)

The list includes one brickmason, 12 equipment operators (I), 2 painters, 2 plasterers, 3 policemen, 5 semiskilled workers (I), 2 semiskilled workers (II), 1 switchboard operator, 2 water-pollution control operators.

Negroes now hold jobs in about 41 classifications all told.

Mr. Sutherland says that the breakout of Negroes into better city jobs won't ever be dramatic for the reason that turnover in such jobs is low.

With fewer vacancies, fewer job opportunities arise.

There is a further handicap, Mr. Sutherland says: Negroes who can qualify for the higher job classifications often find they can earn more pay in private jobs than with the city.

THE FOCUS of the Job Opportunities Committee is on what may be the biggest obstacles—getting city department heads to hire Negroes when their qualifications match or exceed those of white applicants.

The personnel department, in that direction, quit using a "double register" in which qualified Negro and white applicants were reported to department heads separately.

It is still the department head who does the hiring, however, and the department head can still determine who is white and who is Negro and make distinctions in hiring.

Mr. Sutherland says the Job Opportunities Committee is gratified with the progress some departments are making in hiring Negroes. He indicates some departments have yet to go along.

Close-Up 4-29-64 Const

Worst Poverty Isn't Lack of Money

Mix a little money with a small mind, and you come up with one of the most obnoxious forms of mankind: the guy who thinks he made his because of superior virtue and heavenly blessing.

One such—not identifying himself, of course—telephoned the other day to hiss that President Johnson's campaign for helping economically distressed Appalachia was designed "just to buy votes."

"Don't you know," he continued, "those people are poor because they are shiftless by nature?"

I don't know whether such a person needs a psychiatrist or a minister more. Usually that type will tell you he was born poor, or had been broke once, but had accumulated money, unaided, through dint of Moral Fiber. And to show what a fine person he is, by golly, he's going to keep that meddlesome government from giving taxes to the poor.

How little poverty is understood! Lack of money is the least of it. In a nation with an expanding economy and a highly flexible social structure, it's true that almost anyone with reasonable intelligence, education and ambition can make at least a comfortable living.

But ambition is confused with innate virtue. The fact is that ambition is learned, just like the ABC's.

What happens to ambition in a Negro child who knows no good jobs are open to his race, who never sees anything outside a 25-block radius of his slum tenement house, who never sees a book or magazine in his home?

What happens to ambition in the white children of jobless coal-miners in grim Appalachian towns left at economic standstill by mechanization? Do they contemplate moral fiber while rooting in garbage cans for edible scraps?

Charles Silberman, writing in the current Harper's, suggests children must learn certain basic lessons of our culture at three or four years of age, or not learn them at all. These include traits the rest of us consider so natural that a kindergarten or first grade teacher is baffled when she finds them lacking in deprived children. These are such rudimentary building blocks of education as ability to distinguish sounds, to listen to strings of logically connected sentences (The slum child may be used to communication in grunted monosyllables.), or to expect praise for success and disapproval for failure.

To write off that kind of poverty to a "shiftless nature," and to oppose efforts to change it, is perhaps the worst poverty of all: a poorness in basic human kindness.

BRUCE GALPHIN.

March 29, 1965

Mrs. F. B. Pitcher and Class
McKinley Elementary School
3520 East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Mrs. Pitcher and Class:

We have mailed you today, under separate cover, some publications which will be helpful in your course of study for the seventh grade.

Other publications which you may wish to obtain are:

Reports on Apprenticeship, 1964, by the Advisory Committees to the United States Commission on Civil Rights. Order from the Superintendent of Documents in Washington, or write to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Report to the President, November 1963, by the U. S. President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
Employment Studies: Atlanta, Houston, Chattanooga
The Economic Status of Negroes
Business, Next Target for Integration?
Operation Breadbasket - Atlanta

McKINLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
1520 EAST BOULEVARD
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

J. M. FRAZIER, JR.
Principal

March 25, 1965

Letter

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Our seventh grade class is seeking information regarding Careers and the various Job Opportunities which are now open to Negroes in the South.

If you have any materials or statistics which will aid us in this course of study, please forward same to the address above or forward instructions for obtaining same.

Thank you kindly for your consideration.

Very truly yours,
(Mrs.) F. B. Pitcher
(Mrs.) F. B. Pitcher
& Class
McKinley Elementary
School

Sent 3-29-65
Employment-3
Henderson

FBP:c

XERO COPY

XERO COPY

Empl

The Atlanta Journal
"COVERS DIXIE LIKE THE DEW"
D. 245,376

APR 14 1965

Negroes' New Jobs Lost to Automation

By PAUL VALENTINE

Job automation and shifting racial populations are frustrating the civil rights drive against discrimination, says Southern Regional Council chairman Leslie Dunbar.

"Though the climate is improving today for the Negro to get new jobs," he declared Tuesday night in a meeting at the Dinkler Motor Hotel, "we now have the tragic irony that those jobs traditionally open to newcomers are disappearing."

At the same time, he continued, vast Negro populations are concentrating in the centers of the nation's cities where they continue attending largely inferior, segregated schools while the standards of nominally white institutions elsewhere keep climbing to keep pace with rising technology.

DR. DUNBAR addressed about 100 persons representing the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, private community relations agencies, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and its advisory committees from several Southern states.

The meeting was preparatory to a regional conference Wednesday at which federal officials spelled out requirements and penalties under Title VI of the new Civil Rights Act prohibiting discrimination in any federally assisted state programs. Hundreds of state school and other officials from throughout the Southeast attended.

"The escalation of educational standards is making it increasingly hard for Negroes — coming from schools determinedly kept inferior—to find jobs," asserted Dr. Dunbar.

He cited the example of a Negro girl seeking admission to Emory University here. Emory is willing to take Negroes now, but she was rejected because of low test scores. Ten years ago, her marks may have been considered sufficient for admission but then she would have been rejected because of her race, he speculated.

"We are dropping color bars," he said, "but erecting others just as effectively maintaining discrimination."

UNDER URBAN RENEWAL and school desegregation programs, "we are building in our cities . . . barriers to the development of free movement of Negroes.

"The work of bankers, real estate interests and county and city governments are preventing the Negroes from moving where they want.

"The whites are fleeing to the suburbs. . . . We are living apart as rigidly as we can."

He said Atlanta's decision to desegregate Kirkwood Elementary School last January exemplifies the way in which white leadership here has encouraged more rigid residential patterns. "The school board announced it would desegregate the once-white school because by last winter about 70 per cent of the neighborhood around it was Negro. But the board invited all the white pupils and all the white teachers to move out first. And they did move out."

ACTIONS LIKE THIS have caused school enrollments in several major cities to become heavily or even predominantly Negro in recent years, he said. In Atlanta, the Negro school population has doubled since the 1954 Supreme Court school desegregation decision, he said, while the white population has increased only slightly, giving whites and Negroes an almost equal number today. Only 1,100 of the city's 59,000 Negro students are integrated now into formally white schools, he said.

"The fact still remains that about twice as many Negroes are being educated now in all-Negro schools as 10 years ago. Twice as many are suffering all the pains of segregation."

April 27, 1965

Mr. James McCartney
Washington Correspondent
Chicago Daily News
1229 National Press Building
Washington 4, D.C.

Dear Mr. McCartney:

In answer to your letter of yesterday apropos of Negro federal employment, I am not telephoning, as you suggested, because just about everything we have is enclosed and will reach you Wednesday.

As for other sources, I have only two suggestions: the report on the annual minority census of the Civil Service Commission included indicates that the Commission has very specific data and might be able to make available to you the nature and extent of such employment in the South; it is reported reliably that the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity also has such specifics but I do know of reporters who have been frustrated in obtaining the information.

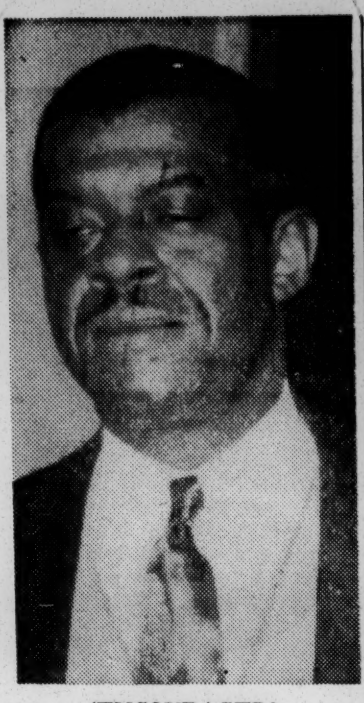
The Xerox list of Negroes with Defense, Commerce, Labor and HHFA in the South is put together from both our newspaper files and the staff's personal association. Perhaps, since the names and office location of these personnel is given, you might have good fortune is querying them directly.

We would appreciate seeing your findings.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Barbara Patterson
Research

Enclosures (4):
6 pages, Executive Support of Civil Rights
Racial Discrimination in the Southern Federal Courts
1964 Minority Census, from Southern Reporter
Xerox office notes



'ENCOURAGED'
Donald L. Hollowell

Hollowell Finds Job Heartening

EMPLOYMENT
AC 11/2/67

By ACHSAH NESMITH

After nine months as regional director of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission here, Donald L. Hollowell sometimes wishes he were back in court.

But he has been "encouraged by the manner in which many employers are instituting complete fair employment practices," he said in an interview.

"I realize we've only scratched the surface. We spent the first two or three months staffing our office and training our people. But he feels some headway is being made.

He is charged with enforcing Title 7 of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, a title that did not go into effect until July 1965 in Virginia, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina and east Tennessee.

IN MAJOR CASES

Hollowell had covered a lot of territory all over the South in connection with civil rights suits for a number of years before taking the post last spring. As an attorney for the National Association of Colored People's Legal Defense Fund, he was involved in many of the major desegregation cases in recent years, especially in Georgia.

Now he measures his success in large measure by keeping people who file complaints with him from having to go to court. Although a majority of the complaints filed ultimately end in formal conciliation under the auspices of his office, only about a dozen persons have had to go to court because conciliation failed.

Hollowell feels this is a good sign. Private employers in the South traditionally have been bound by segregated practices. They have been required to hire and promote without discrimination based on race, color or sex only since July 1965, and his office has only become effective in the past six months.

700 COMPLAINTS

About 700 complaints have

sign. Private employers in the South traditionally have been bound by segregated practices. They have been required to hire and promote without discrimination based on race, color or sex only since July 1965, and his office has only become effective in the past six months.

700 COMPLAINTS

About 700 complaints have been filed. Some 466 of these charges have been investigated, involving 152 firms throughout Hollowell's area. Some 12,000 complaints have been filed nationally since the section of the act became effective.

After his office investigates complaints they go to the Washington office for final determination. If cause is found, formal conciliation is instituted. If this fails, the complainant has 30 days to file suit in federal court.

In the beginning the law applied to firms with 100 or more employes. Currently it applies to those with 50 or more, and next year it will reach those with 25 or more.

Uemployment among minority groups, mostly Negroes, runs about twice the national average. In Atlanta, where unemployment over-all is considerably lower than the national average, unemployment among Negroes is still higher than the national average and often runs two to three times that over-all rate for the metropolitan area.

MANY UNPREPARED

Some of this is due to lack of training, which leaves many Negroes unprepared for jobs that are open. This also inhibits their ability to rise in the organization even where no racial discrimination is involved. Automation also complicates the situation.

"Now that doors are being opened for Negroes to do many things they couldn't formerly many of the jobs that are opening up for the first time to him are disappearing altogether because of automation," Hollowell said.

But, of course, there is overt discrimination in some areas, and that is Hollowell's main problem.

He hopes more of this will be solved voluntarily by employers, and also hopes there will be more emphasis on apprenticeship and job training to help minority group members catch up in skills with the opening up of opportunity.

Promotions Few for Negroes In Carolina Mills, Panel Finds

NYT 1/4/67

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission reported today that more Negroes were being hired by Southern textile mills but few were being promoted to other than mental jobs.

The report was the second within two weeks dealing with the textile industry in North and South Carolina. The earlier report was by Donald D. Osbornean economics professor formerly at North Carolina State University and now at the University of Missouri.

The new report is the first the commission has prepared based on figures gathered from forms that employers are required to submit in accordance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The report said:

"The 406 textile establishments which reported revealed gross under-utilization of Negroes on the skilled crafts and white-collar occupations."

Charts showed that, of 10,211 persons employed as officials or managers of textile mills in the Carolinas, 11 were Negroes. Of 2,338 workers designated as professionals, three were Negroes. Of 2,104 technicians, 13 were Negroes.

The largest Negro representation in white-collar occupations was among office and clerical workers, where 149 of 11,784 were Negroes.

There were 690 Negro craftmen among a total of 29,85.

Among machine operators there were 8,475 Negroes of 114,075 employed. There were 5,725 Negro laborers of 19,143 and 1,626 service workers among 4,021.

At the same time, the report noted that Negroes had made substantial gains in textile mill employment, a conclusion that Mr. Osborne also reached.

The report noted that in 103 establishments in North Carolina, three-fifths of the 3,043 employes added to the payroll were Negroes. Eployment increased by 54.8 per cent for Negro men and 312 per cent for Negro women.

In South Carolina Negro employment was up 58.6 per cent—47.6 per cent for men and 311.3 per cent for women.

EMPLOYMENT

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Saturday, January 7, 1967 3 ★★

More State Posts Asked by Negroes

Negro leaders Friday urged Gov. Carl Sanders to use his influence to help provide more job opportunities for Negroes in state government.

"We would like to suggest," they said in a statement left at the State Capitol, "that during he next few days in office you use the influence of the highest office in the state to express publicly and prominently the challenge to the State of Georgia in the area of Negro employment and particularly employment in state government."

They added:

"We suggest you lay before the state and its elected officials the state's responsibility for undertaking affirmative action to improve upon Negro employment in Georgia state government."

Jesse Hill Jr., co-chairman of the Atlanta Summit Leadership Conference, felt that "practically negligible results" in Negro employment in state government had come during the Sanders administration and that Sanders had missed a "golden opportunity" to improve the situation.

The Negro group, who failed to see Gov. Sanders personally because he was at home with a severe cold, further told the governor in their statement that "as a follow-up to your call for 200 additional state highway patrolmen we urge and recommend that a substantial number of Negroes be included in the new state patrolmen hired."

They said the state "lags behind towns and cities in the state in hiring Negro law enforcement officials. Many smaller towns have hired Negro police officers but none are hired at the state level."

The Negroes also urged Gov. Sanders to include in the proposed state budget "provisions for a program of affirmative action to attract Negroes into state government. A modest appropriation for the establishment and operation of such a program in its first year is estimated to be about $65,000."

Also requested was an additional $25,000 "for the purpose of engaging in a systematic study to determine the status of Negro employment in Georgia state government."

In addition to regular state jobs under the merit system the Negroes also urged that Negroes be considered for appointments to vacant state posts.

The Negro leaders also pointed out that it had been recently disclosed that two separate state merit listings were being kept, one for Negroes and one for whites.

"The long history of denial," they said, "has left Negro high school and college graduates with little hope for opportunity in state government. Patterns of racial dualism in Georgia state employment are rigidly entrenched and easily observed."

NYT 1/10/67 EMPLOYMENT

Negroes Gain Slightly in Federal Jobs

By ROBERT B. SEMPLE Jr.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—Negro employment in the Federal Government has shown only a slight increase since 1962, a Government report indicated today.

According to the report, there were 320,000 Negroes in the Federal service last June 30, or 13.9 per cent of the employes who responded to the survey. This compared with 13.0 per cent in 1965 and 13.0 per cent in 1962.

Officials of the Civil Service Commission, which conducted the survey, said that although the statistics might appear unimpressive on the surface the trend toward hiring more Negroes for Government jobs had clearly been maintained .

The report is the first comprehensive survey of Government minority-group employment since President Johnson, in September of 1965, announced that he wanted the Federal Government to become a showcase of equal employment opportunity and directed the Civil Service Commission to oversee a new program of nondiscrimination in hiring and promotion.

Reaction Is Mixed

The report, which will undoubtedly receive a careful reading at the White House, received a mixed reaction here today. Some officials said they were disappointed not only by the over-all figures on Negro employment but also by the number of Negroes in better-paying middle and upper grades.

The report found that in 1966, Negroes listed as general schedule employes — the so-called white collar occupations — totaled 109,658, compared with 106,658, or 9.5 per cent, in 1965.

In salary categories, the survey revealed the following:

¶There were 31,205 Negroes, or 10.1 per cent of the total, in grades GS-5 through 8 ($5,331 to $9,183 a year), compared with 30,039, or 9.6 per cent in 1965.

¶There were 9,642 Negroes, or 3.6 per cent of the employes in grades GS-9 through 11 ($7,696 to $12,056), compared with 9,125, or 3.4 per cent in 1965.

¶There were 3,363 Negroes, or 1.6 per cent of the employes in grades GS-12 through 18 ($10,270 to $25,890), compared with 2,815, or 1.3 per cent in 1965.

There was a percentage drop in one category—the entrance grades of GS-1 through 4. This went from 64,727, or 19.3 per cent of ht etotal in 1965, to 65,548, or 18.6 per cent of the total, in 1966.

Actual Gains Called Good

Civil Service Commission officials took encouragement from the survey on two counts. First, they argued that even though the percentages appeared small, actual gains had been fairly good.

They pointed out, for example, that while over-all Negro employment only rose four-tenths of 1 per cent from 1965, this represented an increase of 9,000 in the number of Negroes actually working, from 311,000 in 1965 to 320,000 in 1966.

Moreover, according to Anthony M. Rachal Jr., a Civil Service Commission official, the statistics failed to reflect accurately other "basic" achievements by the equal employment program.

One major effort, he said, has been to eliminate "built-in" barriers to equal opportunity by widening opportunities for disadvantaged persons who are not yet equipped for skilled jobs.

Accordingly, he said, the commission has encouraged Federal agencies to strip routine duties from skilled jobs and then translate these duties into lesser jobs that can be handled by less experienced persons.

The effort to redesign jobs involves stripping routine duties from better jobs and translating these duties into lesser jobs that can be handled by less experienced employes.

In the process, qualified people are freed from routine work, while new jobs are opened up for the disadvantaged.

Mr. Rachal said that the program had been successful so far and should produce significantly expanded opportunities with lower grades over the next few years. In addition, he declared, even the marginal increase made by the number of Negroes moving into higher pay classifications indicated that "we have broken the barrier on promotion."

"The trend has definitely changed," he added.

Mr. Rachal, who is special assistant to the commission chairman, John W. Macy Jr., said the commission had hoped to "build the basis for continuing progress" and that critics expecting "dramatic, overnight" increases in Negro employment "are asking too much."

One official said with a touch of irony that the report should "at least reassure those Southern Congressmen who've been charging us with discrimination in reverse." Some Southerners accused the President and the Commission last summer of promoting the assignment of Negroes on a large scale to jobs for which they were not qualified.

EMPLOYMENT

Information
news letter
Advisory Council on Plans for Progress

Number 41 March 1967

PfP Vocational Guidance Institutes Called "Most Effective Change Agent"

CONFERENCE PANEL: One of the main features of the Plans for Progress Fifth Annual Conference in January was the above panel, which discussed, "Civil Rights—1967." At the podium in the picture is Hobart Taylor, Jr., a Director of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, who has been intimately involved with Plans for Progress since its inception and continues as a Special Advisor to the Vice President for Plans for Progress. He moderated the panel. The other participants (left to right): Whitney M. Young, Executive Director of the National Urban League; The Honorable Joseph M. Montoya, Senator from New Mexico, and Roy M. Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

1967 Conference Report Now Ready

A 144-page report on the 1967 Plans for Progress Fifth National Conference is now available from the Washington PfP office. The report has been prepared from transcriptions of tape recordings of the complete proceedings of the two-day affair. It includes the two principal addresses, the keynote speech by Donald M. Kendall, President of PepsiCo, Inc., and the banquet address by Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey; the statements during and questions and answers that followed the two major panels—the first featuring five mayors and the second featuring Whitney Young, Roy Wilkins and Senator Joseph M. Montoya; and summaries of the four workshop sessions.

Copies of the report are available to anyone in any number. To cover the cost of printing, a charge of $3 per copy is being made. Checks should be made payable to "Plans for Progress Fifth National Conference" and sent to the Washington PfP office.

Check Please Order

Evaluation Group Cites Positive Attitude Changes by Attendees

The Plans for Progress Vocational Guidance Institutes, sponsored by PfP companies in 17 cities last summer, have been given an outstanding rating for accomplishment by an independent team of evaluators.

The team, headed by Dr. Theodore Volsky, of the University of Colorado, after several months of data collection and interviews, reported:

". . . on the basis of data already analyzed, we are convinced the Plans for Progress Vocational Guidance Institutes represent the most effective change agent we have encountered in this area of endeavor. The data available amply validates that significant change and movement, consistent with Plans for Progress goals, have been achieved via the summer institute program."

In the summary given to Plans for Progress Administrative Director Eugene F. Rowan, Dr. Volsky noted that his group initially had been reluctant to undertake the evaluation.

"They had previously been involved in the evaluation of seven summer vocational guidance institutes sponsored by various agencies," Dr. Volsky said. "At the outset of this project, it was their opinion that *short-term summer* programs were not adequate to

(*Continued on page 4*)

San Diego Jobs Committee Places 2,500 "Hard Core" Unemployed

Through a combination of on-the-job training and remedial education, some 2,500 "hard core" unemployed have been placed in jobs in business and industry in the San Diego area.

The work is carried out by the San Diego Mayor's Committee for Jobs, organized in late 1965 by San Diego Mayor Frank Curran.

The Committee has an MDTA prime contract and has placed the 2,500 persons with almost 100 different businesses.

Herbert Rubottom, a former job training executive at Convair, is staff director for the Committee. He said 90 per cent of those placed through the Committee's efforts have stuck with their jobs. Many have moved up to better jobs.

All job candidates are screened by the California Bureau of Employment. They are given literacy, intelligence and vocational tests. If they have the equivalent of an eighth-grade education, they are eligible for OJT placement. Firms which hire them are partially reimbursed for their training costs by the Committee.

If the candidates fall below the eighth-grade literacy level, they are put through a 12-week reading and math cram course conducted through the public schools and in conjunction with the San Diego Urban League. After this, efforts are made to place them.

Plans for Progress companies in the San Diego area have taken on a number of job candidates from the Mayor's Committee.

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Three New Men Complete 1967 PfP Washington Office Staff

Robert W. Goode

Malcolm H. Oettinger, Jr.

The 1967 Plans for Progress Staff in Washington has been filled out with the selection of three new Administrative Coordinators.

They are:

Robert W. Goode, a marketing research analyst for the Mellon National Bank & Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

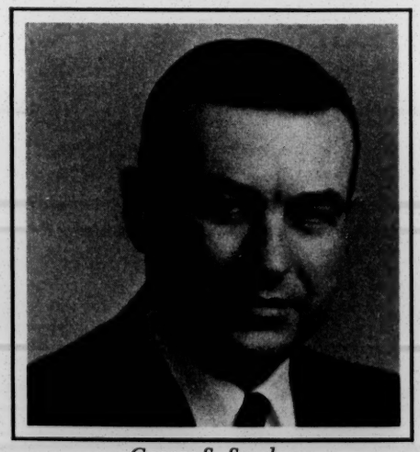
Malcolm H. Oettinger, Jr., Coordinator of News Information for the National Broadcasting Company in Washington, D. C.

George S. Sunday, District Sales Manager, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company.

Bob Goode replaces Gerry Peterson, who has returned to Aetna Life & Casualty Company in Hartford, Conn., after his year's service. Bob Goode will have primary responsibility for the 1967 Vocational Guidance Institute program.

Mal Oettinger, who is on loan from NBC's parent company, RCA, replaces Dan Davis, who has returned to Western Electric. Mal will be primarily responsible for public relations and the "Things Are Changing" communications campaign.

George Sunday comes aboard to fill the new slot of eighth man on the staff, a position created by the Advisory Council this year because of the increased program load. He will work principally with the development of local merit employment councils and will serve as a backup man for all other programs.



George S. Sunday

NEW COMPANIES SIGN PLANS

Since the last edition of the Newsletter, five more companies have joined Plans for Progress.

They are: Blue Cross-Blue Shield of Virginia, of Richmond, Virginia; The National Acme Company, of Cleveland, Ohio; EG&G, Incorporated, of Bedford, Massachusetts; Hazeltine Corporation, of Long Island, New York, and the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, of Pittsburgh.

This brings the total now participating in Plans for Progress to 354. More than a score of other companies are in various stages of joining the program.

Burroughs Amends Plan

Burroughs Corporation has joined the growing list of PfP companies which are amending their original Plans for Progress documents to make them reflect the companies' activities today. In many cases, the old Plans were signed during the early days of the program, when there was little common experience available to guide the companies in drawing up their Plan. Most of the new plans reflect the activities of the companies in training, recruitment and community activity. In the picture above, Robert B. Lapham, Burroughs' Vice President, Employee and Industrial Relations, watches as Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey affixes his signature to the amended Plan. The ceremony took place in Washington.

Negro Industrial and Economic Union Backers Meet Plans for Progress Staff

Pictured above meeting with members of the Plans for Progress Washington staff are former Cleveland Browns football star Jim Brown and Washington Redskins star Bobby Mitchell. Brown and Mitchell were in Washington to explain to the PfP staff details of the Negro Industrial and Economic Union, founded by Brown. The NIEU, headquartered in Cleveland, seeks to train Negroes in corporate procedures and principles of banking, business and finance; to encourage Negroes to expand existing businesses and to involve Negroes in community action programs.

Left to right in the picture are: Brown, Mitchell, Eugene F. Rowan, PfP Administrative Director, and Chris Conner, Cliff Puckett, Gerry Peterson and Ike Van Voorhis, administrative coordinators. Further information about the NIEU may be obtained from its national headquarters, 10515 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44106.

Aerospace Corporation Trains "Unemployables" in Secretarial Skills

Aerospace Corporation, a Plans for Progress company headquartered in Los Angeles, has a continuing program that can mean secretarial skills for unemployed girls.

The program involves four weeks of classroom instruction, conducted in the company's library by an Aerospace employee who is a former teacher, and 22 weeks of morning classes and afternoon on-the-job training.

The class work includes instruction in typing, shorthand, filing methods, spelling, grammar, telephone procedures and courtesy, and business conduct and appearance.

The girls are selected from unemployed high school graduates in East and South Central Los Angeles. The company works with the Los Angeles Urban League and the State Employment Service in selecting candidates.

Each girl receives a salary and all company benefits while attending the classes and while undergoing the OJT process.

Thus far, 72 girls have started the six-month program. Eighty-five per cent have completed their training and eighty-five per cent of those have received immediate employment.

EEOC URGES JOB FAIRS IN 89 CITIES

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is urging city officials and employers in 89 cities to put on two-day Job Fairs.

Stephen N. Shulman, EEOC Chairman, asked mayors of the cities, all of which have large minority population, to seek support from Chambers of Commerce, civil rights organizations and educators in staging the Job Fairs.

A complete "How to" kit, patterned after successful Job Fairs in a dozen cities, also was sent to the mayors.

Volsky Report: Institute Tops

(*Continued from page 1*)

tasks such as those outlined by the Plans for Progress program. It was their feeling that such programs could be effective in the public relations sense, but not in achieving outcomes which in fact would have impact in any meaningful way."

Here is one long section of the report:

"It is obvious from the data that attitudes of staff and participants alike, counselors, educators and industrial personnel, shifted significantly as a result of their participation. They see themselves as having a more important role in solving problems of the culturally deprived and minority groups. They feel that better educational programs for deprived children can be developed within existing school systems and that such programs would contribute in a significant way to reducing the magnitude of relevant social problems.

Impact of Communication

"They feel that because of improved communication and cooperation between school and industrial personnel, better vocational and technical education programs can be developed which will have appeal for the minority population and will have a significant impact on their employability. Also, they feel that such cooperative programming as well as cooperation in the area of employment practices can be developed as a function of additional programs such as the one in which they were involved.

"They feel that the elimination of middlemen (specialists and 'experts') and coordinating agencies has done much to improve communication between the educators and the employers. By this they do not imply that agencies cannot contribute to the solution of social problems but rather that agencies' work can be facilitated by better communication and understanding among all involved groups. . . . There is no question that participants left the institute's experience with a feeling of responsibility to minority group problems. This conclusion is reinforced, and its implication supported, by the wide variety of action programs being carried out on a voluntary basis by individuals who were involved in the summer program."

The Volsky report also pointed out that participants' attitudes changed over the period toward the belief that human beings and social institutions (business, social agencies or schools) are "more flexible than they had previously believed." There was a marked feeling that change is possible. The report said:

Industry's Needs Important

"In addition to this development of a generalized optimistic outlook, participants also became more optimistic and positive in their feelings that industry is willing to accept a role and contribute in meaningful ways to solutions of social problems. They felt, at the termination of their training, that there are many more opportunities available to minority youth than they had previously believed, and that even more opportunities could be created if needs of industry and business could be kept in mind and realistically considered in developing programs designed to prepare youth to exploit opportunities available to them. They have also come to believe that employment prospects for minority youth are better than they had previously thought, and the claim that automation will eliminate much opportunity is an instance of striking at the straw man—the problem is more a matter of meeting changes in industrial needs with changes in training programs. School counselors developed a belief that they are not as limited as they thought in terms of what they can or cannot do because of what they previously believed to be a lack of time and cooperation from industry."

Followup Important

The Volsky report said the most notable weakness of the institutes related directly to followup or plans for continuing contact among concerned individuals. "Where this contact did not exist in some form, evaluation revealed that positive attitudes were quickly lost, or had soured. Most of the positive achievements of the program were still being maintained at the time of the four-month followup program, and in some cases had been strengthened. However, where there was no followup by local institute personnel, pessimism and discouragement were beginning to be evidenced by participants. This pessimism was directed toward both minority youth and the role of industry. Weakening of counselor commitment to the goals of the program was also evident. Where minimal contact was maintained following the institute program, there was little or no evidence of such regressive shift in attitudes."

In summary, Dr. Volsky said the most striking reaction of the institute participants was one of "appreciation (and surprise) expressed by counselors, school administrators, social agency personnel and by members of the community at large relative to industry's initiative in proposing and *supporting* (emphasis his) these institutes. Gratitude was expressed repeatedly. Through the many different impressions obtained in the evaluations, it becomes clear that all participants value the interest and initiative shown by industry, and the opportunity for increased communication between industrial and school personnel. They want to do what they can to nourish and foster further development of this spirit of cooperation."

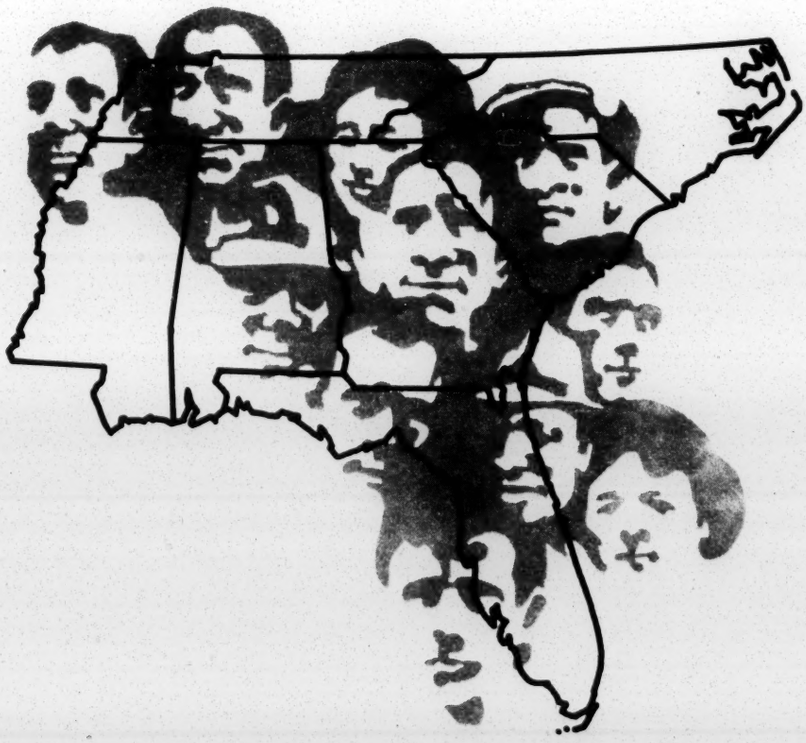
Grew from Pilot

The Vocational Guidance Institutes grew out of a pilot program initiated by Plans for Progress companies, in conjunction with Wayne State University in Detroit, in 1964. The program was successfully duplicated in 10 cities in 1965 and in 17 cities last year. Financial support for the 17 institutes last year was provided through national contributions by member companies, amounting to more than $150,000, and a $125,000 grant from the Economic Development Administration of the Department of Commerce.

The institutes will be held in a greater number of cities in 1967.

REPORT OF SEMINAR ON

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR MINORITY GROUPS IN THE SOUTHEAST



PASCHAL MOTOR HOTEL, ATLANTA GEORGIA
APRIL 10, 1967

Department of
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Social Security Administration
Atlanta, Georgia

EMPLOYMENT . .

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
REGIONAL OFFICE
Room 404, Peachtree-Seventh Building
50 Seventh Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

SOCIAL SECURITY
ADMINISTRATION

April 24, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

I am sorry you were unable to attend and participate in our Equal Employment Opportunity Seminar for medicare contractors held on April 10. The consensus indicates that this was a fruitful meeting.

Although you were unable to attend, we thought you would be interested in receiving a copy of the report which includes a summary of the sessions, a listing of the participants and copies of news stories of the conference. It is enclosed. We hope this will help stimulate more and closer cooperation among company and community representatives in promoting equal opportunity in those insurance and Blue Cross-Blue Shield organizations with medicare contracts.

Sincerely yours,

Robert P. Bynum

Robert P. Bynum
Regional Assistant Commissioner

Enclosure

THE NEW YORK TIMES

RULING MAY SPUR FIGHT ON JOB BIAS

EMPLOYMENT

U.S. Aids Assay Ohio Court Action in Building Case

7/3/69

By ROBERT B. SEMPLE Jr.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 2—A recent court decision in Ohio may give civil rights groups a new weapon with which to attack job discrimination.

This is the cautious assessment of Government experts here who have spent several weeks analyzing the potential consequenves of a decision handed down May 17 by District Court Judge Joseph P. Kinneary in Cleveland.

Judge Kinneary enjoined Gov. James A. Rhodes and the State of Ohio from signing contracts with four construction companies for work on a $12.8-million medical science building at Ohio State University because of discriminatory hiring practices permitted by the contractors.

The medical building was to have been financed from state and Federal funds.

At a news conference in New York last week, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People hailed the ruling as a landmark decision and said that it would form the basis for a nationwide campaign to halt all construction sponsored by the Federal and state governments unless Negroes were taken into the building trades unions.

Executive Orders Noted

At first, officials here were puzzled by the association's enthusiasm. They noted that executive orders by Presidents Kennedy and Johnson banned job discrimination in Federally assisted construction. And some lawyers still think that Judge Kinneary compelled by injunction what might have been achieved by administrative decre under the executive orders.

However, Labor Department analysts have since concluded that if the decision is upheld in other states—and the association is convinced that it will become the law of the land—it could conceivably become a powerful tool to combat job discrimination.

First of all, they believe, the ruling provides a simple constitutional right that an individual may henceforth invoke in an effort to secure immediate injunction relief against what he believes is a discriminatory situation.

Present safeguards—based on administrative decree and on statute—are regarded as cumbersome and often ineffective.

Under President Johnson's executive order of Sept. 24, 1965, an individual may complain to the Office of Contract Compliance—if Federal funds are involved in the work—and win an investigation. The Government then tries to bring the contractor and the unions in compliance with the law, using the threat of withdrawal of Federal funds.

Procedure Is Laborious

However, the procedure is long and complex and requires considerable effort and in some cases expense on the part of the individual complainant. Moreover, the Negro association insists that is has failed denied equal protection of the laws to Negro workmen.

Mr. Rhodes said that he had no quarrel with the decision and woulld not appeal it.

The judge also ruled that the state had primary responsibility for making sure that all Negroes had equal job opportunities on all public works contracts and laid down a definition of "discrimination" that went well beyond the executive orders.

Under the executive order, a contractor can usually satisfy the Government if there is some minority representation on the work crow. Recent regulations issued to cover three "trouble spots" — Cleveland, St. Louis and San Francisco — specify that there must be minority representation in all trades in all phases of the work.

However, Judge Kinneary went further to say that a state cannot enter into a contract

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Procedure Is Laborious

However, the procedure is long and complex and requires considerable effort and in some cases expense on the part of the individual complainant. Moreover, the Negro association insists that is has failed to bring Negro workmen into the banks of the building trade unions because of Government reluctance to hold up billions of dollars worth of contracts.

Equally laborious and uncertain are the remedies provided under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which banned discrimination in all employment.

"It is a meaningful action," Edward C. Sylvester, director of the Office of Contract Compliance, said of the court decision, "because it has the force of law. . . The force of law simply carries more weight than any administrative action."

Judge Kinneary based his decision on the 14th Amendment. He argued that Governor Rhodes, who waived a state executive order banning discrimination so that work could begin on the project, had state had primary responsibility for making sure that all Negroes had equal job opportunities on all public works contracts and laid down a definition of "discrimination" that went well beyond the executive orders.

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However, Judge Kinneary went further to say that a state cannot enter into a contract with a contractor who has agreement with a union that customarily practices discriminatory policies.

"A contractor can appear on the job with a racially satisfactory crew by using a variety of expedients," Mr. Sylvester said.

But under Judge Kinneary's ruling, he said, equal employment "on the job" is not enough. There must be adequate minority representation at "the source" — that is, the unions with which the contractor customarily does business.

Squad Car Burglarized

MENLO PARK, Calif. (AP) — Two Menlo Park policemen would like to get their hands on a thief who stole a walkie-talkie from their locked squad car while they were taking an 18-minute coffee break.

EMPLOYMENT

Joint Memorandum

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 EAST 56 STREET • NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
OF B'NAI B'RITH
315 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10016

JOINT MEMORANDUM NO. 424

SUBJECT: Ethridge v. Rhodes, 268 F. Supp. 83 (May 17, 1967)

FROM: Paul Hartman and Samuel Rabinove

DATE: August 31, 1967

DIGEST: A U.S. District Court in Ohio enjoined the Governor of Ohio and other state officials from entering into public work contracts with contractors who use as hiring sources labor unions which pursue a discriminatory policy as to union membership. The injunction was granted on the ground that when state officials select such contractors, they engage in discriminatory state action in violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and Civil Rights Act of 1871.

FACTS: Ohio state officials, including the Governor and the Director of the Ohio Department of Public Works, planned to enter into contracts for the construction of the Medical Base Sciences Building on the campus of the Ohio State University at Columbus. At least one of the contractors selected by the state government to do the work refused to submit a "responsive" bid, one containing an assurance that the contractor would not use hiring sources, including labor organizations, which discriminate against apprentices or members because of race, color or creed. Under Ohio law, public works contractors must give such an assurance. In this particular case, however, the Governor waived this requirement because no contractor who was interested in getting the job was prepared to give such assurance.

Both Negro plaintiffs in this suit are fully qualified craftsmen, one in electrical work and the other in construction work involving heavy equipment. Both plaintiffs attempted to gain admission to the labor union covering their particular skill but were unsuccessful because of the discriminatory policy of those unions. They instituted action in the U.S. District Court in Ohio asking the court to enjoin the State of Ohio and its officials from entering into contracts for the construction of the Medical Base Sciences Building with certain contractors because, in view of the discriminatory attitude of the labor organizations which the chosen contractors use as hiring sources, these plaintiffs would be deprived of the privileges and immunities secured to them by the Fourteenth Amendment and the Civil Rights Act.

THE COURT OPINION: District Judge Kinneary based his ruling on the finding that the contractors selected by the State of Ohio for the project would hire only non-Negroes in a majority of the crafts needed to work on the project because the contractors would hire only through unions, and a majority of the craft unions do not have Negro members and will not refer non-member Negroes for jobs. The Judge conceded that the Fourteenth Amendment's proscription of racial discrimination does not extend to acts of non-governmental persons, such as union officials. However, the opinion goes on:

> When a state has become a joint participant in a pattern of racially discriminatory conduct by placing itself in a position of interdependence with private individuals acting in such a manner - that is, the proposed contractors acting under contract with unions that bar Negroes - this constitutes a type of "state action" proscribed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

Judge Kinneary found that this established pattern of discrimination by labor unions against Negroes has been known to the state officials of Ohio and that the State of Ohio has taken no steps to correct the inequities of the situation. Hence, the opinion relates, the state or its officials "cannot avoid the responsibilities imposed on it by the Fourteenth Amendment by merely ignoring or failing to perform them."

The conduct of the state is not only discriminatory state action within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment, the opinion continued, but also in violation of 42 USCA 1983 (a provision stemming from the Civil Rights Act of 1871) which gives a right of action to any person who "under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of any State or Territory" subjects, or causes to be subjected, any person to any deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws.

The opinion characterizes the behavior of the officials of the state of Ohio in connection with the matter under litigation as reflecting "a shocking lack of concern over the realities of this whole situation and the inevitable discrimination that will result from entering into and performing under the proposed contracts with the proposed contractors."

In ruling that the restrictions of the Fourteenth Amendment apply not only to the actions of the state but also to the actions of its private partners - the contractors - and that the state is bound to affirmatively insure compliance with the constitutional provisions" (emphasis added), the Court relied on the Supreme Court decision in Burton v. Wilmington Parking Authority, 365 U.S. 715 (1961). In that case, it was held that a state agency violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment by leasing public property to a private restaurant operator without making sure that the latter would not discriminate in operating the facilities leased.

The opinion then dealt with the question whether an injunction

should issue against the Ohio state officials. The Court pointed out that only when the threatened injury is irreparable and no other adequate remedy exists may an injunction be granted. The Court held that other available remedies - under the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 and under the Ohio State Law against Discrimination - are not adequate and would delay adjudication. The Court expressed the view that monetary compensation which plaintiffs might obtain by use of those civil rights laws was not an adequate remedy because injuries of the kind involved in this case, "are not subject to any sort of monetary valuation." In this context, the Court referred to the testimony of sociologists that discrimination in the area of employment stunts the educational and technical potential of the class subjected to such inequities. The Court also cited the evidence submitted in the School Segregation cases where it was shown that racial segregation and discrimination not only denote inferiority of the class discriminated against, but also retard the development of that class, especially in cases in which this type of activity receives the sanction of the government.

THE COURT ORDER: The Court, therefore, issued an injunction against the Governor, the State Treasurer and the Director of Public Works and their agents barring them from entering into contracts with certain named constructions firms or with any constructions firms bound by any agreement "to secure their labor force exclusively or primarily from any organization or source that does not supply or refer laborers and craftsmen without regard to race, color or membership in a labor union."

In addition, the Court declared that defendant state officials in the future may enter into contracts only with persons "who will obligate themselves and be legally eligible and prepared actually to secure a labor force only from sources that will reasonably insure equal job opportunities to all qualified persons, including journeymen and apprentice craftsmen and laborers, without regard to race, color or membership or non-membership in a labor union."

COMMENT: In view of the prevalence of public works contracts throughout the country, this decision may have important implications for Negroes. If it is upheld and followed, it could well represent a major breakthrough in the continuing battle against job discrimination. By placing the responsibility squarely upon the state in public contract award situations, the decision serves to neutralize important pockets of private discrimination in contracting firms as well as in labor unions.

PH:SR:am

Target date: Sept. 1

SECOND DRAFT

EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES IN FOUR SOUTHERN CITIES

(SRC) 1. Characteristics of the Labor Force in the South.

1.1. Characteristics of the Non-White labor force

1.1.1. A comparison of Non-White labor force characteristics in four Southern Cities (~~Dallas~~ Houston, Atlanta, Chattanooga, and Miami)

1.1.1.1. Age, Sex, Marital status, Educational levels, Occupational categories, Income, Type of industry, Nature of Employment (permanent, temporary; part-time, fulltime)

Sources: Monthly Report on the Labor Force
United States Department of Labor
Current Population Survey, unpublished Data, Troutman file
Non-White data on occupation, education, employment, income
Employment and Earnings, Annual Supplement U. S. Department of Labor, May, 1960

2. Some Tentative Assumptions With Respect to Employment of Non-Whites in the South.

2.1. Negro young people 18 years of age and under, particularly those who have not completed high school, find it especially difficult to secure employment at a competitive level with Whites of their own age.

initial hiring

2.2. Difficulty in securing employment in the younger age brackets of the labor force has its sources in:

a. prevailing attitudes of both Whites and Negroes towards vocational training for Negro young people;

b. the extent of facilities for vocational preparation and the quality of training offered;

Are Negro Counsellors knowledgeable

c. the adequacy and quality of vocational counselling services;

d. types of work experiences open to Negro young people;

Do they generally know?

e. the recruitment and employment practices of both public and private employment agencies.

do their own recruitment; do not visit Negro schools.

Vocational training for Negroes set up according to present employment opportunities

2.3. Non-White workers in the unskilled and skilled categories, experience employment difficulties in the areas of job tenure, on-the-job training, union affiliation, upgrading, job transfer, and in the use of in-plant facilities such as restrooms and cafeterias.

2.4. Negro college students experience fewer opportunities for Summer employment in their areas of training and internships than do White students, providing the latter with an edge on experience when the two groups compete for jobs on an equal level.

2.5. Negro college graduates without professional training experience increasing difficulties in securing permanent employment in their local areas, thereby necessitating migration to other states in search of employment.

2.6. With training in the professions, the Negro is still less assured of equal opportunities with Whites to practice his profession, to be promoted and advanced on merit, and to share the advantages with his White professional colleagues of membership in professional associations and societies.

SOURCES:

3. <u>Information to be Collected on Employment Practices in Four Southern Cities</u>.

3.1. Negro youth and employment practices.

3.1.1. Vocational Guidance, Counseling, and training in public schools.

Quality? Practices in renewing + planning curriculum

WHAT FACILITIES FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING ARE PROVIDED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS? (Specify availability by race)

Subsidiary Questions: How many vocational high schools are there? What vocations are taught in them? What are the vocations for which training is available in regular, unspecialized high schools? Are Negro students denied access to any of these facilities? What arrangements exist between the schools and labor unions or industry for the operation of these vocational courses? Do any of these arrangements exclude Negroes or limit their participation? For example: Is it possible for a Negro boy to use his last year of high school to begin apprenticeship for a trade? Or can a Negro girl get sales experience in downtown stores during the summer or the Christmas rush period? Negro Community?

1 To what extent does vocational training offered w/ + w/o inspire to upward trend?

rephrase question

3.1.2. WHAT DIFFERENCES, IF ANY, EXIST IN THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING SERVICES PROVIDED FOR WHITE AND NEGRO PUPILS? ratio of pupils to guidance teachers training of counsellors

What is the situation in regard to counselling

See C+H outline

3.1.3. WHAT ARE THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY A NEGRO WHO IS SEEKING HIS FIRST JOB?

Subsidiary Questions: The young person who has quit school. Aside from unskilled labor or domestic service, what jobs are available for such persons? For what trades do they have a chance to qualify? To what extent do bellboys, waitresses, elevator operators, etc. come from this category? What jobs can white youngsters in this category get from which Negroes are excluded?

Negro high school graduates who do not attend college.

Year in, year out, what proportion of Negro high school graduates fall in this category? What kinds of jobs do they get? Is there a significant difference between the opportunities available to these high school graduates and those open to youngsters who have dropped out of school? Is there really any incentive for the youngster to finish high school? In comparison with white high school

dropout rate? (state available)

? goes to college but does not finish (add to college trained category)

graduates, what is the nature and extent of the disadvantage in employment opportunities from which Negro youngsters suffer? Ascertain, if possible, the extent to which Negro young people are forced to accept jobs considerably below the level of their qualifications. Is there any way to find out about what proportion of Negro high school graduates of a city seek jobs elsewhere?

3.1.4. The Recruitment and Employment Practices of both public and Private Employment Agencies with respect to Youth.

SOURCES: a. Policy b. Practice } contrast

3.2. Skilled and Unskilled Workers and Employment Practices

3.2.1. WHAT BARRIERS, IF ANY, ARE FACED BY NEGROES IN INDUSTRY IN THEIR EFFORTS TO GET TRAINING WITHIN THE PLANT THAT WOULD QUALIFY THEM FOR HIGHER LEVEL JOBS OR BETTER PAY?

Subsidiary Questions: Are Negroes placed in categories which automatically preclude their participation in in training programs? Explain. To what extent do Negroes take advantage of the opportunities for training available to them? In what ways are they discouraged from doing so? What part, if any, do labor unions play in on-the-job training? [2]

3.2.2. IN THE SELECTED PLANTS, IN WHAT CATEGORIES--JOB CLASSIFICATIONS--ARE NEGROES NOW WORKING? (Zoning? local selection)

Criteria? (Urban League Companies that hire Negroes)

Subsidiary Questions: Are Negroes employed in some divisions of the plant but not in others? Specify. To what extent is there segregation within the plant? What about rest rooms and cafeterias? In what capacities are Negro women employed? If this is a government contract plant operation, are all of the requirements being met? Which ones are being violated? Are Negro jobs "blind alleys"? Explain. [3]

size
employ large nos of Negroes
employ some
gov. contracts
branch of large nat'l group.
plant that sells to community

suggested names of plants to cities

3.2.3. IN COMPARISON WITH WHITE WORKERS IN THE SAME PLANT AND WORKING AT SIMILAR JOBS, WHAT ARE THE CHANCES FOR NEGRO WORKERS TO BE UPGRADED OR TRANSFERRED TO BETTER JOBS?

same plant or another plant same industry

Subsidiary Questions: What are the chances of a Negro becoming a foreman or supervisor? Are these opportunities limited to all-Negro units? In what kind of situation do Negroes supervise white workers? In what situations, if any, are the seniority rights of Negro workers violated? Explain. [4]

3.2.4. TO WHAT EXTENT IS DENIAL and restriction OF UNION MEMBERSHIP and full contract benefits A BARRIER TO THE EMPLOYMENT AND UPGRADING OF NEGRO WORKERS?

Subsidiary Questions: What unions, if any, bar Negro membership on any basis? What unions have separate Negro units? Which ones are fully integrated? In the matter of discrimination against Negroes, does there remain any distinction between the old trade unions (AFL) and the newer industrial (CIO) unions? Explain. What unions, if any, are dominated by Negroes? In these cases, is there any evidence of discrimination in reverse? What difficulties, if any, are encountered by the skilled Negro migrant in his effort to affiliate with the appropriate local? (e.g., high initiation fees) To what extent do Negro skilled workers, barred from unions, ply their trades without benefit of union affiliation? To what extent does union policy in assignment to jobs operate to the disadvantage of Negro union members? [4]

3.2.5. WHAT OPPORTUNITIES ARE AVAILABLE TO THE NEGRO ADULT WHO SEEKS TO LEARN A NEW VOCATION? (opportunities for vocational training outside the public schools)

Subsidiary Questions: What schools of the vocational type are listed in the yellow pages of the telephone book? Which admit Negroes? What are the vocational training courses not available to Negroes even on a segregated basis? (e.g., check the following: comptometer, diesel engine, radio, electronics, automation, radar, flourescent engineering, television) [5]

3.2.6. TO WHAT EXTENT ARE NEGROES EMPLOYED AT JOBS CONSIDERABLY BELOW THEIR QUALIFICATIONS?

Subsidiary Questions: What evidence is there that Negroes are systematically relegated to "dead end" jobs? Are there instances that can be documented in which white supervisors are less qualified in training and length of service than Negroes they supervise? ~~(Look carefully at employment with the Federal Government)~~ [6] (Take particular note, if you can, with the federal government.) (Take a look at federal civil service)

ARE THERE DOCUMENTED INSTANCES IN WHICH NEGROES ARE ACTUALLY DOING WORK AT A HIGHER LEVEL THAN THE JOB CLASSIFICATION TO WHICH THEY ARE ASSIGNED?

Subsidiary Questions: For example, are there any Negro maids in department stores who also dress the store window?[7]

IN WHAT SKILLED OCCUPATIONS, IF ANY, ARE NEGROES NOW LOSING OUT WHICH AT ONE TIME THEY DOMINATED?

Subsidiary Questions: Are there any instances paralleling that of the locomotive firemen? (In Louisville, for example, a Negro firm dominated the moving and packing business for a long time and its skilled workmen were the best in town. Now that the old timers have died, there are few, if any, Negroes employed as skilled movers and packers.)[8]

3.2.7. WHAT PRACTICES, IF ANY IN THE OPERATION OF THE STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE LIMIT OR CURTAIL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES OF NEGROES?

Subsidiary Questions: Is there a Negro division of the State Employment Service? If so, how are requests channelled to the Negro office? (If there is one unified office, what jobs are available to Negroes in the office itself?) Other questions on page 1 in "Materials" [9]

TO WHAT EXTENT ARE PUBLIC JOBS AT THE FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LEVELS EQUALLY AVAILABLE TO NEGROES AND WHITES?

Subsidiary Questions: Is there any sort of merit system applying to city jobs? What about jobs with state agencies located in the city? Check police and fire departments, city and state welfare services. What are the recruitment and referral policies and procedures for these and other public jobs? Are clerks and stenographers recruited on a non-discriminatory basis? See "Materials," p. 2.

ask limitations

SOURCES: 1. School officials (Supervisors of industrial arts, principals of technical high schools, vocational guidance teachers); Trade unions and industry (those responsible for apprentice training or education).

2, 3, & 4. Interview personnel managers in plants selected from the top ten operations in the city. (A list may be obtained from the local chamber of commerce).

5, 6, & 7. Telephone call; interview technique--has any Negro applied and been turned down?

8. Find survivors of the "old days" and get their story.

9. Director and staff members of State Employment Service.

10. Public officials, civil service examiners, official manuals, etc.

3.3. <u>College Trained Youth and Employment Practices</u>

3.3.1.

3.3.2. College graduates without Professional Training.

Aside from teaching in public schools, what are the first jobs of Negro college graduates? What evidence is there that the difficulty in obtaining a job "increases substantially with the level of training attained by Negro applicants"? Here again the question posed above is in point: within the last few years, what proportion of the college graduates, educated in local high schools, are now employed elsewhere?

Add. Negro young people w/ 2 years College (drop outs from college)

3.3.3. Students seeking summer jobs.

Sometimes summer jobs are internships for future careers. Are any opportunities of this sort available to Negro college students? If not, what do they do during the summer? Do they have to seek jobs out of town? To what extent does the Negro business community absorb these students? [1]

SOURCES: School people, key people in Negro community, graduate chapters of Negro sororities and fraternities, Urban League branches, AFSC. Caution: careful selection and documentation.

3.4. Negro Professionals and Employment Practices

3.4.1. WHAT LIMITATIONS ARE PLACED UPON THE NEGRO PROFESSIONAL PERSON IN THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION AND HIS ADVANCEMENT IN IT?

Subsidiary Questions: In a segregated school system what is the highest attainable position for Negro teachers? How many, if any, internships and residencies are available to the Negro physician? What difficulties are encountered by the Negro physician in entering special fields of medicine? Is he excluded from membership in professional societies? Explain. What discrimination, if any, handicaps the Negro lawyer? Is membership in the local bar association open to him? Can a qualified Negro become a CPA? Under what conditions? What level can the Negro social worker reach? In public agencies? In private agencies? What are the opportunities for advancement in the nursing field?

limitations on non-professional person

SOURCES: Negroes in the professions cited.

4.
~~3.5.~~ Employment Practices with Respect to Terminations, demotions, and Lay-offs

WHAT EVIDENCE IS THERE OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES IN THE MATTER OF LAY-OFFS AND JOB TERMINATION?

Subsidiary Questions: Where Negro and white are in separate units in the same plant, is there evidence that the all-Negro units are laid off first? Do plans for school desegregation call for the closing of some Negro schools and the release of Negro teachers? Is there equality in the matter of job security for Negroes with whites in similar employment? Are tenure provisions equally protective of Negroes and whites?

SOURCES: Only clear, well-documented cases of discrimination should be cited.

4.1
~~3.6.~~ Breakthroughs in Employment for Negroes. (out of the rule)

3.6.1. WHAT ARE THE UNUSUAL JOBS HELD BY NEGROES IN THE COMMUNITY?

Subsidiary Questions: Find out from several informants in the Negro community what these unusual jobs are. Why is the job

considered unusual? Is it merely that it is the first time such a job has been held by a Negro? Is the job unusual because it violates one or both of the basic rules of Negro employment? (i.e., (1) A Negro must not supervise white workers; (2) White workers will not knowingly work with with Negroes on terms of equal status.)

SOURCES:

3.7. Case Studies in Employment Practices.

3.7.1. What case studies other than those suggested below will throw light on the employment situation?

Suggestions for case studies:

A. High school or college graduates who have become successful elsewhere after trying to get a job at home.

B. Young people who have sought to get into a trade or occupation for which they were qualified but have been turned down.

C. Negroes who have been forced to accept jobs considerably below their training and abilities.

D. Negroes in "dead end" jobs.

E. Negroes in unusual jobs.

3.7.2. Summaries and interpretations of case studies

3.8. Summary and recommendations: employment practices of four southern cities.

SOURCES:

listing of no. of plants in community that do not employ Negroes.

jobs only Negroes employed in community
" no " " " " "

INFORMATION TO BE COLLECTED ON EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES IN FOUR SOUTHERN CITIES

1. (3.1.1.1.) WHAT FACILITIES FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING ARE PROVIDED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS? (SPECIFY AVAILABILITY BY RACE.) (Subsidiary questions p. 9 of outline)

2. * TO WHAT EXTENT ARE VOCATIONAL COURSES OFFERED TO NEGRO YOUNG PEOPLE LIMITED ONLY TO THOSE FIELDS IN WHICH THERE IS AN ESTABLISHED PRACTICE OF EMPLOYING NEGROES?

3. (3.1.2.) WHAT DIFFERENCES, IF ANY, EXIST IN THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING SERVICES PROVIDED FOR WHITE AND NEGRO PUPILS? (Subsidiary questions p. 9)

4. (3.1.3.) WHAT ARE THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY A NEGRO WHO IS SEEKING HIS FIRST JOB? (Subsidiary questions: A, p. 9; B, p. 10; C, p. 12; D and E, p. 13)

   A. The young person who has quit school.

   B. Negro high school graduates who do not attend college.

   C. Negro young people who are "drop-outs" from college.

   D. College graduates without professional training.

   E. Students seeking summer jobs.

(3.1.4.) In this connection, and with reference to ALL these categories, attention needs to be directed to the recruitment and employment <u>practices</u> of both public and private employment agencies with respect to youth.)

5. (3.2.1.) WHAT BARRIERS, IF ANY, ARE FACED BY NEGROES IN INDUSTRY IN THEIR EFFORTS TO GET TRAINING WITHIN THE PLANT THAT WOULD QUALIFY THEM FOR HIGHER LEVEL JOBS OR BETTER PAY? (Subsidiary questions, p. 10)

6. (3.2.2.) IN THE SELECTED PLANTS, IN WHAT CATEGORIES--JOB CLASSIFICATIONS--ARE NEGROES NOW WORKING, OR NONE WORKING AT ALL? (Subsidiary questions, p. 10)

7. (3.2.3.) IN COMPARISON WITH WHITE WORKERS IN THE SAME PLANT AND WORKING AT SIMILAR JOBS, WHAT ARE THE CHANCES FOR NEGRO WORKERS TO BE UPGRADED OR TRANSFERRED TO BETTER JOBS--EITHER TO OTHER PLANTS OF SAME COMPNAY OR WITHIN SAME PLANT? (Subsidiary questions, p. 11)

Note: numbers in parentheses are those used in the Outline, Part III

* This was a subsidiary question under 3.1.1.1. in the Outline; in the preliminary discussions it was considered important enough in Atlanta to add to the list of key questions.

8. (3.2.4.) TO WHAT EXTENT ARE DENIAL OR RESTRICTION OF UNION MEMBERSHIP AND FULL CONTRACT BENEFITS BARRIERS TO THE EMPLOYMENT AND UPGRADING OF NEGRO WORKERS? WHAT LIMITATIONS OPERATE AGAINST EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO PROMOTION AND UPGRADING? (Subsidiary questions, p. 11)

9. (3.2.5.) WHAT OPPORTUNITIES ARE AVAILABLE TO THE NEGRO ADULT WHO SEEKS TO LEARN A NEW VOCATION? (opportunities for vocational training outside the public schools; subsidiary questions, p. 11)

10. (3.2.6.) TO WHAT EXTENT ARE NEGROES EMPLOYED AT JOBS CONSIDERABLY BELOW THEIR QUALIFICATIONS? (Take a look at federal civil service; subsidiary questions, p. 11)

11. ARE THERE DOCUMENTED INSTANCES IN WHICH NEGROES ARE ACTUALLY DOING WORK AT A HIGHER LEVEL THAN THE JOB CLASSIFICATION TO WHICH THEY ARE ASSIGNED? (Subsidiary questions, p. 11)

12. IN WHAT SKILLED OCCUPATIONS, IF ANY, ARE NEGROES NOW LOSING OUT WHICH AT ONE TIME THEY DOMINATED? (Subsidiary questions, p. 12)

13. (3.2.7.) WHAT PRACTICES, IF ANY, IN THE OPERATION OF THE STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE LIMIT OR CURTAIL: EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES OF NEGROES? PROMOTION AND UP-GRADING? (Subsidiary questions, p. 12)

14. TO WHAT EXTENT ARE PUBLIC JOBS AT THE FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LEVELS EQUALLY AVAILABLE TO NEGROES AND WHITES? (Subsidiary questions, p. 12)

15. (3.4.1.) WHAT LIMITATIONS ARE PLACED UPON THE NEGRO PROFESSIONAL PERSON IN THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION AND HIS ADVANCEMENT IN IT? (Subsidiary questions, p. 13)

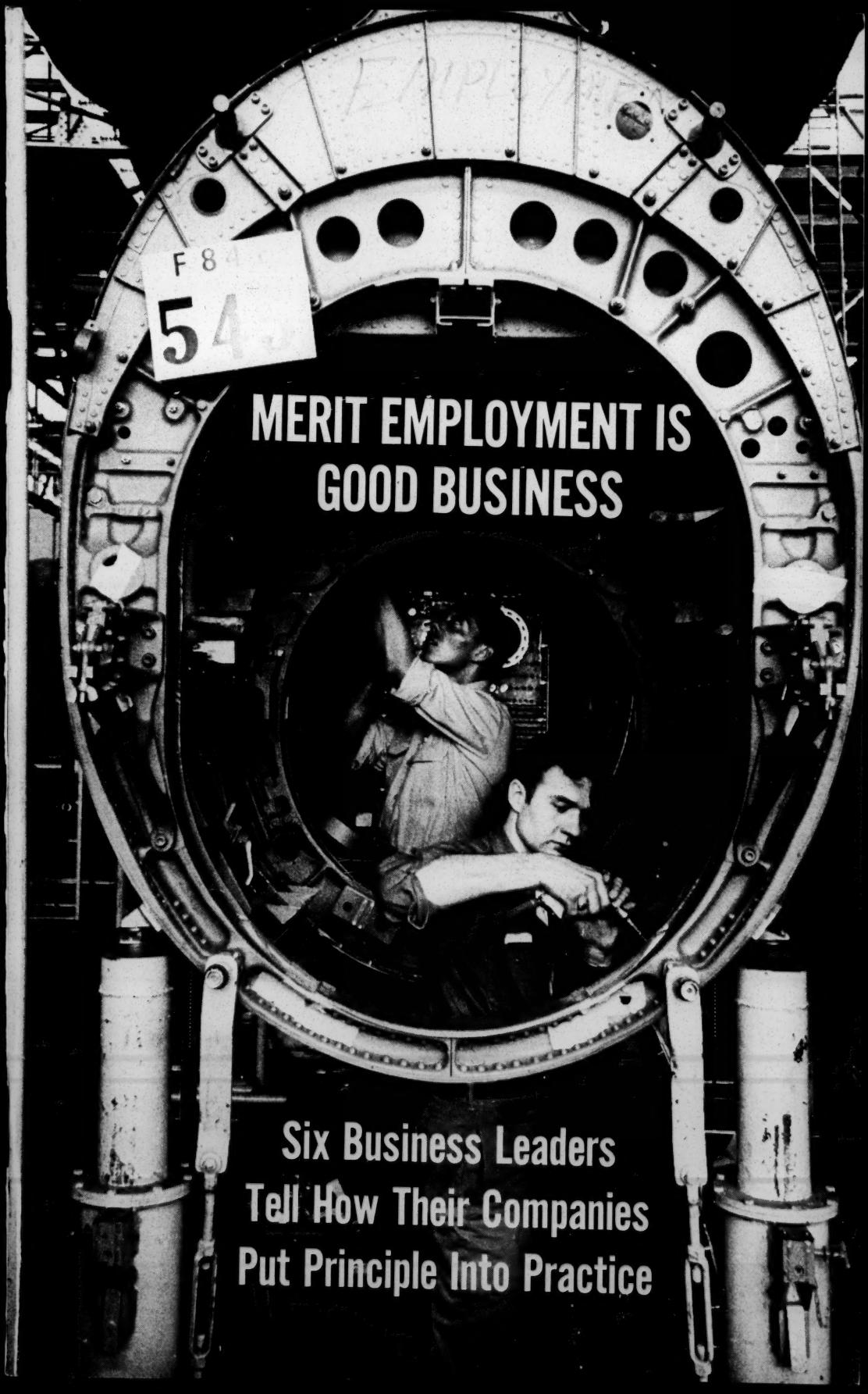
16. (4.1.) WHAT EVIDENCE IS THERE OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES IN THE MATTER OF LAY-OFFS AND JOB TERMINATION? (Subsidiary questions, p. 13)

17. (5.1.) WHAT ARE THE UNUSUAL JOBS HELD BY NEGROES IN THE COMMUNITY? (Subsidiary questions, p. 14)

18. (5.2.) WHAT ARE THE JOBS IN WHICH ONLY NEGROES ARE EMPLOYED IN THE COMMUNITY? (Subsidiary questions, p. 14)

19. (5.3.) WHAT ARE THE JOBS IN WHICH NO NEGROES ARE EMPLOYED IN THE COMMUNITY? (Subsidiary questions, p. 14)

Note: All participants in the survey should be on the alert for suitable case studies which will dramatize the key questions. These should be written up and submitted along with the replies to the questions.



F 8
54

MERIT EMPLOYMENT IS GOOD BUSINESS

Six Business Leaders Tell How Their Companies Put Principle Into Practice

WEDNESDAY

JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

2

JUNE 1965

Mentz's band practice
341 Mem. Aud. 8 pm
"Jon the Man C.R. Jon
Apple from Everything
Pretty"

Memo from **MONTEZ ALBRIGHT**

Employment

Report on Apprenticeship - Jan. 20, 1964

released by CCR, St. Adv. Com.

Calif.
Conn.
Md.
N.J.
N.Y.
Wis.

Fla.
Penn.
D.C.

Memo from **MONTEX ALBRIGHT**

Films - Employment

A Day in the Night of Jonathan Moale 32 min. 1958 $3.00

~~Dr. Sunmay Lee - (oriental housing in Calif)~~

For Fair Play 30 min 1955 $3.00

Joe Louis, American 13 min 1952 3.

The New Girl 28 min. 1960 3.00

~~No Hiding Place 50 min. 1963 2.50~~

Memo from **MONTEZ ALBRIGHT**

Employment

U S President's Committee on Equal Employment opportunity. Report to the President, Nov. 26, 1963. Wash. 1964 - 150 p.

THURSDAY

AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

27

AUG. 1964

Summer 1964

U.S. Dept. of Labor

1 of every 4 non-white youths unemployed - 25% - twice ~~number~~ rate of white youths same age group.

for C. H. Parrish

June 15, 1961

Bureau of the Census
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

(Attention Miss Bowman)

Dear Miss Bowman:

We have been commissioned to do an employment survey of four southern cities: Atlanta, Chattanooga, Houston, and Miami. In connection with the survey, we are using statistics from the 1950 and 1960 census. The following information from the 1960 census tracts is needed:

Age, Marital Status, and Economic Characteristics, by sex, Employment status and major occupation group

Characteristics of the Nonwhite Population
Employment status and major occupation group

If we could have this information in advance of publication, we would of course pay any copying charges.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
Administrative secretary
Research

July 19, 1961

Dr. C. H. Parrish
Department of Sociology
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear C. H.:

Enclosed is the magnus opus. We hope it is not too formidable and that folks will not take this to be the real report. I also hope this gets to you in time for you to scan it before I arrive in Kentucky on Friday, and perhaps we could put our heads together in anticipation of some other ways in which the study could be expedited.

Cordially,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:A
Enclosure: Status Study

same letter to: The Rev. M. J. Jones, Chattanooga
Mrs. Ruth Purlmutter, Florida
Dr. Carl Holman, Atlanta

July 19, 1961

Professor Art Gallaher, Jr.
Department of Sociology & Anthropology
University of Houston
Houston 4, Texas

Dear Professor Gallaher:

We are sending under separate cover ten copies of the interview guide and instructions for the employment self-survey in your city. If you need additional copies, let us know. Please do not hesitate to (moderately) call us if there are still some unanswered questions. You should be receiving from me soon some suggested plants to be included in the survey, as well as the labor force characteristics of the Negro population in your city.

Very truly yours,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:A

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE
LOUISVILLE 8, KENTUCKY

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

October 5, 1961

Dr. James A. Moss
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Jim,

In haste, I am returning Bob Anderson's draft to you. Since I have had no chance to read it carefully, my comments would have little value. Nevertheless, there are a few general observations that may be stated briefly.

Considering the audience to whom the report is addressed, it seems important to have sub-headings (either statements or the original basic questions) for more pointed presentation and easier reading. This may entail combining several of the questions and changing the position of several of the items.

I forgot to ask if Art has sent in his summary for Houston. If he has, the two documents should be compared and Bob's draft perhaps "corrected" to comform closely to Art's impressions. In any event, Art's reactions to the Anderson piece should prove helpful. I hope you have sent him a copy.

Finally, I think we are committed to the concealment of names, for our own protection and because we promised to do so. In my opinion this refers to businesses as well as people. I do not know how this would limit the presentation but I believe a format can be worked out which will preserve the anonymity of informants and at the same time carry the ring of authenticity required for effectiveness.

Cordially,

C. H. Parrish

No thoughtful Southerner today denies that discrimination against Negroes exists in employment throughout the South and that this is morally wrong. But how widespread is the practice? How militant? Is there any change on the way in the forseeable future? If so, what are the areas in which Negroes can expect breakthroughs?

A look at the situation in Houston, Texas--the South's largest city and one of its most cosmopolitan--reveals a story that, while not without certain brighter spots, is discouraging, indeed, to Negroes on all educational levels.

A recent survey sponsored by the Southern Regional Council showed an extremely pragmatic attitude on the part of school officials in regard to vocational training in the Houston Independent School System. The only vocational high school in the city--San Jacinto High, an all-white institute--offers full three year courses in air conditioning and refrigeration mechanics, automotive mechanics, drafting, machine shop, photography, printing, radio, television,and welding. None of these courses are taught in any of the five Negro high schools.

School officials justify the policy on the grounds that "it would be wasteful... to educate a student for admission to a craft or trade that is not open to him." Further, they point with some pride to the fact that Negroes are offered two years training in floriculture, commercial cooking and baking, cleaning and pressing, and trade dressmaking which are not taught in white schools.

At least one school board member, Mrs. _____ White, however, is not convinced that the policy of orienting vocational courses toward job availability in the immediate area, is either just or wise.

"It is our obligation, " she recently told the school board, "to educate Houston

children, and it is not our problem to say where they will use it."

On the academic level Negro students find themselves at a disadvantage because of a policy that bases the teaching of various advanced courses in a particular school on the number of students wanting to take them. Thus there are five Negro high schools in Houston and ten white high schools. The Negro population is one fourth of the total which obviously means that there are less Negro students per school. While this in itself is certainly not reprehensible, it hardly seems just, ~~Mrs. White points out~~, to apply the same numerical basis for offering a subject to both white and Negro schools.

Distributive education, an apprentice program under which students attend school part time and receive experience and training in actual job situations has been eminently successful as far as white students are concerned. But in the one Negro school where it is offered it has proved ineffective. School officials blame this on the Negro business community which they say is uncooperative. Negro leaders say there are not enough Negro owned businesses to support the program alone. And ~~no~~ few attempt is ever made by the school board to place Negroes with white firms in apprentice positions, for this would be against "local custom."

Vocational guidance counseling in both white and Negro schools is considered inadequate by ~~the~~ many Vocational Guidance Service, ~~a local United Fund agency~~ in the Community. The ratio in the Houston public schools of students to counselors , ~~the agency says~~, is normally one counselor per 800 students. And little interest has been shown in improving the figure to receive federal funds, for such aid is viewed with suspicion by the school system.

One of the facts of life a Negro youth discovers in Houston is that white employers place little premium on his high school diploma. Without it he ~~may~~ may

find a job as a porter, a grocer carry-out boy or a delivery boy for a drugstore. With it he may go to work as a truck driver or stock clerk and in either event there is no room for him to move up. In view of this Negro students often feel little incentive to finish school at all. "Why go to school," one asked a Negro counselor, "You have to go through the back door anyway!"

Even with a college degree, MANY Negroes find they must accept jobs far below their training. One vocational counselor told an interviewer that he personally knew numerous girls with several years of college who were working as house maids.

But the Texas Employment Commission appears to be seriously concerned about the Negro employment situation in Houston. Its own staff includes Negro interviewers and clerks as well as janitors. Signigificantly, too, it has abolished segregated waiting rooms for those seeking employment. Negro interviewers and clerks, for the most part, work only in Negroes areas, but there are some Negroes in the main downtown offices and in several of the branches.

Recently the Commission has begun a new program, for which it is receiving federal aid, to upgrade Negro employment status. The method here is to select outstanding applicants and attempt to place them in jobs from which they are currently barred. So far the program has not overcome any major barriers. A spokesman for the agency said that Negroes seeking first time jobs usually have exhausted other methods before applying and take whatever is available. He said that summer jobs are the most difficult for Negroes to find even when they have college degrees. School teachers, he said, must often take domestic work during the summer or work as cafe waitresses.

Once a Negro has found a job, however menial, what are his chances in Houston industries of receiving additional training qualifying him for higher level jobs or better pay? To answer this question representatives of the Southern Regional

Council queried major employers in the Houston area. These included Foley's Department Store, Sheffield Steel, the Veteran's Administration Hospital, Schlumberger Oil Tool Equipment Company Oil Development Company, Humble Oil Company, Tennessee Gas and Pipeline, Sears and Roebuck, in addition to the Houston Chamber of Commerce and various labor unions.

Here the surveyers came face to face with people who were frankly afraid to talk. Both the personnel director of Foley's and one of the executive directors at first refused to answer any questions, the director of personnel at one time admitting that if he did he feared he might one day "pick up one of those New York newspapers and find the store's name splashed all over it." He later told an interviewer, however, that the store did have a training program, particularly for buyers and other store executives, from which Negroes were excluded. As for labor union activity, he said, "We just don't permit that kind of thing."

Sears and Roebuck was even less communicative than Foley's. The company has an extremely rigid policy against giving out information on employee relations and would admit only that Sears had no in-service training program either in its retail or service divisions.

Under a union contract signed in 1956 job classification at Sheffield Steel Company are no longer racially segregated. The company does offer an in-service training program and while some Negroes have declined to participate, most, a company official says, have taken advantage of the opportunity. Moving upward in an all-white group, he said, was probably the greatest obstacle a Negro faced in achieving promotion.

A spokesman for Humble Oil Company said that his company did not practice racial discrimination in employment, and further that an employee's future with the company regardless of his race was limited only by his ability. He said Negroes were working in every phase of the company's operations and were taking

advantage of all opportunities offered them.

Despite a company policy of non-discriminatory hiring practices the Oil Development Company reported that it employs no Negroes in any professional or clerical capacity.

Schlumberger Oil Tool Equipment Company stated that Negroes do fill skilled shop jobs but none have yet advanced to supervisory posts. The fear that this would stir resentment among white workers appears to govern company policy in this regard.

The Tennessee Gas and Pipeline Company has intra company training programs for accounting department employees as well as for supervisors on the middle management level. There are, however, no Negroes employed on the supervisory level nor any working in the company's accounting department.

The one contact made where every effort was made to see discrimination eliminated in practice as well as in theory was the Veteran's Administration Hospital. Here there were several training programs offered all open to Negroes and whites alike. The hospital employs Negro dieticians, administrators, laboratory technicians, doctors and nurses. The only limitation on the hiring of Negro employees, a hospital official said, is the lack of qualified personnel. (Here it seems pertinent to recall in passing the Houston School Board policy of limiting vocational training to crafts and trades "open" to Negroes and inquire where discrimination actually begins. Obviously in many cases it is a two way street. The employer uses the lack of qualified Negro personnel as a subterfuge to keep from upgrading them or hiring them. But from all indications the hospital official was sincere.)

A talk with a union official who works for Crown Petroleum revealed a company policy which in theory isn't discriminatory, but in practice turns out to be. Although the union contract specifies that any union man can bid for any job he is qualified for regardless of his race, the company has a policy which prohibits him

from being promoted unless he has a high school education. This rule effectively eliminates most Negro employees from promotion consideration, for the company rarely hires a Negro high school graduate. To date, the union official pointed out, the union has succeded in upgrading only one Negro. This was to the job of first class pipe-fitter. Segregation is in force on all levels at Crown Petroleum, he said, including rest rooms and eating facilities. And with the exception of the one pipe-fitter no other Negro works on an equal status with a white man.

To one Chamber of Commerce spokesman and, he hinted, to most local industrialists, the question of Negro advancement into previously all-white position is something that must be approached with great caution. The fear is that if things move too rapidly resentments among white employees will flare and violence "on the nature of Little Rock" will result. This, in turn, he says, could well frighten away prospective industries from Houston.

A somewhat opposing view was expressed by an industrial arts specialist with some practical experience in the field of human relations. It is his belief that Negroes can insist on being admitted into intra-company training programs leading to promotion and that many firms will accept them. He cites the case of the local branch of Gulf Oil which until 1958 prohibited Negro service station operators from their training program. But in that year, he, working together with Negro operators and Gulf officials succeeded in integrating the company's Dealer Training Course. It has remained integrated ever since with no apparent difficulties.

The same man told an interviewer that from his experience in working with Negroes, their greatest problem in advancing toward higher status was poor educational ~~educational~~ preparation. This, he feels, coupled with racial prejudice, makes the path of an ambitious Negro youth in Houston a difficult one, indeed.

Specific jobs actually open to Negroes in the companies contacted were, with a few notable exceptions, menial.

Foley's Department Store hires Negroe drivers, delivery boys, maids and dishwashers. Recently the store employed one Negro saleswoman in the ~~xxxx~~ ladies ready-to-wear department.

Sheffield Steel which does government contract work, employs both skilled and unskilled Negro workers, but has no Negro supervisors in either category. In addition there are Negro office porters. No Negro is employed in a white collar job capacity.

Veteran's Administration Hospital, as previously noted, employs Negroes in all job classifications. However, there are no Negro resident physicians.

Schulemberger Oil Tool Equipment Company employs Negroes only in service jobs such as cleaners and porters.

Humble Oil Company employs Negroes in all job categories —if they meet company requirements.

Prudential Insurance Company employs no Negroes in any capacity whatever.

Sears-Roebuck employs Negro "stock pullers" in its service division and Negro maids and janitors in its retail outlet.

Aside from the intra-company training programs what are a Negro's chances of moving up to posts of more responsibility and better pay in the Houston area? Here reluctance on the part of some employers to give specific answers was again encountered. No information at all on the subject was derived from Foley's department store or Humble Oil Company. Sheffield Steel referred to its 1956 ~~x~~ union contract guaranteeing all union employees the right to bid for any job for which they could qualify. However, the company conceded that there were no Negro supervisors. It does employ Negro "lead men", a semi-

supervisory capacity. Negroes succeed whites in these jobs and whites succeed Negroes. Seniority rights are protected by the union contract without regard to race.

The official interviewed at the Tennessee Gas and Pipe Line Company revealed an attitude that offers insight into the thinking of a great number of Houston industrialists. One could not call it bigotry or bias in the customary use of the terms, for there was at least a tacit recognition that Negroes, per se, were capable of achieving professional stature. His company, he said, employs Negroes "only for the type of work which they normally do in this locality", which was to say menial work. There were no Negroes employed, for instance, as building maintenance personnel, nor in any clerical, supervisory, middle management or managerial position. Again "local custom" enters the picture and also the lack of qualified Negro personnel. Significant, too, was the official's statement that "we could not do any different if we wanted to." There would not be, he felt, enough white employees willing to work with Negroes, conceding--which he seemed inclined to do--that some qualified Negro employees could be found. One point in his observations recurred often in interviews with other white employers and that was that intelligent Negroes would not wish to train themselves for professions which --due to local prejudices--they would not be allowed to practice in predominantly white industries. He said he felt a young Negro, for example, would ask himself, "Do I know a Negro geologist?" and the answer being "no", he would elect to enter some other field such as medicine, clergy or teaching.

Water fountains and restrooms at the Tennessee Gas and Pipe Line Company were not segregated, the official stated, as if to illustrate his company's fundemental liberal views, but when queried as to eating facilities he would not comment beyond the remark that here the company adhered to "local custom," In pipe line stations, he said, where the number of Negroes employed was relatively small all employees shared eating places as well as rest rooms and water fountains.

At the Tennessee Gas and Pipeline Company Negroes and whites are not in competition for jobs in any field. Thus a Negro may become a supervisor of other Negroes, but in no case would he supervise whites.

Sears and Roebuck's policy as to the upgrading of Negro employees may be summed up with the succinct statement that it has no such policy. There are no Negro supervisors, no Negro foreman. At one time the attempt was made to make a Negro a supervisor over other Negroes, but white employees carped at the move and the attempt was abandoned.

Negroes and whites at Sears do not work together in any way whatever. There are no Negro helpers on delivery or transport trucks, and the company will not even consider hiring a Negro to repair house applicances, for it fears that white housewives would not allow Negro men into their homes. In brief, Sears and Roebuck in Houston not only adhere's to "local custom" it actively assists its perpetuation.

One observer of the Houston labor scene has formed the opinion that many--perhaps a majority of Houston employers--have adopted a "wait and see" attitude in regard to elevating Negroes to responsible positions on equal status with whites. He believes that once it has been achieved successfully " the rest will depend on the marketable skills which Negroed possess." He feels that often Negroes their race as an excuse for not being promoted to the jobs they seek and that if they have all other qualifications except the magical white skin they will have at least " a good chance of selling themselves."

One Negro ex-employee of the Houston Post Office told an interviewer that the "rule of three" (whereby a post is filled from the three highest scores on a given Civil Service exam) is often used to the disadvantage of Negroes. He cited one case where a supervisory job was open and in this particular division two Negroes stood at the top of the seniority list. Ordinarily seniority alone was the determining

factor, he said, but in this instance it was decided that an exam should be given. The result was that a white man was promoted, but the scores of the exam were never released, nor was it definitely determined that the white man selected had actually passed the exam.

Approaching the role of organized labor in the Negro employment SCENE in Houston, one finds a contradictory pattern. One local will deny Negro membership altogether, another will accept them on terms of total equality. Those with earlier CIO affiliations seemed more inclined toward a liberal viewpoint in this connection. However, it should be empahsized at the outset that organized labor is far weaker in Houston than in cities of comparable size in the heavily industrialized centers of the Midwest and Northeast.

One union official told an interviewer that practically all residential construction in the city is done by non-union contractors. And this, he feels, is to the benefit of Negro labor, for Negroes are denied admission into most trade unions connected with construction. Yet, he conceded, the majority of construction work is performed by whites and very little, indeed, is ever done by an integrated crew.

In a recent campaign for president of the local AFL-CIO Labor Council, the chief issue, the incumbent stated, was his appointing of a civil rights committee within the organization. Exactly what effect or authority the committee had was not made clear, but the mere fact that such a committee had even been named stirred prejudices among a large bloc of members which put the incumbent's re-election in doubt.

Currently the Labor Council is integrated. White and Negro members sit together at meetings in the union hall.

A look at individual union memberships, as has been said, reveals an almost inexplicable inconsistency.

The following unions admitx Negro membersx on an integrated basis: seamen, telephone workers, roofers, cement masons, city firemen, clerks, and drivers; mail carriers and steel workers.

Another xxx group admits Negroes only in separate units. These include musicians, machinists, longshoremen, railway x carmen, and railway clerks.

All others ban Negro membership under all circumstances. This group consists onf plumbers, house painters, millwrights, sheet metal workers, lathers, carpenters, bricklayers, and boilermakers.

It is significant, perhaps, that in the unions which are integrated white members of only one--the mail carriers--seemed greatly resentful of Negro membership. A white union officer of the seamen's union, in fact, was particularly proud of his union's policy of non-discrimination. Pointing to men of every race outside in the hiring hall, playing cards, eating and talking amiably, he told the interviewer xxx "That color doesn't rub off. We hire and fire Negroes without regard to color."

In the segregated musicians union there was some feeling among white members against the union's refusal to admit competent Negro musicians. Relations between the two segregated units, in fact, was very good. Pay scales for both were approximately the same. One point which seems unjust to xx members of both groups was the fact that Negro musicians are strictly limited to the field of popular music and thus are barred from the Houston Symphony Orchestra. White musicians do play in clubs over which the Negroes have jurisdiction just as Negro musicians --who are mostly in demand for jazz, spiritual swing music and rock and roll--paly in clubs over which the white union has ~~jx jurisdiction~~ jurisdiction.

Turning now to the question of a Negro's opportunities to learn new jobs in Houston we again encounter an inconsistent pattern. Of ten business schools interviewed five were open only to white students and two only to Negroes. One which specializes in business machine operations said that "all qualified applicants would be considered", but that no Negroes had ever sought admission. A similar response came from a medical secretary school which said that a class of its students had voted to accept a Negro should one apply, but that a prospective Negro applicant had finally decided not to enroll. Only one business school in the city admits students of all races without regard to color. The enrollment here is roughly two Negroes nor one white.

The one floral design school contacted said that it had no policy of racial discrimination, that students of both races were freely accepted.

The same was found to be true of the one school of mortuary science queried. This school offers training in embalming, funeral direction, medical technology, and X-ray technology. Approximately one-fourth of its enrollment is Negro.

But now the pendulum swings back. All five hospitals offering training for registered nurses stated unequivocally that they admit no Negroes. One, however, does offer training to nurses's aides on an integrated basis.

A query of four modeling schools revealed in each instance a policy that banned Negro students.

Of seven technical schools offering courses in electronics, air conditioning, refrigeration and drafting five said they admitted white students only, one said students of all races were "considered", and another said it would set up a special class for Negroes if enough applications were received.

Discrimination in hospital training apparently extends to all related fields in addition to that of nursing. Interviewers talked with representatives from six hospitals which teach courses in medical technology, histology, clinical pathology, and X-ray technology. Of this number four bar Negroes altogether, one offers training in advanced medical technology and says it considers all qualified applicants. The sixth stated that it admits all qualified students to its X-ray training courses and that it has one opening a year for a Negro student in medical technology.

Southern Regional Council representatives interviewed two commercial art schools and discovered that one admits only white students and the other offers a home study course to Negroes.

Barber and beauty colleges in Houston conform to a strict segregated formula. Three barber colleges were contacted. Two admit only white students. One admits only Negroes. Eleven beauty schools were interviewed and of this number eight were for white students only and three for Negro students only.

Directors of three vocational nursing agencies stated that they admit Negroes as well as whites. One ,however, sais that its experience showed that Negro employment opportunities in this field were limited because the demand more often was for white applicants.

Of all the situations encountered by the Council in its study none seems more wasteful or illogical than the fact that Negroes trained in industrial skills and even in prof ssional categories often work in jobs far below their abilties. One Negro college student told an interviewer that he personally knew of instances where Negroes with science degrees were driving trucks and working as delivery men. He said that the likelihood of their employers putting their

training to practical use in their businesses was slight because in most cases the Negroes were working for firms not even related to their training.

Another observer of Negro employment in Houston felt that a college degree gave Negroes some competitive advantage over Negro high school graduates on the level, for example, of stock clerk, but that it gave him no advantage at all over a white boy with a high school diploma competing for the same job.

But there are also numerous white employers, an official of a public employment agency stated, who apparently are suspicious of Negroes with a college education and refuse to hire them. As a result, he said, he knew of Negroes with college degrees in chemistry, mathmetics, and liberal arts who, when questioned by an employer as to their education, admit having only a high school diploma.

One example of a Negro working in a job for which she is overtrained deserves emphasis here for it generally is regarded as a "breakthrough" in the Negro employment picture. Weingarten's Supermarket recently hired a Negro girl with a degree from Texas Southern University as a checker.

A particularly despicable policy among small firms and businesses seems common in Houston —exploitation of Negro training and ability. The Texas Employment Commission pointed to the case of a retail credit organization which ostensibly employs a Negro as a janitor but insists that he be able to use a typewriter. Some smaller dress shops, too, employ Negro women as maids who also double as salesladies "if," as one employer candidly stated it, " they aren't too obtrusive." Again, Negro handymen in service stations often are skilled mechanics and do a mechanic's work. In all instances no extra pay or status accompanies their extra duties.

Let's take a look now at the public employment situation in Houston. To what extent are jobs in local and Federal government equally available to Negroes and whites?

On the local level Negroes feel the situation is improving--not much, but improving nevertheless. Only a few years ago there were no Negroes at all holding white collar jobs in Houston city government. And--while there are only a negligible number now, notably in the police force and recreation department, some effort is being made to create more. This fall, for example, for the first time two Negro school policemen have been hired. Heretofore, school policemen at school crossings have always been white--even at Negro schools.

In the Houston School System janitorial jobs for Negroes are limited to Negro schools--a policy that is by no means universal in all Southern School Systems. Negro maids do work in white schools but under white janitor supervisors. Negro women work as helpers in lunch rooms in white schools but as lunchroom managers only in Negro schools.

No Negro plumbers, electricians, carpenters or painters are employed by the Houston School System.

Of a total number of 3412 employees in the Houston Post Office 1387 are Negro. Of 765 Negro employees whose educational backgrounds were examined 169 had high school educationsl only, 81 had one year of college, 92 had two years of college, 83 three years of college , 138 were college graduates, four had masters degrees and 41 had business administration diplomas.

There are 48 Negroes on the supervisory registry. These have seniority ranging from 31 years to six years and have previous backgrounds in such fields as journalism, welding, teaching, accounting, photo-engraving, radio and television repair, bookkeeping and personnel management.

A Postal Alliance officer told a researcher that 98 per cent of all Negro employers were at grade four or below. He said less than ten are above level six and that level seven is the highest grade that any Negro holds in the Houston post office and, further, that he is the only Negro at this level. The officer estimated that 85% of all Negro employees were carriers. From the very beginning, he said, Negroes have found it difficult to move into clerk positions and at first those who did were put only on night shifts so that they would have no contact with white customers. This policy, however, has since been changed.

The officer said that Negroes frequently find themselves the victims of subtle discrimination when it comes to transferring to more desirable jobs. Postal regulations, he said, state that when jobs at any given numerical level are open any employee on that level can bid for it, and the job is to go to the best qualified bidder who has seniority. But, he said, whites in administrative positions anticipate openings in preferred jobs and will informally transfer a white employee into the position so that when it formally opens he can get it on grounds of experience and qualifications.

An incident which occured at Texas Southern University last year (1960) seems pertinent here.

Two representatives from the Dallas Civil Service Regional Office came to the college on a two day recruiting session. They talked with students individually and gave group lectures on employment opportunities for Negroes in the Civil Service, emphasizing the post office department as an area of significant breakthrough. During a question and answer period following such a talk a student posed the question of discrimination in the Post Office Department. Could a Negro really be promoted to a level commensurate with his ability. The speaker admitted before the group of more than 100 that no such guarantee could be made save in formal regulations. There were, he said, procedural devices

which could be used to discriminate against Negroes. Perhaps it was nothing more than a dramatic gesture, but after the speaker made this admission every student rose from his seat and quietly filed from the room.

There is a cliche in the segregationist catechism to the effect that a Negro must "earn" social equality. It's an argument that even many otherwise moderate Southerners accept as a basic premise. When this "earning" process, so their reasoning goes, the whole problem of racial discrimination will be solved as if by seraphic design. There thus is no need to "push the issue now." One would like to share the optimism of such well meaning people, but the limitation now placed on Negro professionals in Houston (who, one supposes, have now "earned" their right to first class citizenship) establishes a less optimistic but far sounder premise. This is that even highly educated Negroes can expect no volunteer help from the average white industrialist in removing discriminatory barriers in employment.

Consider the case of Lewis X, age 33, a native of Detroit, Michigan with a mechanical engineering degree from Michigan State University. He is married to a Houston girl whom he met while stationed at an Air Force base near Houston during World War II. Just after his graduation from Michigan State his wife's father and mother became ill and it was necessary for the young couple to return to Houston to care for them. Lewis X did not relish the idea of moving, for his experiences as a Negro serviceman in a Southern city during the war had not been pleasant. But there was nothing else for him to do except accompany his wife back to her home, and he resolved to make the best of it. All attempts, however, to find employment as an engineer in any local firm failed. There were vacancies for engineers, to be sure, but only for white engineers. Every personnel office he called on seemed, in his words, to regard him as "a freak." Thus he finally had to take a job as clean-up man in a garage, a

position that he held for three years during which time he and his wife--both individuals of sensitive dispositions--were forced to live in economic circumstances almost repulsive to them. He grew "edgy." Personal differences between husband and wife developed, and at one point their marriage was in peril. The problem was resolved only with the death of his wife's father, ending their obligations in Houston.

The story is not unique. A college student lacking 18 hours graduating with a degree in chemistry had to drop out for a semester or two in order to earn money to pay the remainder of his tuition. Hearing that Shell Oil Company did not practice discriminatory hiring practices he applied to the company for a temporary job as a laboratory assistant. He was told that there was just such a vacancy, but that the personnel manager was not in and wouldn't be in for an hour or so. The student had other business to attend and could not wait. The next day he was able to get an interview, but was told that the job had been filled. He was advised to "go into teaching."

Later the student saw a job listing with an employment agency for a young man with an educational background in chemistry. He telephoned the agency, was told to "come right over." He arrived half an hour later, was ushered into a segregated waiting room and curtly informed that the position had been filled. Telephoning another agency which had four listing for laboratory assistants, he made an appointment and arrived at the agency within ten minutes. The receptionist told him that something very unusual had occured. They had just filled all four jobs. When the student started to leave she told him confidentially that the agency did not place Negroes. The student called on several other agencies and was bluntly told by some that they did not handle Negroes. One or two more polite interviewers gave him the same advice he had received at

Shell Oil. "Go into teaching." This, everyone seemed to agree, was the only job a Negro with an education in chemistry could perform in the city of Houston.

The case of Miss Pauline X is perhaps the classic example of racial discriminatory hiring practices in the Texas city. Here is a young lady of 29, born and reared in Houston, educated in its public schools. She is a 1955 graduate of West Virginia State College with a degree in business administration. For two years after her graduation she operated her own credit and collection agency. But the work was not to her liking. She felt she must do somethin more creative. In 1958 she entered the New York School of Interior Design, graduating in two years with a "B" average. She then returned to Houston, primarily due to family pressures. Her training in New York qualified her to do commercial and residential interiors, decoration "renderings" from floor plans, and various kinds of display layout work. She wants primarily to be window designer for a large department store, and as a second choice she prefers to design office and commercial interiors. As far as she has ever been able to determine she is the only member of her race in the state of Texas who is a trained interior decorator. She is a member of the National Society of Interior Designers and is on the mailing list of the society's Texas division.

In the summer of 1960 she began to look for a position in Houston where her training could be put to use. She wrote letters to major firms, asking for an appointment, providing a profile of her education, interests, personal background, and a list of professional references. Contacts were made with major department stores, furniture stores, and interior design firms. Only one even did her the courtesy of replying--Suniland--one of the city's major furniture stores. The store had no immediate opening, she was told, but her letter would be kept on file.

She then decided on a more direct approach. She called on the various

firms personally and tried to arrange an interview with their personnel directors, as with her written queries only Sunland gave her any consideration at all. Here she received a personal interview and was told "We'll call you if we need you." She did not hear from them. She then called on Foley's department store and again sought an interview. The receptionist tried to discourage her, but finally gave her an appointment with the personnel manager. When she arrived she was told that he was in a meeting. This happened three times. Other firms with ads in local papers for interior decorators gave her the same treatment. An appeal on her behalf by the American Friends Service Committee to Foley's department store, Sakowitz department store, Sunland furniture store and Stowers FURNITURE store availed nothing. Growing desperate she tried to persuade Foley's and Sakowitz that since window dressing occured primarily at night she would have no contact with white customers. Her plea was rejected by both, Sakowitz terminating the interview somewhat abruptly.

Not once did any of the firms she contacted admit that they did not consider Negroes for the type work she was applying. Discouraged in her home town, she is now considering a job offer on the West Coast.

Negro professionals in every area in Houston have first hand tastes of racial discrimination. The Houston Bar Association, for example, does not admit Negroes. There are no Negroes in the city legal department or in the U.S. District Attorney's office. Thus the Negro lawyer in Houston finds himself in an awkward position. There is little recognition of his potential by his white colleagues and consequently even members of his own race do have the faith in him that they have in white lawyers.

In none of the city's major hospitals--including the City-County Charity

Hospital--can a Negro physician either intern or practice medicine. This is true even where Negro patients are admitted to special ~~xxx~~ segregated wards.

Nurses fare somewhat better. Catholic Hospital employs registered Negro nurses and has one Negro head nurse who is head of emergency surgery. Baptist Hospital has Negro nurses who work in both Negro and white wards, but none are in supervisory ~~xxxxxxxx~~ capacities. Neither are any Negroes admitted to the hospital's school of nursing. Methodist Hospital employs no Negro nurses, nurses aides or vocational nurses. Episcopal General Hospital and Texas Children's Hospital (which are combined under one administrative complex) employ Negro nurses, X-ray aides and laboratory technicians. The hospital in the past has had Negro head nurses, but at present the highest position a Negro nurse holds is that of staff nurse. At City-County Hospital there are Negro nurses who work as staff nurses and head nurses. All nursing shifts are integrated and there has been no resentment as a result. The hospital also hires Negro laboratory technicians, X-ray technicians and one Negro dietician.

All Negro nurses in Houston must train at Prarie View State College, though City-County Hospital does provide hospital training for Negro student nurses who have completed two years at Prarie View College. The program, however, except for a few courses, is segregated, as are all social functions.

Negro nurses aides are employed by all of the hospitals--except, as previously noted--Methodist Hospital.

At the present time Osteopathic Hospital employs no Negro registered nurses, but it has done so in the past and indicated a willingness to do so in the future.

This has been discussed with white nurses and no objections have been raised.

Negro dental students are admitted to internships and residencies in Houston, but all Negro dentists are excluded from membership in local dental associations. This automatically bars them from membership in state and national affiliates.

There are no local training facilities for Negro dental technicians, though Negroes are admitted to the State Dental College.

Currently there are four Negro Certified Public Accountants in the city of Houston. Three have applied for membership in the Texas Society of Certified Public Accountants and all were rejected due to a by-law requiring the recommendations of three society members. The Negroes were unable to acquire the mandatory three signatures. One of the group is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the American Accountancy Association.

At present there are 75 administrative level personnel in the Houston Public School System and of this number only three are Negroes. These include a female music supervisor who works only with Negro schools and two supervisors of Negro elementary schools.

A Negro college professor says that there is no professional group in Houston which is "really integrated." He said the membership rolls and business meetings of many are integrated, but that integration does not go beyond the formal level. At dinner meetings of such groups, Negroes are requested to arrive after the meal has been served. Communication between Negro and white educators both at the high school and college level, he also observed, is slight.

Discrimination against Negroes in regard to lay-offs and job terminations is something which no Houston employer will admit. However, several Negro laborers

said they were always the first to be laid off and the last to be rehired. Skilled Negro workers, they said, however, were laid off only the termination of a specific job.

Interviewed on the subject Schlumberger Oil Development Company stated categorically that it practiced a policy of equality of job security for Negroes and whites in similar employment and that "tenure provisions are equally protective of Negroes and whites."

The same was true of Sheffield Steel which again cited its union contract guaranteeing job security without regard to race or color.

Humble Oil Company would supply no specific answer to the question.

Tennessee Gas and Pipeline Company replied that since it employed no Negroes in competition with whites, the question was not applicable. The official interviewed at this company volunteered the observation that he felt his company's hiring and termination policies were just in regard to both races. A Roman Catholic who accepts his church's views against racial prejudice, he felt that industry had to move slowly and cautiously insofar as hiring Negroes into previously established white areas was concerned. He theorized that it would take several generations of greatly improved education for Negro youth before any significant strides could be taken. His reasoning on this point was that most Negro youth of today do not have a home atmosphere conducive to advanced education and that it would take at least one generation of educated parents to lay the sort of groundwork in Negro homes where higher education would be encouraged.

But what of the educated Negro of the current generation? A case history of a former Negro postal employee seems apropos here. First let us

examine his background. At 25 he is married and the father of two children. He is a native of Houston, educated in the Houston public schools and lacks one semester ~~at Texas Southern University for~~ graduating from Texas Southern University. He has a pleasant, confident, self assured personality.

In October, 1956, he went to work at the main post office in Houston as a substitute clerk. He worked for ten months in this capacity, developed a favorable work reputation and became a full time clerk. In April, 1959, he was given permanent civil service status as a career clerk. He received ten months prior credit on his permanent appointment and thus had his probationary period shortened. While working as a substitue he also attended Texas Southern University but gave up school when he was made a part ~~time~~ time clerk. Just before his status as a career clerk was made permanent he re-entered college. There is no formal postal regulation against attending school and working in the post office at the same time. In April, 1960, his position at the Houston Post Office was terminated. The facts surrounding his dismissal as outlined in his so far unsuccessful appeal to higher authority may thus be summarized.

Soon after receiving his appointment as career clerk he was transferred to the mail section of the downtown office at the request of the foreman of this section, himself a Negro. This foreman, he soon became aware, was the subject of many slurs and petty innuendoes because he was a Negro and because he was going to college. The situation grew perceptibly worse when, after his graduation, the Negro foreman came to work with his diploma to show it off to his fellow employees. Seemingly this excited even greater resentment among a certain clique of white clerks who stepped up their campaign of ridicule from that moment on. Their thesis, ~~inf~~ insofar as it ~~[illegible]~~ involved anything more than race prejudice, being that one who attended college had no right to hold down a full time job. Shortly after his college graduation, the Negro foreman's wife

and child were killed in an automobile accident, he collected on their insurance and resigned his post office job.

The attention of the white clerks was then directed to the subject of this case history who had by now re-entered college himself. This seemed to antagonize his white colleagues. One day, coming to work with a load of books, his white supervisor took occasion to express his disapproval over the youth's seeking to further his education.

A period of concentrated harrassment, he states, then began. A series of small offenses were written up against him and entered into his permanent file. He was charged with not having on his badge, a trifling violation which was committed by white employees frequently without written complaint being brought against them. Again, he was charged with whistling on the job. Prior to this he ove heard a supervisor verbally reprimand a white employee for whistling while working.

Six months before his dismissal a group of "five or six" supervisors and foremen took him aside one evening and warned him against la iness and also railed continually at his being a college student--this despite the fact that numerous white clerks were also working full time while attending the University of Houston. More, they accused him vaguely of being a "troublemaker." During the day's work, he states, the general foreman and superintendent of the mail room frequently referred to ~~him~~ him as "nigger" and "nigger boy."

One evening when the white supervisors approached him for what was by now a sort of regular complaint session, he asked to take along a witness.

"There were always several of them," he says, " and only ~~m~~ me. In the post

office, the word of two or more will almost always be accepted as evidence for a charge." The idea of the group, he suspects, was to goad him into an angry retort and thus substantiate the general charge of "troublemaker." But his witness was allowed to accompany him and in his prescence the general superintendent told him that he was going to "get me out of the post office if he had to frame me to do it." The youth has an affidavit from his witness as to the man's exact words.

The charge leveled against him of being a "troublemaker", he feels, stems from several letters he wrote to the postmaster complaining of discriminatory treatment or in answer to the written charges being brought against him.

The claim, he makes, of discrimination appears valid. It was the policy in his crew to rotate the job of serving courtesy boxes with each man doing the task every eight days, for it was a job that none seems to have liked. One cold and rainy evening--only a day after his regular turn at the job--the foreman of the crew ordered him to do the job again. He complained, but did as he was told.

He then wrote his first letter of complaint to the postmaster, but the letter was read by the personnel manager who called him into his office, denounced him, and said he was going to fire him. The implication was that he was still a probationary clerk and could be fired without cause. The Negro youth responded that the ten months credit he had been given for his earlier part time status prohibited such summary action.

After this, he believes, a systematic effort to "write up" his file was begun. The personnel manager and the postmaster's son (a foreman), he states "advised the foremen and supervisors about what kind of letters to write, what kind of charges to make that would stick."

Major charges in his file at the time of his ~~[illegible]~~ dismissal were actually four.

(1) It was said that he had been late to work eleven times during the previous six months, ~~[illegible]~~ which he does not deny. Tardiness, however, he says, was common among most employees and ranged from a few minutes to an hour. Parking problems were a major contributing factor, or the men ~~[illegible]~~ might simply have not been in the area of responsibility when their foreman checked. At all events it was not ordinarily taken seriously, but obviously could be if someone wished to make an issue of it. His defense then was that many other were late but were not fired for being so. And he cites one example of a man fired the same day he was for being late 48 times during the same period who was reinstated the next day. Yet in his case being late to work was given as the chief reason for his dismissal.

~~[illegible]~~ (2) He was also ~~x~~ accused of delaying the mail. This claim had its origins a year before and was added to his ~~[illegible]~~ permanent file ex post facto. The specifics, he says, were these. The mail involved was airmail addressed to California and it was his first evening working the "California case." Two other men were working with him and no one man was ~~the~~ assigned the responsibility of sorting the mail. Yet there were some letters delayed and as a career clerk the blame was put on him. Nevertheless no specific number of delayed letters were mentioned in the original charge, but later when he challenged the ~~[illegible]~~ complaint on these grounds the charge was elaborated to include the delay of 22 first class letters.

(3) An instance of delaying special delivery mail was cited against him.

This charge, from his statement, seems palpably contrived. His foreman had assigned him to the special delivery "case" one afternoon and in the midst of the job another foreman called him away from the job, lectured him for 35 minutes on his general attitude and then ordered him to go to lunch. When he returned the same foreman had completed sorting the special delivery letters and had written him up for delay of special delivery mail.

(4) The final indictment against him was for being absent without leave for three days. This, he says, was during a period of illness. Not only had he telephoned in that he was ill, but had, according to official regulations, brought in a doctor's statement to that effect. His supervisor, however, refused to accept the statement, and filed the complaint of absenteeism against him.

The young man is convinced, however, that the real reason for his dismissal was because he was a Negro and stood up for his rights which earned him the title of "troublemaker."

But the story does not end with his dismissal. Within ten days after its effective date he appealed his case to the Civil Service Commission. He received a letter shortly thereafter from the Commission informing him that it was concerned only with problems of process in removal and not the merits of individual cases. He then appealed to the Regional Civil Service Commission in Dallas which summarily refused to reinstate him. His next move was to take his affidavits to the field supervisor for the Houston Civil Service District. This official was at first optimistic that he could get his job back, but when the Negro told him that he had already contacted the regional office in Dallas, the man said that there was nothing more that he himself could do.

Lawyers at the American Civil Liberties Union in Houston have told him they feel his case was a clear example of racial discrimination in the Civil Service,

Despite a still unyielding adherence to "local custom" by Houston industrialists one can detect certain signs of change in the air. For example: Prior to 1960 no representatives at all from any local industry or business ever came to the campus of Texas Southern University to interview prospective employees among graduating classes. Until then the only such representatives were from the Civil Service Commission and the school system. In 1960, though, three companies participated and so far this year, the school reports, five have set up interview dates.

A survey of jobs currently held by 65 of last year's graduates disclosed that three were practicing pharmacists, 12 were teachers, four were medical technicians, two were supermarket cashiers, two were working in the Federal Civil Service, 16 were doing post graduate work, and 18 were unemployed. There were one each in the fields of barbering, journalism, photography, secretarial work, domestic service, and State Civil Service. There was one housewife. The 65 queried were living in nine states and the District of Columbia.

It now seems appropriate to inquire a bit more fully than has been touched on before into three areas of immediate concern to every Negro citizen of Houston.

What are the unusual jobs currently held by Negroes?

What are the jobs in which only Negroes are employed?

What are the jobs from which Negroes are barred?

Recently the city for the first time in its history hired Negro process servers. Out of 34 such posts filled four were Negroes. Even more recently a Negro girl was hired in the mayor's office to secretarial-clerical work. The city's first Negro school board member Mrs. _____ White has been previously mentioned.

In the field of sales, one bakery, two new automobile dealers, and a brewing company have hired a Negro salesman to work with their Negro customers. In addition one office machine and business supply house has a Negro sales representative in its employ who also works only in the Negro community.

Foley's department store--under pressure from a ~~Nafk~~ Negro student boycott against lunch counter segregation--made ~~[illegible]~~ news not long ago, by not only desegregating its lunch counters, but upgraded a Negro woman previously employed in menial work to the job of sales clerk. The move--according to Foley's, was made without fanfare ~~[illegible]~~ --or complaints from ~~[illegible]~~ white employees.

Another department store, following the lead of Foley's, has also transferred a Negro girl from "marker" to sales clerk without incident.

The daily HOUSTON POST has employed a Negro girl(a graduate of Texas Southern University) to work in its editorials department. Her duties consist of reading, clipping and filing editorials. She was recommended for the job by

the dean of students of Texas Southern. There was a moment of embarrassment for her when on her first day at work she was refused service in the company cafeteria. This action was reported to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, owner of the paper and former U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Public Welfare, who, the next day escorted the girl through the cafeteria line and ate lunch with her. No other instances of discrimination against the girl have since been reported.

An official of General Foods said his company had more Negroes in key positions than he could recall including foremen, supervisors, and coffee processors. More, he said, the taster in the coffee-blending department was a Negro with long seniority. There were, he admitted, though, few Negroes doing office or clerical work.

Two Houston supermarkets, Weingarten's and Henck Pillot (an affiliate of Kroger's) employ Negro checkers in stores located in predominantly Negro neighborhoods.

One of the biggest areas of possible Negro breakthrough, a vocational guidance specialist feels, are in fields related to medicine such as medical technology, X-ray technology, nursing, licensed vocational nursing and dietetics. He also believes that jobs are opening in Houston for skilled caterers and hotel chefs.

The field of menial labor in the Texas city--and, indeed, throughout the South-- is generally regarded as "Negro work." Included here are household domestics, yard men, sweepers, porters and garbage collectors. Other jobs in which Negroes predominate are folders in laundries--hot and strenuous work which pays the munificent sum in Houston of $25.00 for a 50 hour week, and shirt press operators which is con-

sidered by some white laundry owners as highly skilled work.

In brief, "Negro jobs" in Houston are the least desirable ~~job~~ type job which no white ever begrudges.

The jobs from which Negroes are barred either explictly or tacitly have been illustrated in case studies and may be said generally to include any job that would place them in direct competition with whites.

The picture is thus thrown into focus. From youth Negroes in Houston receive discriminatory treatment at the hands of white educators. They are barred from the city's only full time vocational high school, and vocational course offered in their schools are limited to areas in which the school board feels they have some chance to practice in adult life. In the world of industry certain jobs are closed to them because, ostensibly at least, they are inadequately trained.

When by great personal sacrifice and long years of study in the face of discouragement on all sides they do acheive skilled training , college educations, and even professional status they are rejected because of "local custom" which has its seeds in bigotry and race prejudice. To be employed on equal status with whites in any capacity whatever is regarded as a "major breakthrough."

To say that this is morally wrong because it places a whole race of people in an ignominious position is to state the obvious.

But it is also poor business. The waste involved in truly enormous. Here is a city which invests its tax dollars in the support of Negro schools and refuses to accept the dividends. It is no hyperbole to compare the situation to an oil man who buys a million dollars worth of stock and when his corporation declares a dividend, throws a third of his profits into the Gulf of Mexico.

The truth is, of course, educated Negroes should mean Negroes in better paying jobs, Negroes being allowed to put their talents into the building of a greater city, Negroes paying greater shares of city taxes. The hope of reasonable Houstonians can only be that the time when this present day dream of the idealist can be put into reality is not on some distant tomorrow, but now in the midst of the South's great, accelerated strides toward a new era of industrial maturity.

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON
CULLEN BOULEVARD
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
AND ANTHROPOLOGY

October 27, 1961

Mrs. E. A. Albright
Research, Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Montez:

I have just finished re-reading the printer's draft of the Negro employment manuscript. Considering the data we have, I think it is well done. In this form, the data we do have speaks for itself. Much better this way than with embellishments.

First, to answer your specific questions: My actual name, believe it not, is simply Art Gallaher, Jr. Your mistake is common; in fact, I have just finished wrangling with an editor at Columbia University Press over this matter. She just couldn't understand that I am not an "Arthur." As for my rank, I am an Associate Professor of Anthropology and Sociology (in that order), Department of Sociology and Anthropology (in that order), University of Houston.

I have the following suggestions, by page, paragraph, and line number. As you can see, they are all minor.

Foreword, last parag., ln. 4 from botton; read Art for Arthur.
Pg. 1, Parag. 1, lns. 11 & 12: read "man; he held similar positions for three years." (Note: the statement is quite accurate with this change. It definitely should be made, because the man did not stay with the same garage for three years.)
Pg. 4, Parag. 2, lns. 1 & 2: read "Adequately educated Negroes should attain better paying jobs, and thereby contribute greater" (Note. I believe the statement reads better this way, and for emphasis, I would italz. "should")
Pg. 5, Parag. 1, ln. 1: read "At least one school board member, though, Mrs. Charles White," (Note. Omit "recent" because she is still on the board).
Pg. 5, Parag. 3, ln. 2 from bottom: read "attempts are made by school officials to place Negroes" (Note: the school board is not really involved in the mechanics of the program)
Pg. 8, Parag. 2, lns. 3 & 4: read "union contract specifies that any union man can bid for any job for which he qualifies, re-"
Pg. 10, Parag. 3, ln. 4: read "will cause resentment among" (Note. I object only on stylistic grounds...."stir up" bothers me. What do you think?).
Pg. 16, Parag. 4, ln. 2 from last: read "break-through" (Note. I would italz. this for emphasis upon the ridiculous).
Pg. 19, ln. 2 from bottom of page: note spelling of "company".

P. 12 in Mss
See P. 13 in Mss.

Pg. 20, concluding parag., lin. 2 from end: on my copy this does not read correctly. You have "deprive their of its job security," Shouldn't this read: "deprive them of job security"

These are all of the suggestions that I have to make. If at all possible I should like to see them incorporated in your galleys, and especially those suggested for Pgs. 1-4-5.

Thank you very much for the 25 copies. I believe that number will satisfy my needs.

Regards,

Art Gallaher, Jr.

Art Gallaher, Jr.

AG:jg

P.S. I am giving the m.s. to the Council this afternoon, with instructions to mail it to you the first part of next week.

Art

~~(title page)~~

Inst#1628-C

Cover

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THE NEGRO AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOUTH

The first of a series of Employment Studies in Southern Cities.

10F. Gothic / 18

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H O U S T O N

A Report based on a survey by Art~~hur~~ Gallaher, Jr., Associate Professor of Anthropology and Sociology, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Houston.

10F. Gothic / 18

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
3605 Fannin Street, Houston, Texas

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia

November, 1961

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27

FOREWORD

The reality of unemployment for Negroes in the United States was apparent during the recent recession when twice as many Negroes as whites were without jobs. An equally important fact of our national life is the underemployment of Negroes. These twin problems have moral, social, and economic consequences. In the words of a recent Report of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights:

> Denial of employment because of the color of a person's skin, his faith, or his ancestry is a wrong of manifold dimensions. On the personal plane, it is an affront to human dignity. On the legal plane, in many cases, it is a violation of the constitution, of legislation, or of national policy. On the economic and social plane, discrimination may result in a waste of human resources and an unnecessary burden to the community.

Cap

Employment discrimination against Negroes is serious throughout the nation. In the South it can be particularly harsh. This publication is a report on how this discrimination affects Negroes, and the city of which they are a part. Houston, the largest city in the South, with a fifth of its population Negro, is the first of several cities to be included in this series on The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South. The tone of the report is well reflected in its opening statement. The waste of Negro manpower is described as "enormous" in Houston, deriving from the educational, economic, occupational, and social deprivations of Negroes. The report raises the question: How long can this city and others like it continue to pay the price for unequal opportunities?

Interviews upon which the material in this report is based were carried out during the summer of 1961. Co-sponsor of the study is the Houston Council on Human Relations; it joins with us in acknowledging the contribution not only of Dr. Arthur Gallaher and the crew of devoted interviewers in Houston who assisted him, but also that of Dr. C. H. Parrish of the University of Louisville, whose counsel and guidance was invaluable throughout the course of the study.

James A. Moss
Director of Research
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

here

~~ILLUSTRATIONS OF EMPLOYMENT DIFFICULTIES FACING NEGROES IN HOUSTON~~

Indent and
(set in Italics, all copy following)

Consider the case of Lewis X, age 33. A native of Detroit, Michigan, with an engineering degree from a Michigan university, he is married to a Houston girl whom he met while in the Air Force during World War II. Just after his graduation from college his wife's ~~fac~~ father became ill, and it was necessary for the young couple to return to Houston. Lewis' attempts to find employment as an engineer in local firms failed. There were vacancies for engineers; he tried private employment agencies which listed openings and company personnel offices whenever these were known. Personnel offices seemed, in his words, to regard him as "a freak," and employment agencies offered little encouragement. He finally took a job as a garage clean-up man; he held similar positions for three years. ~~a position he held for three years.~~ The problem was finally resolved with the death of his wife's father, ending his obligations in Houston.

Another example is more typical. A college student lacking 18 hours of graduating with a degree in chemistry dropped out of school in order to earn tuition money. Hearing that a major oil company did not discriminate in its hiring practices, he applied for a temporary job as a laboratory assistant. In his first contact he was advised that there was such a vacancy. The personnel manager was not in, however, and he returned the following day for an interview. He was then informed that the job had been filled, and he was advised to "go into teaching."

Later, the student learned of a job, listed with an employment agency, for a young man with a background in chemistry. Telephoning the agency, he was told to "come right over." When he arrived half an hour later, he was ushered into a segregated waiting room, and then informed that the position had been filled. He called another agency which had four listings for laboratory assistants, made an appointment, and arrived at that agency "within ten minutes." The receptionist related an unusual occurrence: They had just filled all four jobs. As the student started to leave, however, she told him confidentially that the agency did not place Negroes. He called on several other

agencies, receiving the same treatment. Some interviewers gave him the advice received earlier: "Go into teaching." This, everyone seemed to agree, was the best job opportunity in the city of Houston for a Negro with an education in chemistry.

* * *

The case of Miss Pauline Y illustrates several facets of racial discrimination. Pauline, now 29, was born and reared in Houston, and educated in its public schools. She was graduated from West Virginia State College in 1955 with a degree in business administration. For two years after her graduation she operated her own credit and collection agency. Deciding that she would rather do something more creative, in 1958 she entered the New York School of Interior Design, graduating two years later with a "B" average. She returned to Houston, qualified to do commercial and residential interiors, decoration "renderings" from floor plans, and various kinds of display layout work. She prefers a job as window designer in a large department store, but as a second choice would like to design office and commercial interiors. As far as she knows, she is the only Negro in the state of Texas who is a professionally trained interior decorator. She is a member of the National Society of Interior Designers and on the mailing list of the society's Texas division.

In the summer of 1960 she began to look for a position in Houston. She wrote letters to principal firms, asking for an interview and providing a profile of her education, interests, and personal background, and a list of professional references. Contacts were made with large department and furniture stores and interior design firms. She received only one reply and that from one of the city's leading furniture stores. The store had no immediate opening, she was told, but her letter would be put on file.

She then decided on a more direct approach and called on several firms to arrange interviews with their personnel directors. She obtained an interview with only one firm, the furniture store previously mentioned, but she was told that "we'll call you if we need you"; she did not hear from them. She again sought an interview with one of Houston's largest department stores. The receptionist, after trying to discourage her, finally arranged an appointment with the personnel manager. When she arrived for the appointment, he was in a meeting; this happened three times. Other firms with advertisements in local

papers for interior decorators handled her case in the same way. A representative of the American Friends Service Committee appealed to a number of department stores to consider her application, since they apparently had openings, ~~but to no avail, even though~~ It was pointed out that she could work as a window dresser, which would involve mainly after hours work, and would therefore have no contact with white customers, but the plea was to no avail. None of the firms approached admitted that Negroes are not considered for the type of work for which Miss Y was applying. Discouraged in Houston, she is contemplating a move to the West Coast.

* * *

(end, Italics and indention)
(see attached note)

No thoughtful Southerner today denies that discrimination against Negroes exists in employment throughout the South and that this is morally wrong. But how widespread is the practice? how militant? Is there change on the way? if so, in which areas?

A survey in Houston, Texas--the South's largest city and one of its most cosmopolitan--discloses a story that, while not without certain brighter spots, is undoubtedly discouraging.

The picture that emerges from this brief survey is clearly delineated. Discriminatory conditions which materially affect occupational opportunity begin early for Houston Negroes. They are barred from the city's only full-time vocational high school, and vocational courses offered in their own schools are limited to skills which the school system defines as most appropriate for them as adults. Industry, for its part, feels little obligation either to employ Negroes at jobs for which they have training, or to provide in-service training.

If by considerable personal sacrifice or, perhaps, fortuitous circumstance a Houston Negro is motivated to acquire vocational skills, achieve a college education and professional status, he is likely to be rejected because of "local custom." Consequently, to be employed on equal status with whites in any capacity becomes a "major breakthrough."

To say that this is morally wrong and not in accord with a democratic society is to state the obvious. Furthermore, it is fallacious to justify the status quo on grounds that change will be too disruptive, either for an individual firm or the Houston business community at large. Such arguments rest on the false premise that social change of this magnitude costs too great a price--that in the interest of harmony the status quo should be maintained. This premise and the arguments which derive from it ignore the price which the community now pays by keeping one fifth of its population at an educational, occupational, economic, and social disadvantage. The waste in Houston is enormous.

Adequately educated Negroes ~~attain~~ should better paying jobs and thereby contributing greater talent, more taxes, and greater dignity and maturity to one of the South's leading industrial cities. The question remains: How long can this city and others like it continue to pay the price for unequal opportunities?

~~VOCATIONAL TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEGROES LIMITED (OR)~~
TRAINING THE MAN FOR THE EXISTING JOB, NOT THE DREAM

~~Opportunities for Vocational Training~~

The survey reveals an extremely pragmatic attitude on the part of school officials in regard to vocational training in the Houston Independent School System. The only vocational high school in the city--San Jacinto High, an all-white institute--offers full, three-year courses in air conditioning and refrigeration mechanics, automotive mechanics, drafting, machine shop, photography, printing, radio, television, and welding. None of these courses is taught in the five Negro high schools.

Officials justify the practice on the grounds that "it would be wasteful...to educate a student for admission to a craft or trade that is not open to him." Further, they point with some pride to the fact that Negroes are offered two years of training in floriculture, commercial cooking and baking, cleaning and pressing, and trade dressmaking, courses which are not taught in white schools.

note to printer:

If italicized portion ends in top half oa a page, skip about an inch and run next portion same page; if ends in bottom half of page, start next on next page.

However,

At least one school board member, Mrs. Charles White, is not convinced that the policy of orienting vocational courses toward job availability in the immediate area is either just or wise.

"It is our obligation," she recently told the school board, "to provide education for Houston children, and it is not our problem to say what they will do with it."

Distributive education, an apprentice program under which students attend school part time while gaining experience and training in actual job situations, has been eminently successful for white students. In the one Negro school where offered, however, it has proved ineffective. School officials interviewed blame this on the Negro business community which they say is uncooperative. Negro leaders say there are not enough Negro-owned businesses to support the program alone. Certainly few attempts are made by ~~the school board~~ School Officials to place Negroes in apprentice positions with white firms, for this would be against "local custom."

Vocational guidance counseling in both white and Negro schools is considered inadequate by many guidance specialists in the community. The counselor-student ratio in the Houston public schools is normally one counselor per 800 students. Little interest has been shown in improving the figure in order to receive federal funds, for federal aid is viewed with suspicion by the school authorities.

TAKING THE FIRST STEP IS THE MOST DIFFICULT

A Negro youth discovers in Houston that white employers place little premium on his high school diploma. Without it, he may find a job as a porter, a grocer carry-out boy, or a drugstore delivery clerk; with it, he may go to work as a truck driver or stock clerk. In either event, there is little opportunity for advancement. In view of this, Negro students often feel little incentive to finish school. "Why go to school?" one asked a vocational counselor. "You have to go through the back door anyway!"

Even with a college degree many Negroes find they must accept jobs far below their training. One vocational counselor told an interviewer that he personally knows ~~girls~~ women with several years of college who are working as housemaids.

The Texas Employment Commission appears to be seriously concerned about the Negro employment situation in Houston. It has abolished segregated waiting rooms for those seeking employment, and its staff includes Negro interviewers and clerks, as well as janitors. In the main, however, Negro interviewers and clerks work with Negro applicants only.

Recently, the Commission has begun a new program, for which it is receiving federal aid, to upgrade Negro employment. The method here is to select outstanding applicants and attempt to place them in jobs from which they are presently barred. So far, the program has not overcome any important barriers. A spokesman for the agency says that Negroes seeking first time jobs have usually exhausted other methods before applying, and, therefore, take whatever is available. He believes that summer jobs are the most difficult for Negroes to find, even when they have college degrees; school teachers, for example, must often take work as domestics or cafe waitresses during the summer.

DETOURS AND DEAD-ENDS TO JOB PLACEMENT, ON-THE-JOB TRAINING, AND ADVANCEMENT

Caps & small caps

Job Placement: An official at a major oil and gas firm expresses an ~~xxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ attitude fairly typical of a number of Houston industrialists. He reports that his company hires Negroes "only for the type of work which they normally do in this locality," that is, menial work. There are no Negroes employed, for instance, in any clerical, supervisory, middle management, or managerial position. Significant, too, is the official's statement ~~x~~ that "we could not do any different if we wanted to." He feels that there are not enough white employees willing to work with Negroes, conceding--which he seems inclined to do--that qualified Negro employees can be found. One recurring theme in his observations, however, and in those of other white employers interviewed, is that intelligent Negroes do not wish to train themselves for professions which, due to local prejudices, they are not allowed to practice in predominantly white industries.

He believes that a young Negro, for example, asks himself, "Do I know a Negro geologist?" and the answer being "No," elects to enter some other field, such as medicine, the ministry, or teaching.

The same official illustrates what he believes to be his company's fundamentally liberal views by reference to non-segregated fountains and rest rooms. However, when queried as to eating facilities, he admits that here the company follows "local custom." Yet he points out that in the company's pipeline stations, where the number of Negroes employed is relatively small, all employees share eating facilities, rest rooms, and water fountains.

Specific jobs actually open to Negroes in the companies surveyed are, with a few notable exceptions, menial. To cite only a few representative examples:

indent

A large retail store hires Negroes only in such jobs as drivers, delivery boys, maids, and dishwashers. Recently, however, the store upgraded a Negro to saleswoman in the ladies ready-to-wear department.

A steel company which does government contract work employs both skilled and unskilled Negro workers, but has no Negro supervisors in either category. There are Negro office porters, but no Negro is employed in a white collar job.

An oil equipment firm employs Negroes only in service jobs, such as cleaners and porters.

A major insurance company employs no Negroes in any capacity.

Another retail store, a branch of a national chain, employs Negro "stock pullers" in its service division and Negro maids and janitors in its retail outlet.

Despite a company policy of non-discriminatory hiring practices an oil development firm reports that it employs no Negroes in any professional or clerical capacity.

Negroes and whites, in a large mail-order house, do not work together in any way. There are no Negro helpers on delivery or transport trucks, and the company will not consider hiring a Negro to repair ~~house~~ household appliances, for fear that white housewives would not allow Negro repairmen into their homes. In short, the store assists in perpetuating local discriminatory patterns in all its employment practices.

The one contact made where considerable effort is expended to eliminate discrimination in practice as well as in theory ~~was~~ is the Veteran's Administration hospital. Here several programs are offered, open to Negroes and whites alike. The hospital now employs or has employed in the past Negro dieticians, administrators, laboratory technicians, doctors, and nurses. The only limitation on the hiring of Negro employees, a hospital official reports, is the lack of qualified personnel. (Here it seems pertinent to recall the Houston School Board's policy of limiting vocational training to crafts and trades "open" to Negroes, and to inquire where discrimination actually begins. In many cases an employer obviously uses the lack of qualified ~~Negro~~ personnel as an excuse to keep from upgrading or hiring ~~them~~ Negroes, but from all indications the hospital official was sincere.)

A talk with a union official reveals a company policy in one petroleum firm which in principle ~~isn't~~ is not discriminatory, but in practice turns out to be. Although the union contract specifies that any union man can bid for any job for which he ~~is~~ qualifies, regardless of race, the company policy prohibits the promotion of any employee who does not have a high school education. Since the company in fact rarely hires Negro high school graduates, this rule effectively eliminates most Negro employees from promotion consideration. To date, ~~in fact,~~ the union has succeeded in upgrading only one Negro. Segregation is in force on all levels at this firm, including rest rooms and eating facilities. And, with the exception of the one Negro who has been upgraded, no Negro works on an equal status with a white man.

~~In short,~~ Menial labor in Houston--and, indeed, throughout the South--is generally regarded as "Negro work." Included in this category are household domestics, yardmen, sweepers, porters, and garbage collectors. Negroes predominate as folders in laundries--hot and strenuous work paying $25.00 for a 50-hour ~~work~~ week--and as shirt press operators, considered by laundry owners as highly skilled work.

The jobs from which Negroes are barred either explicitly or tacitly may be said generally to include any that would place them in direct competition with whites or that would lead to supervision over whites.

Copy and small caps

On-the-job Training: Once a Negro finds a job, however menial, what are his chances in Houston of receiving additional training to qualify him for higher level jobs or better pay? To answer this question major employers in the Houston area were questioned.

Some officials were reluctant to reply. One expressed the fear that he might one day "pick up one of those New York newspapers and find the store's name splashed all over it." However, he indicated that his store does have a training program, ~~in particular~~ primarily for buyers and other store executives, from which Negroes are excluded. As for labor union activity, he says, "We just don't permit that kind of thing."

Several other firms were equally non-communicative. The local representative of a nationwide mail-order house, for example, explained that his company has a rigid policy against giving out information on employee relations; he did state, however, that the company has no in-service training programs, in either its retail or service division, for whites or Negroes.

Under a union contract signed in 1956, job classifications at a Houston steel company are no longer racially segregated. The company offers an in-service training program, and most Negro employees have taken advantage of the opportunity it presents. Moving upward in an all-white group is probably the greatest obstacle a Negro faces in achieving promotion.

One leading oil and gas firm has intra-company training programs, but only for accounting department employees and for supervisors on the middle management level. There are, however, no Negroes employed on the supervisory level and ~~XXXX~~ none working in the company's accounting department.

An industrial arts specialist with some practical experience in the field of human relations believes that if Negroes press for admission into intra-company training programs many firms will accept them. He cites his experience with the local branch of a large oil company. Until 1958, the company excluded Negro service station operators from ~~their~~ its training program, but in that year, working with Negro operators and company officials, he succeeded in integrating the company's dealer training course. It has since remained integrated, with no apparent difficulties.

Caps & small caps

Advancement: Aside from the intra-company training programs, what are a Negro's chances of advancing to a position of more responsibility and better pay in the Houston area?

A steel firm refers to its 1956 union contract, which guarantees union employees the right to bid for any job for which they can qualify, but the company concedes that there are no Negro supervisors. It does employ Negro "lead men," a semi-supervisory position. Negroes succeed whites in these jobs, and whites succeed Negroes. Seniority rights are protected by the union contract without regard to race.

Most local industrialists apparently believe, if they think ~~xxxx~~ at all of the matter, that the advancement of Negroes into previously all-white positions must be approached with great caution. They fear that moving too rapidly will stir up resentments among white employees and violence "on the nature of Little Rock" will result. This in turn, they think, could frighten away prospective industries from Houston.

to

arouse

An official in an oil industry service company states that Negroes do hold skilled shop jobs, but none has yet advanced to a supervisory post. The ~~fear~~ feeling that this would stir resentment among white workers appears to govern company policy in this regard.

In one large oil and gas firm, Negroes and whites are not in competition for jobs in any field. A Negro may become a supervisor of other Negroes, but in no case would he supervise whites.

A local outlet of a large national retail chain has no policy for upgrading Negro employees. Thus, there are no Negro supervisors or foremen. At one time there was an attempt to make a Negro a supervisor over other Negroes; white employees complained, and the attempt was abandoned.

One observer of the Houston labor scene believes that many--perhaps a majority of--Houston employers have adopted a "wait-and-see" attitude in regard to elevating Negroes to responsible positions on equal status with whites. It is his feeling that break-throughs are imminent in many industries and that once they are achieved "the rest will depend on the marketable skills which the Negroes possess." He feels that too many Negroes use race as an excuse for lack of promotion on the job; with the changing conditions it is his opinion that Negroes who are well qualified now have "a good chance of selling

themselves."

An ex-employee of the Houston Post Office told an interviewer that the "rule of three" (by which a post is filled from the three persons making the highest scores on a given Civil Service examination) is often used to the disadvantage of Negroes. It is, in fact, remarkable how often in Houston, as throughout the country, the "rule of three" is alleged by Negroes to be manipulated for a discriminatory purpose. One case in particular was cited in Houston. There was a supervisory opening in a division in which two Negroes had top seniority. Ordinarily, seniority is the determining factor in filling openings, but in this instance it was decided that an examination should be given. As a result, a white man was promoted; scores of the examination were never released.

Data from a number of sources reveal that Negroes are frequently the victims of subtle discrimination in seeking transfers to more desirable jobs. In the post office, there are many jobs which, when openings occur, presumably go to the best qualified senior employee who bids for the position. However, it is alleged that some administrators, anticipating openings in preferred jobs, informally transfer a white employee into the position in order to prepare him by experience and qualification for permanent appointment.

THE TWO FACES OF THE UNION

In the role of organized labor in Houston's Negro employment scene contradictory patterns seem intertwined. One local denies Negroes membership altogether; a second accepts them on terms of total equality; and a third grants only provisional status. It is also quite apparent that union leadership is much more liberal on race issues than is the rank and file. Organized labor, ~~as is well known,~~ is weaker in Houston and ~~in~~ other southern cities, ~~generally,~~ than in midwestern and northeastern cities of comparable size. In general, unions with an earlier CIO affiliation seem more inclined toward a liberal policy than those identified with the old AFL. The county labor council is integrated, and Negro and white members sit together in Labor Hall.

Some of the unions interviewed which admit Negro members on an integrated basis are seamen, telephone workers, roofers, cement masons, city firemen, clerks, drivers, and steel workers. Those that admit Negroes only in separate units are machinists, longshoremen, railway carmen, and railway clerks. Some of those which ban Negro membership under all circumstances are plumbers, house painters, millwrights, sheet-metal workers, lathers, carpenters, bricklayers, boilermakers, and printers.

One union official told an interviewer that practically all residential construction in the city is done by non-union contractors. This, he feels, benefits Negro labor, for Negroes are denied admission into most of the building trades unions. Yet he concedes that most house construction is performed by whites, and work crews are seldom integrated.

In the unions which are integrated few white members seem greatly resentful toward Negro members. A white officer of a seamen's union, in fact, expressed pride in his union's policy of non-discrimination. Pointing to Negroes and whites in the hiring hall, playing cards, eating, and talking amicably, he told the interviewer, "Color doesn't rub off. We hire and fire Negroes without regard to color."

In the segregated musicians' union some white members resent the union's refusal to admit competent Negro musicians. Pay scales in both units are approximately the same, and relations between the two are good. White musicians play in clubs over which the Negro union has jurisdiction, just as Negro musicians--who are more in demand for jazz, spirituals, swing, and rock and roll--play in clubs over which the white union has jurisdiction. The fact that Negro musicians are strictly limited to the field of popular music and thus are barred from the Houston Symphony Orchestra is a condition about which members of both groups complain.

EMERGING OPPORTUNITIES IN PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Is employment by local and federal governments equally available to Negroes and whites?

On the local level, Negroes feel that the situation is improving--not much, but improving nevertheless. Only a few years ago, there were

no Negroes with white collar jobs in the Houston city government. While there is only a negligible number now holding such jobs, an effort is being made to increase that amount. In addition, other job opportunities are gradually developing. This fall, for example, for the first time, two Negro school policemen have been hired; heretofore, all policemen at school crossings were white.

Recently, the city for the first time in its history hired Negro process servers. Out of 34 posts, four were filled by Negroes. Also ~~xxx~~ recently, a Negro woman was hired in the mayor's office as a secretary-clerk. The city's first Negro school board member was elected a few years ago.

~~As of~~ In October, 1961 a Negro was appointed as an Assistant Attorney on the ~~to the U. S. District~~ Attorney's staff, ~~to serve as an assistant U. S. Atty Attorney,~~ an appointment representing the most notable break-through thus far for the Negro legal community in Houston. ~~There are, however, still no Negroes in the City legal department.~~

THE DILEMMA OF WHERE TO TRAIN FOR NEW JOB OPPORTUNITIES

~~JOB OPPORTUNITY DILEMMA: WHAT AND WHERE?~~

Investigation of opportunities in Houston for Negroes to learn new jobs reveals a pattern of inconsistency. Of ten business schools interviewed, five ~~w~~ are open only to white students and two to Negroes only. One school, which specializes in business machine operations, indicates that "all qualified applicants would be considered," but no Negroes have sought admission. A school engaged in training medical secretaries reports a similar situation: One of its classes voted to accept a Negro, should one apply; however, the only prospective Negro student to consider the school ultimately decided not to enroll. The only business school in the city which admits students of all races has an approximate enrollment of two Negroes to one white.

One floral design school has a policy of non-discrimination, and students of both races are freely accepted. The same is true of the one school of mortuary science queried. This school offers training in embalming, funeral direction, medical technology, and X-ray technology. Approximately one fourth of its enrollment is Negro.

In other vocational areas, opportunities for training are more restricted. Interviews with four modeling schools reveal that no Negroes are admitted as students. Of seven technical schools offering

~~offering~~ courses in electronics, air conditioning, refrigeration, and drafting, five admit white students only; one will "consider" students of all races; and another will set up a special class for Negroes, if a sufficient number of applications are received. One of two commercial art schools interviewed admits white students only, and in the other a home study course is the only work offered for Negroes.

Barber and beauty schools in Houston are segregated. Of the three barber schools visited, two admit only whites, and one admits Negroes only. Eleven beauty schools were investigated; of this number eight restrict admission to whites, and three accept Negroes only.

All five hospitals offering nurses training state unequivocally that they admit no Negroes; one does train nurses' aides on an integrated basis, however. Discrimination in hospital training is apparent in areas other than that of nursing. Interviewers talked with representatives from six hospitals which offer courses in medical technology, histology, clinical pathology, and X-ray technology. Four of these institutions bar Negroes; one offers training in advanced medical technology, for which all qualified applicants are considered; the sixth indicates that it admits all qualified students to an X-ray training course and, in addition, has one opening a year for a Negro student in medical technology.

Directors of three vocational nursing agencies state that they list Negroes as well as whites. The experience of one agency indicates, however, that Negro nurses are discouraged because employment opportunities in this field ~~for them~~ are limited, due to ~~because of~~ a greater demand for white registrants.

BREAKING THROUGH THE BARRIERS TO NEW JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Interviewers found some "unusual" jobs held by Negroes, unusual in the sense that they represent recent break-throughs. In the sales field there are several examples. A bakery, two automobile dealers, and a brewing company have hired Negro salesmen to work with their Negro customers. An office machine and business supply house has a Negro sales representative who works in the Negro community.

A large department store not only recently desegregated its lunch counter but has, quietly, upgraded a Negro woman from a menial job to

salesclerk. She serves Negro and white customers alike; there have been no complaints from white employees or customers.

Another department store transferred a Negro girl from "marker" to salesclerk without incident, and yet another has hired a Negro secretary.

A leading daily paper employs a young Negro ~~girl~~ woman (a graduate of Texas Southern University) in its editorial department. Her duties consist mainly of reading, clipping, and filing editorials.

An official of a national food processing firm reports that his NOW company has more Negroes in key positions than at any other time in the firm's history; these include foremen, supervisors, and coffee processors. Moreover, the taster in the coffee-blending department, a prestige position, is a Negro with long seniority. There are, however, few Negroes in office or clerical work.

Two large Houston supermarket chains, one a national affiliate, employ Negro checkers in stores in predominantly Negro neighborhoods. That this is "unusual" employment is a sign of the distance yet to be travelled.

EDUCATION MAY GET YOU NOWHERE

Of all the situations encountered, none seems more wasteful or illogical than the fact that Negroes trained in industrial skills and even in professional categories often work in jobs far below their capabilities. Negroes with college degrees drive trucks and work as deliverymen. The likelihood that their training will be put to practical use is slight; in most cases the Negroes are working for firms in fields not even related to their training.

There is a cliché in the segregationist's ~~catechism~~ creed to the effect that a Negro must "earn" equality. It is an argument that many, even CAP moderate southerners, accept as a basic premise. When this "earning" process is complete, so the reasoning goes, the problem of racial discrimination will be solved. There is thus no need "to push the issue now." The limitations now placed on Negro professional men and women in Houston (who, one supposes, have now "earned" their right to equal opportunity) establish a less optimistic but far sounder premise:

Few industries voluntarily remove discriminatory barriers in the local employment of Negroes, even of those well qualified.

One observer in a position to know about Negro employment in Houston concludes that a college degree gives a Negro some competitive advantage over Negro high school graduates on the level, say, of stock clerk, but that it gives him little, if any, advantage over a white boy with a high school diploma competing for the same job.

Some white employers are suspicious of Negroes who have been to college, and refuse to hire them. This has caused Negroes with college degrees in chemistry, mathematics, and the liberal arts to admit, when questioned by a prospective employer as to educational background, to having only a high school diploma.

A large supermarket recently hired as a checker a Negro girl with a degree from Texas Southern University. This example of a Negro's working in a job for which she is overtrained merits comment, for her employment in this capacity is generally regarded as a break-through in the Negro employment picture.

The under-utilization of Negro ability begins in the classroom and reaches out into all other areas of work experience.

Two representatives from the Dallas Civil Service Regional Office visited Texas Southern University last year to explain civil service opportunities to the students. One area of federal employment which they emphasized was the post office department. A student posed the question of discrimination in the postal service. Could a Negro really be promoted to a level commensurate with his ability? The speaker admitted that no such guarantee could be made other than in formal regulations. There are, he said, procedural devices which can be used to discriminate. After the speaker made this admission, many of the students rose from their seats and quietly filed out of the room.

Of 3,412 employees in the Houston Post Office, 1,387 are Negroes. Of 765 Negro employees whose educational backgrounds were examined, 169 had high school educations only; 81 had one year of college, 92 had two, and 83 had three; 138 were college graduates; four had master's degrees; and 41 had business administration diplomas.

A postal union official told a researcher that 98% of all Negro employees are at grade four or below. Less than ten are at level six; level seven--held by one Negro--is the highest grade attained by a Negro in the Houston post office. The official estimated that 85% of all Negro employees are carriers. Furthermore, Negroes have found it difficult to advance into positions as clerks; at first, those who succeeded worked only on night shifts where they would have no contact with white customers. This policy has since been changed.

There are 48 Negroes in the supervisory registry, with seniorities ranging from 31 to six years. Their previous employment includes such fields as journalism, welding, teaching, accounting, photo-engraving, radio and television repair, bookkeeping, and personnel management.

A survey of jobs currently held by 65 of last year's graduates at Texas Southern University, about half the class, discloses that three are practicing pharmacists, 12 are teachers, four are medical technicians, two are supermarket cashiers, two are working in the federal Civil Service, 16 are doing post graduate work, and 18 are still unemployed. There is one each in the fields of barbering, journalism, photography, secretarial work, domestic service, and state civil Service; one replied that she is a housewife. The 65 queried are now living in nine states and the District of Columbia. At least 23 are employed at levels considerably below their educational attainments. One out of three of those reporting is holding a job which would be classified as menial or little better.

There are many small firms and businesses in Houston which commonly exploit Negro training and ability. An employment counselor points to the case of a Houston firm which ostensibly employs a Negro as a janitor--but insists that he be able to use a typewriter! Smaller dress shops, too, employ as maids Negro women who double as saleslades, "if," as one employer candidly states it, "they aren't too obtrusive." Again, Negro handymen in service stations often are skilled mechanics and do a mechanic's work. In none of these instances does extra pay or status accompany the extra duty.

In the Houston school system, janitorial jobs for Negroes are limited to Negro schools. Negro maids, on the other hand, work in white schools, where they work under the supervision of white janitors. Negro women work as helpers in lunchrooms in white schools but are

employed as lunchroom managers only in Negro schools. The school system employs no Negro plumbers, electricians, carpenters, or painters.

DISCRIMINATION KNOWS NO BOUNDS

Negroes in professional vocations in Houston have firsthand exposure to racial discrimination. The Houston Bar Association, for example, does not admit Negroes, and it There are no Negroes in the city legal department ~~and not until October of 1961 was there a Negro on the U. S. District Attorney's staff~~. ~~Still, though,~~ A Negro lawyer in th~~is~~e community ~~is in a rather awkward position and~~ finds little recognition of his potential by ~~white colleagues~~. Consequently, members of his own race do not feel that he would be as successful in handling their cases as would a white lawyer.

In none of the city's hospitals--including the City-County Charity Hospital--can a Negro physician ~~either~~ intern or practice medicine. This is true even where Negro patients are admitted to special, segregated wards.

Nurses fare somewhat better. They work in a staff capacity in all but one of Houston's hospitals--in each situation shifts and patient loads are integrated--and in three hospitals, they can advance to head nurse. The hospitals hire Negroes as aides and vocational nurses; ~~any~~ many employ or will consider Negroes as laboratory and X-ray technicians, medical technologists, and in other technical capacities. Except for one hospital, these allied medical fields represent one of the prominent areas of occupational break-through for Houston Negroes.

A Negro girl in Houston who wishes to become a nurse attends Prairie View State College. Although the college program is affiliated with the City-County Hospital in Houston, courses, with a few exceptions, are segregated, as are all social functions.

No local training facilities are provided for Negro dental technicians, but Negroes do attend the state dental college. Negro dental students are admitted to internships and residencies in Houston, although Negro dentists are excluded from membership in local dental associations and, automatically, state and national affiliates.

There are four Negro Certified Public Accountants in Houston. Three who applied for membership in the Texas Society of Certified Public Accountants were rejected under a by-law requiring the recommendation of three society members; the Negro applicants are unable to acquire the mandatory three signatures. One of the group, however, is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the American Accountancy Association.

Of the 75 people on an administrative level in the Houston public school system, only three are Negroes. These are supervisors assigned exclusively to Negro schools.

A Negro college professor expresses the view of many Negro professional men: There is no professional group in Houston which is "really integrated." True, the membership rolls and business meetings of some are bi-racial, but professional and social interaction stops at this formal level. At dinner meetings of many such groups, for example, Negroes are requested to arrive after the meal has been served. Furthermore, communication between Negro and white educators, at the high school or college level, is slight.

THE LAST TO BE HIRED; THE FIRST TO BE FIRED ~~(INSECURITY, UNLIMITED)~~

Discrimination against Negroes in regard to layoffs and job termination is a subject which Houston employers interviewed do not wish to discuss. However, interviews with Negro laborers indicate that they are the first to be laid off and the last to be rehired. However, what skilled Negro workers there are ~~do~~ are not ~~get~~ laid off, as a rule, because of business slumps, but tend to be laid off only upon termination of a specific job.

The attitudes of Houston industry are revealed in many instances. An oil development company states categorically that it practices a policy of equal job security for Negroes and whites in similar employment and that "tenure provisions are equally protective of Negroes and whites." This is no great problem for the company, however, as few Negroes and whites work at the same jobs.

Another firm, a major steel company, cites its union contract which guarantees job security without regard to race or color.

The representative of one large oil company avoided a specific answer to an interviewer's questions. Another such firm, however,

readily admitted that since it employs no Negroes in competition with whites, the question of discrimination in job tenure and layoffs is not an issue. The official interviewed at this company is convinced that his firm's hiring and termination policies are "just" in regard to both races, and that industry must move cautiously in upgrading Negroes into previously established white jobs. (This man frequently felt it necessary to make known his agreement with his church's "liberal" stand on racial matters, but at the same time felt he had to defend the industry that he represents, even though the two positions were not always consistent.) He thinks that it will take several generations of greatly improved education for Negro youth before any long strides can be made; as the "home atmosphere" of Negro children is not conducive to intellectual attainment and advanced education, at least one generation of educated parents is needed to lay the proper groundwork. He recoils from the suggestion that his firm, which stresses its leadership responsibilities to the community, assume an active role in improving conditions for Negroes; he feels that it should conform to local custom, changing only after other segments of the community have undergone change.

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The conclusions of this survey raise again the question: How long can a major city of the United States continue to undertrain a sizable segment of its young people, limit their opportunities for entry into the labor market, hamper and restrict their employment advance, underutilize their professional skills, deprive them of job security, without serious consequences to the city's own economic and social advance?

(1)

A talk with a union official employed in a petroleum firm reveals a company policy which though not intentionally discriminatory may on the surface appear as such. The policy prohibits the promotion of any employee who does not have a high school education. Since the company rarely hires Negro high school graduates, this rule effectively eliminates most Negro employees from promotion consideration. To date, the union has succeeded in upgrading only one Negro. Segregation is in force on all levels, including rest rooms and eating facilities. With the exception of the one Negro who has been upgraded no Negro works on an equal status with a white man.

(2)

It is also quite apparent that union leadership is much more liberal on race issues than is the rank and file. In general, unions with an earlier CIO affiliation are more inclined toward a liberal policy than those identified with the AFL. The county labor council is, however, integrated, and Negro and white members sit together in Labor Hall. ~~It is perhaps significant that some of the unions interviewed~~

Some of the unions interviewed which admit Negro members on an integrated basis are seamen, telephone workers, roofers, cement masons, city firemen, clerks, drivers, and steel workers. Those that admit Negroes only in separate units are machinists, longshoremen, railway carmen, and railway clerks. Some of those which ban Negro membership under all circumstances are plumbers, house painters, millwrights, sheet metalworkers, lathers, carpenters, bricklayers, boilermakers, and printers.

One union official told . . .

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retained. This premise and the arguments which derive from it ignore the obvious price which the community now pays by keeping one-fifth of its population at an educational, occupational, economic, and social disadvantage. The waste to Houston ~~should be obvious.~~ is apparent.

~~The truth is, of course,~~ Adequately educated Negroes ~~should mean Negroes in~~ obtain better paying jobs, thereby contributing greater talent, more taxes, and greater dignity and maturity to one of the South's leading industrial cities. The ~~main~~ question at issue remains: how long can this city and others like it continue to pay the price which ~~they now pay~~ for their in system of Negro-White ~~social~~ relationships?

Now being paid unequal

Nurses fare somewhat better. They can work in a staff capacity in all but one of the hospitals--in each case shifts and patient loads are integrated--and in three of them can advance to head nurse roles. The hospitals hire Negroes as aids and practical nurses; and many will consider, or now actually employ, Negroes as laboratory and X-ray technicians, medical technologists, and a host of other technical roles found in the hospital structure. Except for one hospital, allied medical fields represent one of the most prominent areas of occupational "break-through" for Houston Negroes.

A Negro girl in Houston who wishes to become a nurse must attend Prairie View State College. The college program is affiliated with the City-County Hospital in Houston. The programs however, except for a few courses, are segregated, as are all social functions.

~~A few representative examples of~~ The attitudes ~~expressed by Houston~~ in-
dustry are, ~~perhaps,~~ appropriate at this point. An oil development company stated
categorically that it practiced a policy of equality of job security for Negroes
and whites in similar employment and that "tenure provisions are equally protective
of Negroes and whites." However, ~~the informant admits~~ this ~~isn't much of~~ is not a great problem
in ~~his~~ the company, ~~because~~ as few Negroes and whites work at the same jobs.

Another firm, a major steel company, cites its union contract, ~~guaranteeing~~ which guarantees
job security without regard to race or color.

~~A~~ The representative of ~~a~~ one major oil company avoided a specific answer to our
interviewer's questions.

However, another ~~major oil~~ such firm readily admitted that since it employs no
Negroes in competition with whites, the question of discrimination in tenure and job
layoffs is not an issue with them. The official interviewed at this company is
convinced that his firm's hiring and termination policies are "just" in regard to
both races. ~~This man, interestingly enough, presents a common contradiction present
in many of our interview situations. He felt it necessary to frequently make known
his agreement with his church's "liberal" stand on racial matters, but at the same
time felt he had to defend the industry that he represents, even though the two
positions were not necessarily consistent. He ~~firmly, for example,~~ Hard that industry
must move ~~slowly and~~ cautiously in upgrading Negroes into previously established
white jobs. ~~areas, that~~ He believes that it will take several generations of greatly improved education
for Negro youth before any significant strides can be made. ~~He believes that most~~
Negro children do not have a ~~"home atmosphere"~~ the "home atmosphere" conducive to intellectual attainment values and
advanced education, ~~and that it will take~~ is not at least one generation of educated parents
to lay the proper groundwork ~~where such values can be encouraged. However, our informant~~ is needed
He recoils from the suggestion that his firm, which ~~often emphasizes publicly~~ stresses its leadership
responsibilities to the community, ~~should assume an active role in improving Negro~~
~~social~~ conditions for Negroes in Houston. ~~What he is actually saying is that~~ he feels that his company should
conform to ~~the prevailing~~ local customs, ~~and to~~ ~~the~~ rather than
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sweepers, porters and garbage collectors. Other jobs in which Negroes predominate are folders in laundries—hot and strenuous work which pays $25.00 for a 50 hour week—and shirt press operators, considered by some white laundry owners as highly skilled work.

The jobs from which Negroes are barred either explicitly or tacitly may be said generally to include any that would place them in direct competition with whites, or those which would lead to supervision over whites.

The picture that emerges from this brief survey is ~~fairly obvious~~ clearly delineated. Discriminatory conditions which materially affect occupational opportunity begin early for Houston Negroes. They are barred from the city's only full-time vocational high school, and vocational courses offered in their own schools are limited to areas which the system defines as most appropriate for them as adults. Industry, ~~then,~~ feels little compelled to consider Negroes for many jobs for which, ostensibly at least, they are inadequately trained.

If by considerable personal sacrifice ~~and/or~~, perhaps, fortuitous circumstance a Houston Negro is motivated to acquire certain ~~vocational skills~~ or to achieve a college education and/or even professional status, he is likely to be rejected because of "local custom." Consequently, to be employed on equal status with whites in any capacity whatever becomes a "major breakthrough."

To say that ~~To say that conditions as they are, for the most part, are~~ morally wrong in a democratic society is to state the obvious. Furthermore, it is a fallacious argument to justify maintaining the status quo on the grounds that change will be too disruptive, either for an ~~individual firm~~ or the Houston business community at large. Such arguments rest on the false premise that social change of this magnitude costs too great a price—that in the interests of harmony the status quo should be

No thoughtful Southerner today denies that discrimination against Negroes exists in employment throughout the South and that this is morally wrong. But how widespread is the practice? How militant? Is there any change on the way in the forseeable future? If so, what are the areas in which Negroes can expect breakthroughs?

A look at the situation in Houston, Texas--the South's largest city and one of its most cosmopolitan--reveals a story that, while not without certain brighter spots, is discouraging, indeed, to Negroes on all educational levels.

A recent survey sponsored by the Southern Regional Council showed an extremely pragmatic attitude on the part of school officials in regard to vocational training in the Houston Independent School System. The only vocational high school in the city--San Jacinto High, an all-white institute--offers full three year courses in air conditioning and refrigeration mechanics, automotive mechanics, drafting, machine shop, photography, printing, radio, television and welding. None of these courses are taught in any of the five Negro high schools.

School officials justify the policy on the grounds that "it would be wasteful...to educate a student for admission to a craft or trade that is not open to him." Further, they point with some pride to the fact that Negroes are offered two years training in floriculture, commercial cooking and baking, cleaning and pressing, and trade dress-making which are not taught in white schools.

At least one school board member, however, is not convinced that the policy of orienting vocational courses toward job availability in the immediate area, is either just or wise.

"It is our obligation," she recently told the school board, "to educate Houston children, and it is not our problem to say where they will use it."

On the academic level Negro students find themselves at a disadvantage because of a policy that bases the teaching of various advanced courses in a particular school on the number of students wanting to take them. Thus there are five Negro high schools in Houston and ten white high schools. The Negro population is one fourth of the total which obviously means that there are less Negro students per school. While this in itself is certainly not reprehensible, it hardly seems just to apply the same numerical basis for offering a subject to both white and Negro schools.

Distributive education, an apprentice program under which students attend school part time and receive experience and training in actual job situations has been eminently successful as far as white students are concerned. But in the one Negro school where it is offered it has proved ineffective. School officials interviewed blame this on the Negro business community which they say is uncooperative. Negro leaders say there are not enough Negro owned businesses to support the program alone. And few attempts are made to place Negroes with white firms in apprentice positions, for this would be against "local custom."

Vocational guidance counseling in both white and Negro schools is considered inadequate by many vocational guidance specialists in the community. The ratio in the Houston public schools of students to counselors is normally one counselor per 800 students. And little

interest has been shown in improving the figure to receive federal funds, for such aid is viewed with suspicion by the school system.)

One of the facts of life a Negro youth discovers in Houston is that white employers place little premium on his high school diploma. Without it he may find a job as a porter, a grocer carry-out boy or a delivery boy for a drugstore. With it he may go to work as a truck driver or stock clerk and in either event there is little opportunity for him to move up. In view of this Negro students often feel little incentive to finish school at all. "Why go to school," one asked a vocational counselor, "You have to go through the back door anyway!"

Even with a college degree many Negroes find they must accept jobs far below their training. One vocational counselor told an interviewer that he personally knows many girls with several years of college who are working as house maids.

But the Texas Employment Commission seems to be seriously concerned about the Negro employment situation in Houston. Its own staff includes Negro interviewers and clerks as well as janitors. Significantly, too, it has abolished segregated waiting rooms for those seeking employment. Negro interviewers and clerks, though still work mostly with Negroes.

Recently the Commission has begun a new program, for which it is receiving federal aid, to upgrade Negro employment status. The method here is to select outstanding applicants and attempt to place them in jobs from which they are currently barred. So far the program has not overcome any major barriers. A spokesman for the agency says that Negroes seeking first time jobs usually have exhausted other methods before applying and take whatever is available. He believes that summer

jobs are the most difficult for Negroes to find even when they have college degrees. School teachers, for example, must often take domestic work during the summer or work as cafe waitresses.

Once a Negro finds a job, however, menial, what are his chances in Houston industries of receiving additional training qualifying him for higher level jobs or better pay? To answer this question representatives of the Southern Regional Council queried a number of major employers in the Houston area.

Here the interviewers came face to face with people who ~~were~~ are frankly afraid to talk. An executive of a major retail store, for example, at first refused to answer questions about his firm's employment policies, expressing the fear that if he did he might one day "pick up one of those New York newspapers and find the store's name splashed all over it." He later told an interviewer, however, that the store does have a training program, particularly for buyers and other store executives, from which Negroes are excluded. As for labor union activity, he said, "We just don't permit that kind of thing."

Several other firms were equally non-communicative. The local representative of one nation-wide chain, for example, explained that the company has an extremely rigid policy against giving out information on employee relations. He did admit, however, that the company has no in-service training program, either in its retail or service divisions, for white or Negroes.

Under a union contract signed in 1956 job classifications at a Houston steel company are no longer racially segregated. The company

does offer an in-service training program and while some Negroes have declined to participate, most, a company official says, have taken advantage of the opportunity. Moving upward in an all-white group, he believes is probably the greatest obstacle a Negro faces in achieving promotion.

A spokesman for a major oil company says that his company does not practice racial discrimination in employment, and further that an employee's future with the company, regardless of his race, is limited only by his ability. He says Negroes are working in every phase of the company's operations and are taking advantage of all opportunities offered them. He refuses, however, to distinguish local policy from the stated national policy.

Despite a company policy of non-discriminatory hiring practices an oil development company reports that it employs no Negroes in any professional or clerical capacity.

An official in a service company in the oil industry states that Negroes do fill skilled shop jobs but none have yet advanced to supervisory posts. The fear that this would stir resentment among white workers appears to govern company policy in this regard.

One major oil firm has ~~The Tennessee Gas and Pipeline Company has~~ intra company training programs for accounting department employees as well as for supervisors on the middle management level. There are, however, no Negroes employed on the supervisory level nor any working in the company's accounting department.

Insert The one contact made where considerable effort is expended to eliminate discrimination in practice as well as in theory is the Veterans

Administration Hospital. Here there were several training programs offered which are open to Negroes and whites alike. The hospital now employs, or has employed in the past, Negro dieticians, administrators, laboratory technicians, doctors and nurses. The only limitation on the hiring of Negro employees, a hospital official reports, is the lack of qualified personnel. (Here it seems pertinent to recall the Houston School Board policy of limiting vocational training to crafts and trades "open" to Negroes and inquire where discrimination actually begins. In many cases an employer obviously uses the lack of qualified Negro personnel as an excuse to keep from upgrading them or hiring them.)

A talk with a union official revealed a company policy in one petroleum firm which in theory isn't discriminatory, but in practice turns out to be. Although the union contract specifies that any union man can bid for any job he is qualified for, regardless of his race, company policy prohibits his being promoted unless he has a high school education. Since the company rarely hires Negro high school graduates, this rule effectively eliminates most Negro employees from promotion consideration. To date, in fact, the union has succeeded in upgrading only one Negro. Segregation is in force on all levels at this firm, including rest rooms and eating facilities. And with the exception of the one Negro who has been upgraded, no other works on an equal status with a white man.

To one civic leader and, he hinted, to most local industrialists, the question of Negro advancement into previously all-white positions

is something that must be approached with great caution. They fear that if things move too rapidly resentment among white employees will flare and violence "on the nature of Little Rock" might result. This, in turn, could frighten away prospective industries from Houston.

A somewhat opposing view was expressed by an industrial arts specialist with some practical experience in the field of human relations. He believes that Negroes can insist on being admitted into intra-company training programs leading to promotion and that many firms will accept them. He cites the case of the local branch of a major oil company which until 1958 prohibited Negro service station operators from their training program. But in that year, he, working together with Negro operators and company officials succeeded in integrating the company's dealer training course. It has since remained integrated with no apparent difficulties.

The same man told an interviewer that from his experience in working with Negroes, their greatest problem in achieving higher status is poor educational preparation. This, he feels, coupled with racial prejudice, makes the path of an ambitious Negro youth in Houston a difficult one, indeed.

Specific jobs actually open to Negroes in the companies contacted were, with a few notable exceptions, menial. To cite only a few representative examples:

A large retail store hires Negro drivers, delivery boys, maids and dishwashers. Recently, however, the store upgraded a Negro to saleswoman in the ladies ready-to-wear department.

A steel company, which does government contract work, employs both skilled and unskilled Negro workers, but has no Negro supervisors in either category. In addition there are Negro office porters. No Negro is employed in a white collar job capacity.

An oil equipment firm employs Negroes only in service jobs such as cleaners and porters.

A major insurance company employs no Negroes in any capacity whatever.

Another retail store, member of a national chain, employs negro "stock pullers" in its service division and Negro maids and janitors in its retail outlet.

Aside from the intra-company training programs what are a Negro's chances of advancing to positions with more responsibility and better pay in the Houston area? Here reluctance on the part of some employers to give specific answers was again encountered. A steel firm, however, referred to its 1956 union contract guaranteeing all union employees the right to bid for any job for which they could qualify, but concedes that there are no Negro supervisors. It does employ Negro "lead men," a semi-supervisory capacity. Negroes succeed whites in these jobs and whites succeed Negroes. Seniority rights are protected by the union contract without regard to race.

An official interviewed at a major oil and gas firm expressed an attitude fairly typical of a number of Houston industrialists. His attitude is not necessarily bigotry or bias in the customary use of the terms, for there is at least a tacit recognition that Negroes, per se,

are capable of achieving professional stature. He reports that his company hires Negroes "only for the type of work which they normally do in this locality," that is, menial work. There are no Negroes employed, for instance, in any clerical, supervisory, middle management or managerial position. Again "local custom" becomes a convenient excuse when the official states that "we could not do any different if we wanted to." There would not be, he feels, enough white employees willing to work with Negroes, conceding—which he seems inclined to do—that some qualified Negro employees can be found. One recurring theme in his observations, though, and those of other white employers interviewed, is that intelligent Negroes do not wish to train themselves for professions which--due to local prejudices--they are not allowed to follow in predominantly white industries. He believes that a young Negro, for example, asks himself, "Do I know a Negro geologist?" and the answer being "no," elects to enter some other field such as medicine, clergy or teaching.

This same official illustrates what he believes to be his company's fundamental liberal views, with references to non-segregated fountains and rest rooms. However, when queried as to eating facilities, admits that here the company follows "local custom." He did point out, though, that in company pipe line stations, where the number of Negroes employed is relatively small, all employees share eating facilities, rest rooms, and water fountains.

Needless to say, in this large company Negroes and whites are not in competition for jobs in any field. A Negro may become a supervisor of other Negroes, but in no case could he supervise whites.

The local outlet of a large national retail chain has no policy for upgrading Negro employees. Thus, there are no Negro supervisors, no Negro foremen. At one time there was an attempt to make a Negro a supervisor over other Negroes, but white employees complained and the attempt was abandoned.

Negroes and whites at this store do not work together in any way whatever. There are no Negro helpers on delivery or transport trucks, and the company will not consider hiring a Negro to repair house appliances. It fears that white housewives would not allow Negro repairmen in their homes. In short, the store not only adheres to "local custom," but actively abets it.

One observer of the Houston labor scene believes that many--perhaps a majority of Houston employers--have adopted a "wait and see" attitude in regard to elevating Negroes to responsible positions on equal status with whites. He believes that break-throughs are imminent in many industries, and that once achieved "the rest will depend on the marketable skills which Negroes possess." He feels that too many Negroes ~~now~~ use ~~their~~ race as an excuse for not being promoted to the jobs they seek--that conditions changing as they are, a Negro who is well qualified, "except in the magical white skin," now has "a good chance of selling himself."

One ex-employee of the Houston Post Office told an interviewer that the "rule of three" (whereby a post is filled from the three highest scores on a given Civil Service examination) is often used to the disadvantage of Negroes. He cited one case of a supervisory opening in a division in which two Negroes were at the top of the seniority list.

Ordinarily seniority is the determining factor, he said, but in this instance it was decided that an examination should be given. The result was that a white man was promoted, but the scores of the examination were never released, nor was it definitely determined that the man selected had actually passed the examination.

Approaching the role of organized labor in the Houston Negro employment scene, one finds a number of contradictory patterns. One local will deny Negro membership altogether, another will accept them on terms of total equality, whereas still another may grant only provisional status. It is also quite apparent that union leadership is much more liberal on racial issues than are the rank and file, and that generally unions with an earlier CIO affiliation are more inclined toward liberal policies than those identified with the AFL. The county labor council is, however, integrated, and Negro and white members sit together in the labor hall. It is perhaps, significant that labor is far weaker in Houston than in cities of comparable size in the industrial Midwest and Northeast.

Some of the unions contacted which admits Negro members on an integrated basis are: seamen, telephone workers, roofers, cement masons, city firemen, clerks, and drivers; and steel workers.

Those that admit Negroes only in separate units are: machinists, longshoremen, railway carmen, and railway clerks. Some of those which ban Negro membership under all circumstances are: plumbers, house painters, millwrights, sheet metal workers, lathers, carpenters, bricklayers, boilermakers, and printers.

One union official told an interviewer that practically all residential construction in the city is done by non-union contractors. ~~And~~

This, he feels, benefits Negro labor, for Negroes are denied admission into most trade unions connected with construction. Yet, he conceded, the majority of such work is done by whites and very few crews are ever integrated.

It is significant, perhaps, that in the unions which are integrated few white members interviewed seem to greatly resent Negro membership. A white officer of a seamen's union, in fact, expressed pride in his union's policy of non-discrimination. Pointing to Negroes and whites in the hiring hall, playing cards, eating and talking amiably, he told the interviewer "That color doesn't rub off. We hire and fire Negroes without regard to color."

In the segregated musicians union some white members resent the union's refusal to admit competent Negro musicians. Relations between the two segregated units, in fact, are very good. Pay scales for both are approximately the same. One condition about which members of both groups complain is that Negro musicians are strictly limited to the field of popular music and thus are barred from the Houston Symphony Orchestra. White musicians do play in clubs over which the Negro union has jurisdiction just as Negro musicians--who are mostly in demand for jazz, spirituals, swing, ~~music~~ and rock and roll--play in clubs over which the white union has jurisdiction.

Turning now to the question of a Negro's opportunities to learn new jobs in Houston we again encounter an inconsistent pattern. Of ten business schools interviewed five are open only to white students and two only to Negroes. One, which specializes in business machine operations, says that "all qualified applicants would be considered,"

but that no Negroes have sought admission. A medical secretary school reports a similar situation--that one class of students once voted to accept a Negro should one apply. However, the only prospective Negro applicant to consider the school for some unknown reason decided not to enroll. The only business school in the city that admits students of all races has an enrollment of roughly two Negroes for one white.

The one floral design school contacted has no policy of racial discrimination, and students of both races are freely accepted.

The same is true of the one school of mortuary science queried. This school offers training in embalming, funeral direction, medical technology, and X-ray technology. Approximately one-fourth of its enrollment is Negro.

But in other vocational areas, opportunities for training are more restricted. All five hospitals offering nurses' training ~~for registered nurses~~, for example, state unequivocally that they admit no Negroes. One, however, does train nurses's aides on an integrated basis.

A query of four modeling schools reveals that Negro students are banned in all instances.

Of seven technical schools offering courses in electronics, air conditioning, refrigeration and drafting, five admit white students only, one will "consider" students of all races, and another will set up a special class for Negroes if enough applications are received.

Discrimination in hospital training is apparent in areas other than nursing. Interviewers talked with representatives from six hospitals which teach courses either in medical technology, histology, clinical pathology, or X-ray technology. Of this number four bar Negroes

altogether, one offers training in advanced medical technology and says it considers all qualified applicants. The sixth states that it admits all qualified students to an X-ray training course and that it has one opening a year for a Negro student in medical technology.

Southern Regional Council representatives interviewed two commercial art schools and found that one admits only white students and the other offers only a home study course to Negroes.

Barber and Beauty colleges in Houston are segregated. Of the three barber colleges contacted, two admit only white students, and one admits only Negroes. Eleven beauty schools were interviewed and of this number eight were for white students only and three for Negro students only.

Directors of three vocational nursing agencies state that they admit Negroes as well as whites. The experience of one, however, shows that Negro employment opportunities in this field are limited because of a greater demand for white graduates.

Of all the situations encountered by the Council in its study, none seems more wasteful or illogical than the fact that Negroes trained in industrial skills and even in professional categories often work in jobs far below their abilities. There are Negroes with college degrees who drive trucks and work as delivery men. The likelihood of their employers putting their training to practical use in their businesses is slight because in most cases the Negroes are working for firms not even related to their training.

One observer in a position to know about Negro employment in Houston feels a college degree gives a Negro some competitive advantage over

Negro high school graduates on the level, say, of stock clerk, but that it gives him little, if any, advantage over a white boy with a high school diploma competing for the same job.

But there are white employers, an official of a public employment agency states, who are suspicious of Negroes who have been to college and refuse to hire them. He knows of some Negroes with college degrees in chemistry, mathematics, and liberal arts who, when questioned by an employer as to their education admit to having only a high school diploma.

One example of a Negro working in a job for which she is overtrained deserves emphasis here for it generally is regarded as a "breakthrough" in the Negro employment picture. A large supermarket recently hired a Negro girl with a degree from Texas Southern University as a checker.

There are many small firms and businesses in Houston which freely exploit Negro training and ability. An employment counselor points to the case of a Houston firm which ostensibly hires a Negro as a janitor but insists that he be able to use a typewriter! Some smaller dress shops, too, employ Negro women as maids who also double as salesladies "if," as one employer candidly says, "they aren't too obtrusive." Again, Negro handymen in service stations often are skilled mechanics and do a mechanic's work. In all instances no extra pay or status accompanies their extra duties.

Let's take a glance now at the public employment situation in Houston. To what extent are jobs in local and Federal government equally available to Negroes and whites? On the local level Negroes feel the situation is improving--not much, but improving nevertheless. Only a few years

ago there were no Negroes ~~at~~ all holding white collar jobs in Houston city government. And, though only a negligible number now hold such jobs, some effort is being made to create more. In addition, other job opportunities are gradually developing. This fall, for example, for the first time two Negro school policemen have been hired. Heretofore, all policemen at school crossings have been white--even at Negro schools.

In the Houston School System janitorial jobs for Negroes are limited to Negro schools--a policy that is by no means universal in all southern school systems. Negro maids work in white schools but under the supervision of white janitors. Negro women work as helpers in lunch rooms in white schools but as lunchroom managers only in Negro schools.

No Negro plumbers, electricians, carpenters or painters are employed by the Houston school system.

Of a total number of 3412 employees in the Houston Post Office, 1387 are Negroes. Of 765 Negro employees whose educational backgrounds were examined 169 had high school educations only, 81 had one year of college, 92 had two years of college, 83 three years of college, 138 were college graduates, four had master's degrees and 41 had business administration diplomas.

There are 48 Negroes on the supervisory registry, and the seniority of these ranges from 31 to six years. Their previous backgrounds range over such fields as journalism, welding, teaching, accounting, photoengraving, radio and television repair, bookkeeping and personnel management.

A union official told a researcher that 98 per cent of all Negro employees are at grade four or below, less than ten are at level six, and level seven is the highest grade that any Negro holds in the Houston post office. Only one Negro holds a level seven. This official estimates that 85% of all Negro employees are carriers. Furthermore, from the very beginning, Negroes have found it difficult to move into clerk positions, and at first those who did worked only on night shifts so that they would have no contact with white customers. This policy, ~~however~~, has since been changed.

Our data from a number of sources reveals that Negroes frequently are the victims of subtle discrimination in the matter of transferring to more desirable jobs. In the Post Office there are many jobs which, when they open, presumably go to the best qualified senior employee who bids for the position. However, some whites in administrative positions anticipate openings in preferred jobs and informally transfer a white employee into the position so that by the time it formally opens he can be selected on grounds of experience and qualifications.

An incident which occurred at Texas Southern University last year (1960) seems pertinent here.

Two representatives from the Dallas Civil Service Regional Office came to the college to explain civil service opportunities to the students. One area of federal employment which they emphasized was the Post Office Department. During a question and answer period following such a talk a student posed the question of discrimination in the Post Office Department. Could a Negro really be promoted to a level commensurate with his ability. The speaker admitted that no such guarantee

could be made save in formal regulations. There were, he said, procedural devices which could be used to discriminate against Negroes. After the speaker made this admission many of the students rose from their seats and quietly filed from the room.

There is a cliche in the segregationist catechism to the effect that a Negro must "earn" social equality. It is an argument that even many otherwise moderate Southerners accept as a basic premise. When this "earning" process is complete, so their reasoning goes, the problem of racial discrimination will be solved as if by seraphic design. Thus, there is no need to "push the issue now." One would like to share the optimism of such well meaning people, but the limitation now placed on Negro professionals in Houston (who, one supposes, have now "earned" their right to first class citizenship) establishes a less optimistic but far sounder premise--few industries voluntarily remove discriminatory barriers in the local employment of Negroes, even those that are well qualified.

Consider the case of Lewis X, age 33, a native of Detroit, Michigan, with an engineering degree from a Michigan university. He is married to a Houston girl whom he met while in the Air Force during World War II. Just after his graduation from college his wife's father became ill and it was necessary for the young couple to return to Houston. All attempts by Lewis to find employment as an engineer in local firms failed. There were vacancies for engineers, and he tried private employment agencies which listed openings and company personnel officers whenever these were known. Personnel officers, in his words, seemed to regard him as "a freak," and employment agencies offered little encouragement. He finally

took a job as a clean-up man in a garage, a position he held for three years. His problem was finally resolved with the death of his wife's father, ending his obligations in Houston.

Another example is much more typical. A college student lacking 18 hours graduating with a degree in chemistry had to drop out of school to earn money to continue his education. Hearing that a major oil company did not discriminate in its hiring practices he applied to the company for a temporary job as a laboratory assistant. His first contact with the company advised that there was such a vacancy, but that the personnel manager was not in and wouldn't be in for an hour or so. The student had other business to attend and could not wait. He returned the following day for an interview, but was told that the job had been filled. He was advised to "go into teaching."

Later the student saw a job listing with an employment agency for a young man with some background in chemistry. He telephoned the agency, and was told to "come right over." He arrived half an hour later, was ushered into a segregated waiting room and then informed that the position had been filled. He telephoned another agency which had four listings for laboratory assistants, made an appointment, and arrived at the agency "within ten minutes." The receptionist told him that a most unusual thing had occurred. They had just filled all four jobs. When the student started to leave she told him confidentially that the agency did not place Negroes. The student called on several other agencies and was told by most that they did not handle Negroes. Some interviewers gave him the same advice he had received earlier--"Go into teaching." This, everyone seemed to agree, is the best opportunity for a Negro with an

education in chemistry in the city of Houston.

The case of Miss Pauline X illustrates several features of racial discrimination in Houston's employment picture. Pauline is now 29, born and reared in Houston, educated in its public schools. She graduated from West Virginia State College in 1955 with a degree in business administration. For two years after her graduation she operated her own credit and collection agency, but then decided she would rather do something more creative. She entered the New York School of Interior Design in 1958, graduated two years later with a "B" average. Whereupon she returned to Houston. Her training qualifies her to do commercial and residential interiors, decoration "renderings" from floor plans, and various kinds of display layout work. She prefers a job as window designer for a large department store, but as a second choice would like to design office and commercial interiors. As far as she knows she is the only Negro in the state of Texas who is a professionally trained interior decorator. She is a member of the National Society of Interior Designers and is on the mailing list of the society's Texas division.

In the summer of 1960 she began to look for a position in Houston. She wrote letters to major firms, asking for an appointment, providing a profile of her education, interests, personal background, and a list of professional references. Contacts were made with major department stores, furniture stores, and interior design firms. She received only one reply, and that from one of the city's major furniture stores. The store had no immediate opening, she was told, but her letter would be kept on file.

She then decided on a more direct approach, and called on several firms personally to try to arrange interviews with personnel directors. She obtained an interview with only one firm, the furniture store previously mentioned, but was told, "We'll call you if we need you." She did not hear from them. She again sought an interview with one of Houston's largest department stores. The receptionist, after trying to discourage her, finally gave her an appointment with the personnel manager. When she arrived for the appointment the personnel manager "was in a meeting." This happened three times. Other firms with ads in local papers for interior decorators handled her case in the same way. An American Friends Service Committee representative appealed to a number of department stores to consider her application, since obviously they had openings, but to no avail. It was even pointed out to department stores that she could work as a window dresser since this involved mainly after hours work and she would therefore have no contact with white customers.

It is interesting that none of the firms contacted admitted that they did not consider Negroes for the type work for which she was applying. Discouraged in Houston, she is contemplating a move to the West Coast.

Negro professionals in every area in Houston have first hand exposure to racial discrimination. The Houston Bar Association, for example, does not admit Negroes. There are no Negroes in the city legal department or in the U. S. District Attorney's office. Thus the Negro lawyer in Houston is in a rather awkward position. His potential is little

recognized by white colleagues; consequently even members of his own race do not have the faith in him that they have in white lawyers.

In none of the city's major hospitals--including the City-County Charity Hospital--can a Negro physician either intern or practice medicine. This is true even where Negro patients are admitted to special segregated wards.

Nurses fare somewhat better. They can work in a staff capacity in all but one of the hospitals--in each case shifts and patient loads are integrated--and in three of them can advance to head nurse roles. Most hospitals hire negroes as aids and vocational nurses, and most will consider, or now actually employ, Negroes as laboratory technicians, medical technologists, X-ray technicians, and a host of other technical roles found in the hospital structure. Except for one hospital, allied medical fields represent one of the most prominent areas of occupational "break-through" for Houston Negroes.

A Negro girl in Houston who wishes to become a nurse must attend Prairie View State College. The college program does affiliate with the City-County Hospital in Houston. The program, however, except for a few courses, is segregated, as are all social functions.

Negro dental students are admitted to internships and residencies in Houston, but all Negro dentists are excluded from membership in local dental associations. This automatically bars them from membership in state and national affiliates.

There are no local training facilities for Negro dental technicians, though Negroes are admitted to the State Dental College.

Currently there are four Negro Certified Public Accountants in the city of Houston. Three have applied for membership in the Texas Society of Certified Public Accountants and all were rejected because of a by-law requiring the recommendation of three society members. They cannot secure the mandatory three signatures. One of the group is, however, a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the American Accountancy Association.

At present there are 75 administrative level personnel in the Houston Public School System, only three of which are Negroes. These include a music supervisor who works only with Negro schools and two supervisors who work with Negro elementary schools.

A Negro college professor expresses the view of many Negro professionals—there is no professional group in Houston which is "really integrated." True, the membership rolls and business meetings of many are integrated, but professional and social interaction stops at this formal level. At dinner meetings of many such groups, for example, Negroes are requested to arrive after the meal has been served. Furthermore, communication between Negro and white educators, both at the high school and college level, is slight.

Discrimination against Negroes in regard to lay-offs and job terminations is something which most Houston employers interviewed do not wish to discuss. However, interviews with several Negro laborers reveal that they are the first to be laid off and the last to be rehired. Skilled Negro workers, however, tend to be laid off only upon the termination of a specific job.

conform to the prevalent local customs and that it should change only after other segments of the community have first undergone change~~s~~.

Despite the predominant adherence to "local custom" by Houston industrialists, there are symptons of change in their position. The attitude expressed by some, for example, that they "should" hire Negroes in "responsible" positions so that they might more nearly conform to government contract requirements. Also, their interest in Negro college graduates seems to be increasing. For example, prior to 1960 no representatives from any industry or business ever came to the campus of Texas Southern University to interview prospective employees among graduating seniors. Until then the only such representatives were from the Civil Service Commission and from various Negro highschools throughout the state of Texas. In 1960, though, three companies participated, and by the opening of the 1961 fall term, five firms had already reserved interview dates at the school.

(A survey of jobs currently held by 65 of last year's graduates at Texas Southern University, about half the class, discloses that three are practicing pharmacists, 12 are teachers, four are medical technicians, two are supermarket cashiers, two are working in the Federal Civil Service, 16 are doing post graduate work, and 18 are still unemployed. There is one each in the fields of barbering, journalism, photography, secretarial work, domestic service, and State Civil Service; one replied only that she is a housewife. The 65 queried are now living in nine states and the District of Columbia.)

It now seems appropriate to inquire a bit more fully into three areas of immediate concern to every Negro citizen of Houston.

What are the unusual jobs currently held by Negroes?

What are the jobs in which <u>only</u> Negroes are employed?

What are the jobs from which Negroes are barred?

Recently the city for the first time in its history hired Negro process servers. Out of 34 such posts filled four were Negroes. Even more recently a Negro girl

was hired in the mayor's office to do secretarial-clerical work. And, the city a few years ago elected for the first time a Negro to the school board.

Our interviewers found many other "unusual" jobs held by Negroes, unusual in the sense that they represent recent "breakthroughs" in the overall employment picture. In the field of sales there are several. For example, a bakery, two new-automobile dealers, and a brewing company recently hired Negro salesmen to work with their Negro customers. In addition an office machine and business supply house has a Negro sales representative who works only in the Negro community. A number of furniture stores employ Negro salesmen to work with Negro customers.

A large department store not only desegregated its lunch counter recently, but has quietly upgraded a Negro women from a menial job to sales clerk. As clerk she is free to serve Negro and white customers alike. There have been no complaints from white employees or customers.

Another department store recently transferred a Negro girl from "marker" to sales clerk without incident, and another has hired a Negro secretary.

A leading daily paper recently hired a Negro girl (a graduate of Texas Southern University) to work in its editorials department. Her duties consist mainly of reading, clipping and filing editorials.

An official of a national food processing firm says his company now has more Negroes in key positions than ever before, including foremen, supervisors, and coffee processors. Moreover, the taster in the coffee-blending department, a prestige position, is a Negro with long seniority. There are, however, few Negroes doing office or clerical work.

Two major Houston supermarket chains, one a national affiliate, employ Negro checkers in stores located in predominantly Negro neighborhoods.

The field of menial labor in Houston--and, indeed, throughout the South--is generally regarded as "Negro work." Included here are household domestics, yard men,

sweepers, porters and garbage collectors. Other jobs in which Negroes predominate are folders in laundries--hot and strenuous work which pays $25.00 for a 50 hour week--and shirt press operators, considered by some white laundry owners as highly skilled work.)

The jobs from which Negroes are barred either explicitly or tacitly may be said generally to include any that would place them in direct competition with whites, or those which would lead to supervision over whites.

end

The picture that emerges from this brief survey is fairly obvious. Discriminatory conditions which materially affect occupational opportunity begin early for Houston Negroes. They are barred from the city's only full time vocational high school, and vocational courses offered in their schools are limited to areas which the system defines as most appropriate for them as adults. Industry, then, feels little compelled to consider Negroes for many jobs for which, ostensibly at least, they are inadequately trained.

If by considerable personal sacrifice and/or, perhaps, fortuitous circumstance a Houston Negro is motivated to acquire certain vocational skills, achieve a college education, or even professional status, he is likely to be rejected because of "local custom." Consequently, to be employed on equal status with whites in any capacity whatever becomes a "major breakthrough."

~~To say that conditions as they are,~~ for the most part, ~~are~~ morally wrong in a democratic society is to state the obvious. Furthermore, it is a fallacious argument to justify maintaining the status quo on the grounds that change will be too disruptive, either for individual firms or the Houston business community at large. Such arguments rest on the false premise that social change of this magnitude costs too great a price--that in the interests of harmony the status quo should be

retained. This premise, and the arguments which derive from it, ignore the obvious price which the community now pays by keeping one-~~fifth~~ fourth of its population at an educational, occupational, economic, and social disadvantage. The waste to Houston should be obvious.

The truth is, of course, adequately educated Negroes should mean Negroes in better paying jobs, thereby contributing greater talent, more taxes, greater dignity and maturity, to one of the South's leading industrial cities. The main question at issue: how long can this city and others like it continue to pay the price which they now pay for their system of Negro-White social relationships?

Memo from JAMES A. MOSS

Art Goldberg

- Use present tense =
- disguise all informants
- Suggest that case study either be reduced or eliminated
  - couldn't document the claims

- [Houston Council on Human Relations - data collected by them]

Pol { Data Po-1-6621
Po 6-8218

6:30

Mon

From the desk of . . .

BOB ANDERSON

Dear Mrs. Allbright:

Can see no objection at all to the way you have put it together. I am delighted, in fact. One point that was eliminated seems to me of some importance, however. On the fourth page from the end, last paragraph referring to the fact that janitorial jobs for Negroes are limited to Negro schools. I know personally that this is not true in Atlanta or Fulton County and that it was not true in Jackson, Miss., either, as far back as 1936. I believe it is the exception now.

Miami is now about 2/3 complete. It is ~~xxxxx~~ shorter, but separating the facts is time consuming. Hope to have it by next Monday. Regards.

Bob

Check cap.
of Constitution
P. 11 Graduates

McConnell
gr 5-8372

November 10, 1961

Mrs. Ruth A. Perlmutter
9540 Carlyle Avenue
Surfside, Florida

Dear Mrs. Perlmutter:

Enclosed is a copy of the Miami report as written for us by Robert Anderson. It will now go trhough the process of being read and criticised by staff members, and then re-typed for the printer. We hope you will read it and give us the benefit of your own criticisms and corrections (if any are needed). The person who was on the scene can always spot any discrepancies much better than those who only have the written reports.

The Houston report has been printed (we have had three advance copies only) and we will have it delivered today or tomorrow. We will send you a copy, of course, so that you will know how the Miami one will look when finished.

At the beginning of the planning for the study, Leslie Dunbar indicated that <u>some</u> number of copies would be furnished to each cooperating group without charge. The decision has been that 500 copies are to go to each local Council, so 500 of the Miami report will come to the Miami Council within a few weeks. The Council may order any number above this original free 500 copies at cost; we do not know yet what "cost" is, but it should be less than .20 each. We will need to know within the next 10 days how many extra copies Miami would like to have. When I send a copy of Houston, I will include a note on the actual cost. Will you contact the Miami people and discuss this with them?

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
Administrative secretary
Research

Enclosure: thermafax copy,
Miami study

LWD

The Miami Survey
(Bob Anderson's)

M I A M I

I THEY WON'T GO HOME AGAIN.

II EDUCATION AND TRAINING: KEYS TO THE DREAM OR DISILLUSION?

III GROUNDWORK FOR DISCRIMINATION--- BUILT BY ORGANIZED LABOR.

IV PROFESSIONAL PRIDE AND POPULAR PREJUDICES.

V WHO PAYS THE PRICE?

I. THEY WON'T GO HOME AGAIN.

Seven young Negro men and women--natives of Miami, educated in the city's public schools, holding degrees from Southern Negro colleges--left their hometown two years ago to seek employment in the North. It was not a mass exodus. They did not leave at the same time. They were not all acquainted with each other. Their college training was varied and included agriculture, psychology, sociology, engineering, library science, and physical education. But they had a common bond. Each had sought employment in his chosen field in the city of his birth and each had been unsuccessful. Today all are happily situated in jobs where their college training can be applied. They likely will not go home again.

The story is not unique. Every year it recurs and to thoughtful men throughout the South the question comes back: how long can the South afford the enormous waste of human resources wrought by racial discrimination?

For that discrimination in employment does exist is undenied even by segregation apologists and advocates. The degree to which it is practiced, however, has been largely a matter of speculation. Are changes on the way? If so, what are the areas in which breakthroughs may reasonably be expected? To find the answer in one representative Southern city, let us examine the situation as it exists in Miami, Florida.

II. EDUCATION AND TRAINING: KEYS TO THE DREAM OR DISILLUSION?

Basic to such an examination is the question of training opportunities for Negroes.

Lindsey Hopkins Vocational and Technical Training School, considered one of the best schools of its type in the United States, this year for the first time opened its doors to Negro students. The array of courses offered

at this school is impressive, indeed, and includes advertising and display art, automotive mechanics, custom tailoring, dental technology, diesel mechanics, drafting, machine shop, massage, power machine operation, radio communication, electronics, air conditioning, refrigeration and heating, TV studio production and watch repair. The school was desegregated with practically no public announcement at the beginning of the fall, 1961 semester and as yet Negro enrollment is negligible.

Prior to this action Negro opportunities for vocational training in public schools were limited to courses in dry cleaning, radio mechanics, building trades, beauty culture, cooking and tailoring. The determining factor in the type of training offered Negro youth, observers say, was oriented toward job opportunities open to Negroes in the Negro community, for businesses operated by whites seldom hire Negroes above menial levels.

The Dade County Public School System offers Diversified Cooperative training for students of both races. This is an apprentice program whereby a student goes to school part time and works part time. Under this program Negro male students have received on the job training as grocery store stock clerks, cooks, and orderlies; girls as stenographers, cashiers, file clerks, student nurses and stock girls.

Northwestern Junior College, Negro division of the Dade County Junior College, offers a basic two year curriculum in arts and sciences, business administration, and also gives a technical degree in police science, criminology, accounting and engineering.

As for vocational guidance for Negroes there is no really organized program on the high school level in Dade County. One part time counsellor who works with students in five high schools says his effectiveness is limited by the prevailing employment practices which dictate that Negroes must either

accept menial jobs, work for teaching certificates, or move to areas where industry will accept them in the careers of their choice.

At no time in history has education been emphasized more as a key to better job opportunities than today in the United States. And perhaps at no other time in history have better job opportunities as a means to higher economic status been more persistently proclaimed. America has prided itself for generations on the Horatio Alger rags to riches story. And in a very real sense it is ironic that conditions exist in this country which superimpose as if by some sort of secular predestination the stamp of low ecomomic status upon a whole race of people. Does this overstate the case? One need go no further than our present study to see that it does not.

Consider the job placing policies of 20 Miami employment agencies queried by the Southern Regional Council. Of this number four stated categorically that they did not place Negroes under any circumstances; seven either refused to answer at all or gave answers so vague as to be meaningless; and the remaining number stated that of the Negroes they did seek to place the vast majority were in menial and domestic work. One responded that it had placed "a few" in office work. Only one replied without hesitation that it had tried to place Negroes in jobs which were commensurate with their educational level. Significantly, too, several replied that they did not place Negroes at all. They only placed executives.

The general concensus among all agencies appears to be that if Negroes are properly trained for higher paying jobs they ultimately can find them in white owned industries. The missile production boom with concommitant stipulations by the Federal government against discrimination by companies having government contracts was cited over and over by all observers of the

Miami labor scene as the lever by which a major breakthrough may be made into the electronics and engineering fields.

But what are a Negro's job opportunities in other Miami industries? In most--as might be expected in view of the employment agencies' responses--Negroes are relegated to menial positions.

Two of the nation's largest airlines headquartered in Miami report that they hire Negores only as porters, baggage handlers, and aircraft parts cleaners. The reason for this, their personnel representatives explain, is because Negroes who seek employment with the carriers are not trained to fill any skilled or white collar job. One of the carriers, however, has a Negro Skycap in its employ who has a degree in journalism and has done free lance writing for many years.

The situation at two aircraft maintenance contracting firms appears to contradict the airlines' position at least in regard to the availability of trained Negro aircraft mechanics. One of these companies employs Negroes as both mechanics and inspectors, and, more, has two Negro supervisors working over white employees. It has no prescribed educational requirements which might, by their severity, automatically bar Negroes.

The other firm also employs Negroes in all maintenance capacities. It presently has no Negro supervisors, but according to its personnel department, this is due to lack of an opening rather than a discriminatory upgrading policy. Neither of the companies feel there is any noticeable friction between whites and Negroes working together on an equal status.

One major furniture store hires Negroes in such capacities as shipping, webbing, maintenance, vendor operations, machine operations, drill press operations and as buffers. However, no Negro supervisors are employed in any of these areas.

The personnel directors of two large utility companies interviewed by a Southern Regional Council representative said that they had no statistics available as to the number of Negroes their companies employed for they did not classify employees by race. Neither man was able even to give an approximate figure and neither, curiously, knew the type of positions that Negroes held in their organizations. One did volunteer the observation that most of his company's jobs require a high degree of technical skill and training and lamented the fact that Negroes either did not seek such training or found it impossible to be admitted to schools where they could gain it.

With a few notable exceptions there are no in-plant training programs for Negro employees in Miami industries qualifying them for higher level jobs or better pay. Airlines do have such programs in all phases of their operations and in areas where Negroes are employed they benefit from the overall program.

An aircraft maintenance contracting concern allows Negroes to participate in all phases of its in-plant training and has upgraded Negroes who have participated to supervisory jobs.

But these are the brighter spots. On other levels--particularly trade union apprenticeship training--there seems to be almost a conspiracy among union leaders to block Negroes from learning skilled trades. All bar Negroes from their own apprentice programs and none will provide instructors to Negro vocational schools, as is common practice for them to do in white vocational schools.

Negro leaders feel that the opportunities for training toward new jobs improved immensely with the integration of Lindsey Hopkins Vocational School and

the opening of courses related to electronics. For companies with Federal contracts are advertising for applicants in these fields without regard to race.

Elsewhere, though, the picture is less encouraging. There are no other integrated vocational schools. There is one radio school for Negroes, one business school, one barber college, and one practical nursing school for girls. There are all private training institutes.

Frequently, though Negroes in many Miami industries are officially assigned to menial tasks, their particular skills and educational backgrounds are put to other and more responsible uses. One highly skilled welder, for example, told a researcher that his job title is "laborer" and he draws a laborer's pay, yet he trains white welders who move on to higher salaried posts.

A young Negro woman, hired as a maid by a jewelry store, actually does all of the store's book-keeping and earns a book-keeper's salary. This is her full time job now, but the manager still requires her to wear a maid's uniform so that his customers will not know that she actually works in a white collar capacity.

Such deception might seem absurd, yet the manager of one major department store told an interviewer he had tried to place Negroes in higher status jobs, but had been "forced" by white employees and other merchants to abandon the policy. He said that he knew the store now employs Negroes in jobs far below their capabilities.

Researchers also talked with a Negro who had worked for years in a Northern city as a building maintenance supervisor and electrician. He said that he had twice answered ads by the Dade County School Board for such

a job and had instead been offered custodial work.

As might, perhaps, be expected Negroes fare somewhat better in the field of public employment than in private industry, but even here there is vast room for improvement. The Dade County Labor and Domestic Service--a public employment agency--has separate divisions for Negroes and whites. When an employer telephones the agency he is first asked if he wants a Negro or white worker. If he has no preference a white applicant is furnished. The agency is extremely color conscious. Cubans whose skin are dark often are sent to the Negro office. This practice has been known to create somewhat ironic situations. Once a couple appeared together and the husband whose complexion was darker than his wife's was told that he would have to apply at the Negro office and his wife at the white.

The best positions available for Negroes through this agency are cooks, kitchen helpers, maids, bellmen, and elevator operators.

Local city and county government make no racial distinction in employment. Dade County employs Negro secretaries, social workers, life guards, nurses, jailers, probation officers and recreation supervisors. All work in Negro areas.

The City of Miami currently employs 77 Negro policemen and a spokesman says that the police department has openings for more. Negro policemen work only in Negro areas of the city, but are allowed to arrest whites. Formerly all Negro police officers were classified as patrolmen and all whites as policemen, but today all are classified as policemen.

Training for the police force is entirely integrated. Police department officials speak with admiration of the Atlanta police department which was the first Deep South city to employ Negro police. They say they have used Atlanta as their model in integrating the Miami police force, and state that

no friction exists between [redacted] white and Negro officers.

Despite the unquestioned success the police department has had in employing Negroes, the Miami fire department remains all-white.

Although the postmaster of the Miami Post Office refused to grant an interview to a researcher seeking to determine the status of Negro postal employees, subsequent interviews with a number of Negro employees themselves revealed no great dissatisfaction with their lots. One mail carrier did observe that there is only one Negro foreman in the entire post office and he a custodian in the main building. None of the Negroes contacted, however, reported any resentment against them from white employees and the majority felt that the postmaster is a fair and able administrator.

III. GROUNDWORK FOR DISCRIMINATION--- BUILT BY UNION LABOR.

There seems little doubt that a generally reactionary attitude on the part of Miami labor unions--who,ironically, are affiliated in many instances with national branches well known elsewhere for their advocacy of fair employment practices--is a key factor in perpetuating discriminatory hiring policies in Miami industries. Indeed, even companies which work under federal contracts sometimes are put in the awkward position of either discriminating against Negroes or antagonizing the union.

The factors producing this state of affairs have many ramifications. Miami, to begin with, is an open shop town. The emphasis generally placed on this arrangement is that employees do not have to join the union unless they want to. But it also means that unions are not bound to accept all employees who seek membership. In Miami most unions choose not to accept Negro employees, and thus either ingeniously or ingenously through the use of what is everywhere

elsex

else anathema to union men--the open shop-- a very subtle policy of discrimination results. For instance an engineering company with 300 employees, 25% of which are Negro, works under federal government contracts. There is no segregation in the plant. And in theory there is no racial bar to supervisory jobs. Yet only one Negro is employed in a supervisory capacity and the rest are classified as laborers. The reason for this, Negroes feel, is the open shop. The union, they state, bars Negro membership and insists that the better jobs be assigned to union members.

Almost without exception trade unions in Miami adhere to customs of strict segregation. No Negroes at all are admitted to electrician and plumber locals though there are many competent Negroes skilled in these trades.

Unions with segregated units include carpenters, plasterers, hod carriers, roofers, kettlemen and helpers, transport workers, sleeping car porters and dining car railroad operators, city sanitation workers, moving picture operators, laundry workers, bartenders, teamsters, and state, county, and municipal employees. The longshoreman's union is all-Negro, but it has no racial bars.

Integrated unions are few. Grouped in this category are musicians, guild artists, hotel employees, Hebrew butchers, and garment workers. However, even in some of these there is evidence of discrimination. The hotel employees union, for example, does not assign Negroes to a job unless they are particularly specified. Again, in the three integrated carpenters unions most Negroes are listed as helpers. There is one carpenter's local which is all-Negro and this is the only one of the four which offers apprenticeship training to Negroes.

Negro workmen say there is an unwritten law in the construction and building trades which force Negro craftsmen to work only in jobs in Negro residential neighborhoods. Yet white workers have free access to construction in Negro sections. Instances were recalled where Negro carpenters had taken jobs in the building of white apartment houses and had been forced to quit due to intimidation by white carpenters. Two Negro carpenters told researchers that once when an ad appeared in the Miami Herald for several skilled carpenters, they first answered it by telephone giving their qualifications. They were asked to come over at once for an interview and arrived 30 minutes later. The contractor, the men report, took one look at them and said all of the jobs had been filled. The ad, however, ran in the paper for another week.

The treatment of Negro electricians, though, is perhaps the most ignoble aspect of the whole Miami labor story. Because the city government imposed severe qualifying restrictions upon Negroes seeking electrical contracting permits, few were ever licensed. As a result a custom arose whereby a white contractor would apply for and secure a license under his name and then in turn give it to a Negro electrician to use as his own. This almost feudal arrangement was called "mastering" and would cost the Negro five per cent of the amount he earned for the job plus the license fee. In theory the white contractor was supposed to supervise the job, but often did not even appear on the scene. Ironically, many Negro electricians did not strongly object to the set-up, for it at least allowed them to work at their trade. They were, of course, barred from jobs in white neighborhoods.

In 1957 with the advent of the controversial "Metro" system of city-county government, however, the practice of "mastering" was abolished. There-

after only contractors who could pass a difficult written examination would be allowed to work in all sections of Dade County. Those who could not pass the test, but had five years experience in their trade were granted restricted licenses allowing them to work only in unincorporated areas of the county. This affected both white and Negro electricians, and a legal fight against the system was launched by a white contractor who had 30 years experience but had failed to pass the written examination. In January, 1961, the Florida Supreme Court ruled in his behalf. Theoretically the ruling abolished restricted licenses and gave those who formerly held such licenses the right to work in all areas of the county. But as yet only a few of the contractors affected--all of them white--have been given unrestricted licenses.

It is noteworthy, perhaps, that a few Negroes see the situation as more an economic than a racial struggle. They feel that white electrical union members with large established business of their own "boss" the licensing board and thus prevent both "small white contractors" and Negroes from obtaining the coveted unrestricted licenses.

Several other Negro contractors with restricted licenses, though agreeing with this particular point, told a researcher that they are discriminated against in other ways. Legally they are not barred from working in white communities, but, they state, if they do take jobs in white sections, they suffer constant harrassment from county building inspectors who are curiously unconcerned about the quality of the job they perform when working in Negro sections.

That some Negro electricians regret the passing of the old system of "mastering" despite the essentailly ignominious position in which it placed them seems a moral indictment of local governmental administration and, in a larger sense, of a society which condones racial discrimination on any level.

PROFESSIONAL PRIDE AND POPULAR PREJUDICES

One of the most oft-heard rationalizations of Southern moderates is that Negroes must "earn" their right to equal opportunity and that once they have done so racial discrimination will cease. Those who advance this line of thought predicate their argument on the premise that it is only the illiterate and poorly educated Negroes who suffer discrimination. One need only examine the status of Negro professionals in Miami who, even by the strictest standards, have surely "earned" their right to first class citizenship, to see that this argument is palpably false.

Although it is true that Negro doctors have full staff privileges at three of the city's hospitals, there are no Negro residences at any, nor may Negro doctors intern at any. The Dade County Medical Association grants Negro doctors "associate" memberships which though admitting their names to official rosters, bars them from voting in association elections.

Negro dentists are excluded entirely from membership in the local dental association.

As is true throughout the South, the teaching profession in Miami is the most accessible for Negro college graduates. Negro teachers have advanced to supervisory positions in the Dade County School System, but in no case do they supervise white teachers. There are two professional teachers groups--the Classroom Teachers Association (all-white) and the Dade County Teachers Association (all-Negro). Despite efforts by the Negro group and many sincere individual white teachers to integrate the two organizations, the effort so far has not been successful. However, various units within both have held integrated meetings in recent years to discuss mutual problems.

Since 1953 the salaries of teachers of both races have been equalized. Formerly, the pay scale for Negroes was less than that for whites.

Presently there are no practicing Negro accountants in the city and until the integration of Miami University this fall there were no advanced accounting courses offered Negroes in the Miami area. To take a certified Public Accounting examination a candidate must have four years of college with a major in accounting plus either one year's experience working with an accounting firm or a master's degree in accounting. Here Negroes are at a distinct disadvantage. Since no white accountant will hire them in order to gain the mandatory experience they must earn a master's degree before they may even apply to take the examination. Yet despite all such discouragements a Negro faculty member at Florida A. & M. after gaining her graduate degree recently took the examination and passed with the highest grade ever made in the State of Florida.

One major breakthrough on the professional accounting level was made this year when the Internal Revenue Service employed a Negro agent in its Miami office.

Negro attorneys are admitted without discrimination to the Florida State Bar, but they are not accepted for membership in the Dade County Bar Association. Indeed, the organization goes to great pains to maintain its all-white status. When the names of those who have passed the state bar examination are released a check is made on each to see if they are white or Negro. This is so that no Negro will be mailed the customary message of congratulation and invitation to join the association. To make doubly certain that Negroes are kept out the group requires that every applicant be endorsed by two current members and the board of directors. Many Negro attorneys feel that this lack of recognition from their

white colleagues is a blow to their prestige in the Negro community and has seriously hampered their law practices.

Registered nurses are employed at four major hospitals. And here a somewhat inconsistent pattern is found. At one, Negro nurses are strictly limited to working in Negro wards. They are barred from maternity wards and surgery. None may be promoted above the category of "charge" nurse. Cafeterias and rest rooms are segregated.

Another hospital stated that it hired nurses solely on the basis of qualification and"did not keep separate figures for Negroes." In this hospital Negro nurses work in both white and Negro wards with no noticeable friction either with white nurses or patients. No Negroes are in supervisory roles in this hospital.

Two other hospitals said that they practice no discriminatory working conditions. Negro patients in these hospitals occupy rooms "any place they can afford."

Negro social workers employed by the county are promoted to supervisory roles, but only over other Negro personnel. Two such workers, contacted by researchers, said that for the most part their work is in the Negro community, but that occasionally they have worked with white families. Both said that their office relationships with white employees were excellent and neither reported any discriminatory treatment from their supervisors.

In view of the attitude expressed by many observers that the electronics and missiles field offers a potential breakthrough for qualified Negroes, the experience of a young electronics technician merits attention here. This young man has over four years training and experience in radio and is presently

completing the final requirements for a B.S. degree in Commercial Industries. In August, 1961, he answered an ad in the Miami Herald for the position of Data Processing Engineer with the local office of a large NATION- wide business machine company. The ad stated that applicants would be considered without regard to race, creed, or color. (The company works under federal contracts and this statement is required by law in any newspaper advertisment of available jobs.) The young man arranged an interview, scored a perfect grade on a preliminary examination and then was given a series of three more advanced tests in the areas of electronics, abstract reasoning, and mechanical ability. His grades were "A", "B", "B", respectively. Before taking the test the interviewer told him that the test results were not all important. His grade on the electronics portion of the test, the interviewer told him, was the highest he had personally ever encountered. However, the interviewer continued, the two "B's" should have been "A's". His considered opinion was that the young man would not be happy in the job, for customer relations were "most important"--the implication being, of course, that white customers would resent dealing with him because he was a Negro. The point was emphasized several times. The young man took the hint and did not re-apply. He presently works part time as an electrical contractor while furthering his studies in electronics at the University of Miami.

Yet the position of the Negro professional in Miami is not without certain encouraging spots. Researchers talked with a Negro nurse who found employment in a white physician's office. The young lady said she had held the job for 6½ years starting at a salary of $45.00 a week and is now making

$70.00 a week. Among other office duties she assists the doctor, who is a chiropodist, in minor foot surgery. She does not feel that the patients resent her.

The case of a Negro architect is even more heartening. Here is a bright, promising young man who is employed in a white owned architectural engineering firm. He was hired solely on the basis of personality, educational background and professional recommendations. He has acheived supervisory status over white employees without incurring their resentment. More important, as a thoroughly competent architect he has earned the respect of all his associates and the unwavering support of his employers. He has even been instrumental in helping Negro students find summer employment as junior architects.

There are a few other instances of Negroes holding "unusual" jobs in Miami. Several are cited here:

- A former assistant district attorney is now vice chairman of the Miami Housing Authority.
- A Negro judge presides over the misdemeanor court in a Negro preceint.
- At an embroidery plant a Negro is a supervisor over both Cuban and white employees.
- A jewelry store employs a Negro woman as secretary. She regards her salary as "good."
- A white urologist has a Negro laboratory assistant.
- Nine Negro probation officers are employed by Dade County.
- Two Negro pilots, unable to work for United States airlines, fly for a South American carrier.

But these, it must be emphasized, are exceptional cases and make up but a small fraction of the total Negro work force in Miami. The overwhelming

majority of Negroes are employed in such roles as garbage collectors, cooks, kitchen helpers, porters, maids, bellmen, elevator operators, household domestics, dry cleaning pressers, and helpers in the construction trades.

WHO PAYS THE PRICE?

"No man is an island, entire of himself. Everyman is a piece of the continent, a part of the main.... and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls, it tolls for thee." John Donne.

They will not return to the land that is their home and the land to which they have gone shall reap the harvest of their bright and fertile minds.

And who shall pay the price?

The young people themselves most surely shall pay, for they are Southerners; and Southerners, white or Negro, are home-loving people. Regardless, too, of how much one may rationalize a racial slight, the wound lingers inside and only one who has felt the whiplash of discrimination knows how deeply it stings and for how long.

Their families, too, shall feel the loss.

Their community shall miss their leadership.

And Miami itself--sun-kissed playground with its miles of sand, beach, and plush hotels, its tropical, holiday air? Is the migration of Negro college students, is job discrimination against the vast majority of its remaining Negro population, of any consequence against such a backdrop? Will not tourists continue to arrive and depart at Miami International Airport? Will not the night clubs still open, the factories still operate?

No one argues that they will not.

But is this alone the end product of the American dream? Was it for this

that brave men died at Yorktown, Gettysburg, on the beaches of Normandy, at Heartbreak Ridge? Or was it for something more--a principle, a conviction that all men are "a piece of the continent, a part of the main?"

Today in Miami and the South the bell tolls a tale of frustrated hope and quiet despair for Negro college youth and also for poorly educated domestics, yardmen, garbage collectors who long ago accepted what seemed to them the inevitable.

Each year the sound grows louder, rising above the shrill voices of unreason.

And each year the words of the poet grow more meaningful to men of all races and creeds:

"Therefore, never send to know FOR whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee."

Rec'd 7/6/65

Mitchel - did I ask you to send these? Yes + did mj

FORTUNE *Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York 20, New York*

return to LD

July 1, 1965

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Les:

The Pat Watters pamphlet on SNCC is a tremendous contribution. It's a bit uneven, of course, and the point of view seems to shift a bit from time to time. But it is by far the best thing I have seen on SNCC -- in a sense, the only thing I have read that seems to me to cut to the essence of the matter, and to raise the real questions. Could you send me ten more copies; I'd like to send them to some people around here, and some friends in top positions in the national Jewish organizations, who could benefit enormously by reading it.

Warmest regards.

As ever,

Charles

Charles E. Silberman
Board of Editors

Judson 6-1212

LILLIAN SMITH
P. O. BOX 766
CLAYTON, GEORGIA 30525

July 2, 1965

Dear Pat Watters:

Your piece, Encounter with the Future, is so good. It is a beautiful piece; I've rarely seen anything so clear, terse, specific, yet warm; and interpreted with so much wisdom and heart. It is the best thing written about the Movement; the historians will be glad that you did it but I am glad, too; for it is so difficult to arrive at even an approximation of the truth, and I feel that you have. You have said all the good, important things that should be said and raised all the questions that should be raised; you paid honor where honor was due, you explained the Snick kids with much more clarity than they can explain themselves. That lovely phrase of yours: . . . "to put its body where truth is." I wish I had said it. And too, you are so right to say that racism remains the real enemy --not communism, not even anarchism. Your analysis of political currents and counter-currents, your grasp of old worn-out enemies and current enemies and enemies around the corner of time --all this is very good indeed. I love you for writing this piece, Pat.

Sometime, come back to see me, won't you? Let's just have a long, quiet, in-depth talk about many things. I'd like it very much if you can find the time to slip up here and visit with me. Then some day, next year, ten years from now, do a piece on me as a writer; turn that intelligence and heart and imagination of yours on me and see what you can make of it all. Whether I am still here to read it I guess is really irrelevant --but well, I'm willing to put my self and my work in your hands. (I am having one of my good upturns; I can skid downhill so rapidly until it stuns us all, then suddenly whe it looks as though "this is IT" I begin to climb back up the steep wall. I sometimes feel like Sisyphus but my stones don't roll down quite as fast as his did! Although, inevitably, they roll down. But then, everybody's do --sometime.)

I am experiencing the peculiar pains and pleasures and confusions of having three biographies written about me at the same time. And all have been here interrogating me. I find I like them all --that is good, isn't it? The only ones with a contract are the two women (Blackwell and Clay) who are doing my biography for the Twayne Publishers' series on contemporary authors. The other two are striking out without contracts. One of them did her PhD on Flannery O'Connor; the other did her PHD on Carson McCullers. I wonder what they'll do with LS.

With the old strength coming back I hope to get back to real writing now; have done nothing but a review now and then-- done mainly just to keep my hand in. But this time, weakness has kept me away from the typewriter so long.

Ref- LD PW PRL

July 3, 1965

1330 Tower Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Pat Watters
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Watters:

I have rarely been so impressed with a piece of writing that I felt compelled to sit down immediately on finishing it and sending congratulations to the author. I am now; I have just finished reading your Encounter with the Future.

I believe I told you in Atlanta once that I think your writing is unusually lucid. This latest contribution is not only that. It is one of the few things I have seen in years which is of the essence of the problems of the civil rights movement, with a background of accurate history, reasoned practicality and honest humanity.

Literally I have bemoaned, in recent weeks, the absence of exactly such an analysis. The void is filled to overflowing.

Please convey my congratulations to Les Dunbar for his part in the publication and distribution of this important document.

Sincerely,

Jim Youngdahl

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

July 6, 1965

Mr. Pat Watters
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Pat:

Encounter With the Future is a superb job, a classic of social-political analysis. Publications of that quality are rare.

Sincerely,

David R. Hunter

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Springfield, Ohio

July 12, 1965

Dear Pat:

Your "Encounter With the Future" is one of the finest things I have read.

Best regards,

Margaret S.

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"If a man takes no interest in public affairs, we alone do not commend him as quiet but condemn him as useless."
Pericles of Athens

POLIS

BOX 1013
BETHLEHEM, PA.

Editors:
Philip Andreoli
Robert Thompson

An Independent Monthly for the Promotion of Inspired Citizenship.

July 9, 1965

Mr. Pat Watters
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Watters:

I have read with great interest your study "Encounter With The Future", which comprised the May issue of New South.

You have succeeded in expressing the ambivalent spirit of the Movement; from the dedication, frustration, and, one senses, growing bitterness among SNCC veterans--to the almost knightly quest of the white northerners, who return something of the former's passion to the campus.

You give a clear, sharp sense of the confusion growing among all participants in the Movement, as the proper goals become problematic under the incubus of what you call "the Communist question".

I believe you have formulated the dilemma perfectly on page 20, where speaking of the fear that the Movement will loose its popular support as the result of becoming "tainted" in the public view, you raise parenthetically "The question of whether its true goal is achievable where such a fear is possible..."

My own opinion is no; which, if correct, means that some sort of civil disunion is inevitable. This gives great strength to Howard Zinn's argument for the necessity of parallel institutions, independent of the established order. (Incidently, I would greatly appreciate the title of Zinn's book; and where I can get into contact with him. For I am in process of completing a book, arguing the same position in relation to the needs of the student's struggle.)

Such independent institutions as the means to a new and <u>alternative society</u> in the midst of the old and decadent is, I think, the desirable and more hopeful alternative to a bloddbath; and essentially the same survival technique as employed by the Christians in the midst of impossible-to-reform Rome (which I believe is the historical precedent from which we have most to learn).

In any event, considering the most desirable form of new or parallel institutions must also raise the question, whether common or private ownership of society's productive resources (capital) is to define its economic organization. In view of the need to become clear about the answer to this question--which from Plato to Marx has been answered in favor of common ownership as a necessary condition to social utilization (i.e. the possibility of <u>genuine</u> democracy)--I

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believe it is imperative to recognize that the issue of the so-called Cold War is not, as you suggest on page 17, "the ideological clash between Communism and democracy", but between publically and privately administered capital; as to which is actually compatable with the growth of democratic institutions (e.g. law, administration, education, etc. etc.), and which means their certain extinction--as in fascism, or in the plutocratic imperialism under which we, as the Romans before us, lie dying.

But this minor objection is my only criticism of your excellent study, which the purpose of this letter is to commend.

I should welcome correspondance with you on the issues about which we are both concerned. In the meantime I am enclosing the most recent issue of POLIS, which might be of some interest to you; especially the article, Citizens and Soldiers. The piece expresses the feeling about our country and times, which is the basic motivation of our publication.

Simply, we are both pacific and radical; trying to develop an accurate view of the defects, specifically, of our presently urban form of life.

Looking forward to hearing from you, I remain, from admiration for your accomplishment,

Sincerely yours,

Philip Andreoli

Philip Andreoli, Editor

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PAT WATTERS

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 5 FORSYTH ST ATLA

BEAUTIFUL.

CARL HOLMAN

(06).

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LDV
PAV
MLV

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

236 Bay State Road, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02215

Department of Government

July 8, 1965

Dear Pat (with reading privileges for Les):

When I was in Atlanta as a critic, I took my job seriously. Now let me say, as a reader (I received Encounter this morning in the mail) that you have done a beautiful job of writing. I might disagree with a point here or there, but I think you have done real justice to the complexities, have raised truly important questions, and ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ approach the Movement with a marvelous compassion, so that whatever criticism you make is that of a friend.

Regards to Cecil and all --

Howard

P.S.
It happens also to be a wonderfully attractive pamphlet.

EASTERN REGION

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AFL-CIO

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President

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General Manager

SOL GOLDBERG
Ass't Gen'l Mgr.

PW
PAV
LD

July 8, 1965

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I have just finished reading "Encounter With The Future", by Pat Watters.

I think it is an extraordinary piece of writing.

Would it be possible for you to send me ten copies of this booklet, for which we will be most happy to pay?

Sincerely yours,

Raymond L. Bramucci

Raymond L. Bramucci
Administrative Ass't.

RLB:as

MS - file

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

FW
PAW

July 9, 1965

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Leslie:

Many thanks for sending along the copy of Pat Watters' great pamphlet on SNCC, et al. I had been hearing much about it and was delighted to see that it lived up to my expectations.

Paul Anthony is sending me enough copies to distribute to our entire professional staff; we need it. May I suggest that you make this kind of distribution to other agencies, too; I have the feeling others need it.

Mariann's arm is cast-free again, and the baby is fine. Good wishes to all of you from us...

As always,

Jim

James H. Laue
Assistant Director
for Community Analysis

XERO COPY

The New Radicalism

The attack upon former Governor James P. Coleman of Mississippi, who has been nominated to the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals by President Johnson, is one current instance of the "new radicalism" in the Negro Revolution. Another is the action group whose goal is evident in its name, the Organization for Black Power.

The anti-Coleman campaign is being led by the Student Non-Volent Coordinating Committee (Snick), the most militant of the big civil rights organizations, and foremost of those exerting a leftward pressure which may split the liberal front on civil rights soon. The deep division in philosophy and tactics among the Negro organizations and, more to the point, their constant power struggle, are no secret, but they have managed to maintain a surface unity.

Governor Coleman is a moderate by Southern standards. He had a good record as Governor of Mississippi (1956-60) and was defeated when he sought another term as too "liberal" for the Mississippi voters. The record suggests that he would be a distinguished and fair-minded judge and, moreover, his nomination is a solution to the President's problem of finding a moderate Mississippian who could get past the veto of Senator James O. Eastland, the Mississippi segregationist who is chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and has the power to block the nomination under the unwritten rules of the Senate. The appointment is critical, since the 5th Circuit hears appeals of civil rights cases in the Deep South.

The attacks on Governor Coleman distort the record. The effort to block the nomination seeks to strike at the fact of Mississippi through the ex-Governor as a symbol. The active campaign which is being waged against the nomination is unfair, and the civil rights movement would not profit from its success should the building pressures prevent the confirmation of Coleman's nomination.

The new radicalism rises out of the collision of emotion and fact, the demand for "Freedom Now" in a society slow to change its ways. It attempts to solve the difficult problems of housing, jobs, poverty by simply storming them. A perceptive study, *Encounter With the Future*, written by Pat Watters and published by the Southern Regional Council, suggests that the militant civil rights worker's reaction to society "is that of the returning front-line soldier's to the essential banality of civilian life." The ex-[illegible] are radicalized by the con[illegible] they are [illegible] so uncompro[illegible]ing that you [illegible] to function in this wicked world."

That is the point where [illegible] equate the nation at its worst—the black ghetto, Mississippi — with the sum of the United States.

The Virginian-Pilot
ESTABLISHED NOVEMBER 24, 1865
Page B-2
Sunday, July 11, 1965

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
17 EAST CARY STREET
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA
FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Mr. Pat Watters
S.R.C.
Atlanta Ga.

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Executive Director
MARY ALICE BALDINGER

EFA-
103
6:45'

July 12, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N W,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Paul:

Like night follows day, I guess, a letter like this follows the publication of one of the SRC's special reports.

Harold and I both are vastly impressed by Encounter with the Future. When we were discussing it words like intelligent, honest, compassionate, helpful, realistic, penetrating, and such, were flying around like butterflies.

Have you any extra copies for the Clearing House? If you are rich in them, I'd like 400 to send to our active mail list. If you're not rich but fairly well-heeled, I'd welcome 100, to be sent to a selected list. If you're poor, I'd be glad to have however many you might be able to spare, to distribute to people I know have not received it, and would like to.

I'll be waiting word from you on this with high hopes.

Meanwhile, congratulations on another superb piece of work.

Sincerely,

Mary Alice

Mary Alice Baldinger
Executive Director

July 13, 1965

Dear Les:

I have just finished reading Pat's "Encounter With The Future". It is excellent!

I don't believe I have read a more enlightening piece which gave not only an intellectual insight into the Movement, but also communicates a feeling, attitute and spirit.

Congratulations SRC, you and Pat.

Very truly yours,

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
Five Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

cc: Mr. Pat Watters

Pat
FA

let's get all of these collected into one file

ELLIOTT H. LEVITAS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

July 13, 1965

Dear Les:

I have just finished reading Pat's "Encounter With The Future". It is excellent!

I don't believe I have read a more enlightening piece which gave not only an intellectual insight into the Movement, but also communicates a feeling, attitute and spirit.

Congratulations SRC, you and Pat.

Very truly yours,

Elliott

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
Five Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

cc: Mr. Pat Watters

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July 12, 1965

Mr. Pat Waters
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Waters:

Would you please send copies of your Encounter With the Future to following people:

Theodore Solotaroff
Commentary
165 E. 56 Street
New York City

Michael Harrington
60 E. 9 St.
New York City

Michael Standard
30 East 42nd Street
New York City

Sincerely yours,

Melvin L. Wulf
Legal Director

Washington Office: 1101 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; Lawrence Speiser, Director; Mary O'Melveny, Executive Assistant
Southern Regional Office: 5 Forsyth St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30303; Charles M. Morgan, Jr., Director; Jean

MILLSAPS COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39210

Read 7/19/65

July 15, 1965

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Leslie:

I am very glad to have received a copy of Pat Watters' ENCOUNTER WITH THE FUTURE. It is a remarkable and excellent piece of writing. I can't remember having read anything in recent months more intriguing or that held my attention better.

If you have about twenty-five copies of this to spare, I would very much like to have them. I know at least this many people who are likely not to see it, and I would like to send it to them.

By the way, I am spending the summer traveling around Mississippi, tape-recorder in hand, talking to all sorts of people and enjoying it hugely.

Sincerely,

Gordon

Gordon G. Henderson
Chairman

GGH/sah

$1.00
Cash
7-21-65:s

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UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
(Congregational and Christian)
Evangelical and Reformed

July 17,1965

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Congratulations for the Brilliant and perceptive issue of the NEW SOUTH of May 1965. Pat Watters has done a fantastically sensitive job of analyzing the meaning of the Mississippi Summer 1964.

Enclosed is a dollar for five additional copies. Please send them to me at your earliest convenience. Thank you.

7-21-65:s

Sincerely,

Malcolm E. Gillespie

19 July 1965

Mr. David H. Finke
Office Manager
St. Louis Friends of SNCC
6146 Delmar Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63112

Dear Mr. Finke:

We are pleased that you are interested in securing additional copies of Pat Watters' ENCOUNTER WITH THE FUTURE.

The pamphlet has been popularly received and we are uncertain as to what bulk we can supply at reduced rates; however, we can send some copies at 10¢ per copy which is half the usual rate.

I am writing you in the absence of our research associate, Mrs. Ed Albright; please address any future requests to her.

Sincerely,

Janet Smith

St. Louis Friends of SNCC
6146 Delmar Blvd.
St. Louis, Mo. 63112

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

As a subscriber personally to "New South," I am in receipt of a copy of your recent study, "Encounter with the Future" by Pat Watters.

I found this booklet most interesting and provocative, and respect what seems to be a very sincere attempt to understand a movement that is complex beyond much definition. Obviously, I cannot find myself in full accord with every single observation and judgment contained therein, but I am still grateful that it has been undertaken.

Could you please advise me on the availability of this booklet in larger quantities? I would like to have some copies in our office and for our supporters, because I think it can serve as a worthwhile base for dialogue and for continuing exploration of the issues involved. Since our budget is meager (our prime responsibility is to send our money to the Southern Movement), we would like to request a credit rather than cash arrangement.

Thank you for your attention and consideration.

Sincerely,

David H. Finke

David H. Finke
Office Manager

10¢

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
President's Council on Equal Opportunity
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PWL
PAL
MJ-file

July 21, 1965

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear ~~Dr. Dunbar:~~ Les

Thanks for sending me "Encounter With The Future" which I found to be extremely interesting and thought provoking. I told Pat Watters that I thought that he had done a very excellent job in writing this report. Would you please send me about six (6), copies of the report for distribution to some interested people here in Washington?

I am enclosing a couple of opinions from the 5th Circuit which you may not yet have seen, but which I am certain you will find of interest.

Kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Wiley

Wiley A. Branton
Executive Secretary

23 July 1965

Miss Pamela Ellen Procuniar
13006 Carney
Silver Spring, Maryland

Dear Miss Procuniar:

As you requested, we have forwarded separately to you and to Miss Godofsky a copy each of ENCOUNTER WITH THE FUTURE.

We regret, however, that publication and mailing costs prohibit our adding your names to our mailing lists to receive our publications free of charge. Explanatory information about our publications services is enclosed. We regret, too, that right now our publications list is out of stock.

Thank you for your interest in our work.

Sincerely,

Janet Smith

cc: Miss Laura Godofsky
1707 Irving
Washington, D. C.

13006 Carney St.
Silver Spring, Md.
July 16, 1965

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Please send me a copy of the booklet "Encounter with the Future" and a list of your publications. If possible place me on your mailing list. (do let me know costs of publications and mailing charges) I am a law student anxious to keep up with the facts of the civil rights situation while I am studying the legal situation.

7-22-65 jg

Also place Laura Godofsky, 1707 Irving, Washington, D.C., on your mailing list and send her a copy

of "Encounter with the Future". She is active with the college press service and is the editor of a newsletter. She is anxious to know what publications you have available.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Pamela Ellen Procuniar

PAMELA ELLEN PROCUNIAR
13006 CARNEY
SILVER SPRING
MARYLAND

7-22-65 is

WEDNESDAYS IN MISSISSIPPI
147 East 81 Street, Apt. 1-E
New York, N. Y. 10028

INVOICE - 2nd billing; 1st 29 July 1965

50 copies ENCOUNTER WITH THE FUTURE @ 20¢ ck $10.00

12-15-65 rh

Thank you.

Rec'd by Nat'l Council of Negro Women

29 July 1965

WEDNESDAYS IN MISSISSIPPI
147 East 51 Street, Apt. 1-E
New York, N. Y. 10022

INVOICE - Your order 28 July 1965

~~50~~ 30 copies ENCOUNTER WITH THE FUTURE

@ 20¢ $10.00

Thank you.

Jack Helberg
11-24-65

WEDNESDAYS IN MISSISSIPPI

147 EAST 81 STREET, APT. 1-E
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10028

July 26, 1965

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

We have received the copy of Encounter With the Future, by Mr. Pat Watters. We would like to order 50 more copies to distribute to the women who are taking part in are project this summer--those who have been to Mississippi thus far, as well as those who will be going within the next month.

7-30-65, S

Please send them to the above address.

Many thanks,

Yours sincerely,

Ann Doubilet

Ann Doubilet
Assistant

WEDNESDAYS IN MISSISSIPPI

147 East 81 St.
NYC 10028 Apt 1E

Please forgive us for the delay in paying our bill for 50 copies of ENCOUNTER WITH THE FUTURE. We owe you $10.00, and I don't know what happened to the first bill, but I do know that it is my fault that the second bill wasn't sent down to The National Council of Negro Women to be paid.

It is on its way down there now, and they will have a check off to you within the next few days.

Again, my apologies!

ANN DOUBILET

Ann Doubilet

26 July 1965

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barnes
R. F. D.
Cornwall Bridge, Connecticut

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Barnes:

Thank you for your check for $15 covering cost of ten copies of ENCOUNTER WITH THE FUTURE. They are being mailed today.

ENCOUNTER we have priced at 20¢ per copy so we are most appreciative of your contribution. An official receipt is enclosed.

We are pleased that you like ENCOUNTER.

Sincerely,

Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

RHA/js

Ck $15
7-26-65

RFD CORNWALL BRIDGE, CONNECTICUT

July 22, 1965.

Dear Sirs -

Since we were lucky enough to receive a copy of your publication "Encounter with the Future" [by Pat Watters], we would now like to know whether it would be possible for you to send us some additional ones.

If this is not difficult, please send ten (10) copies to JOSEPH BARNES at the above address. The enclosed check should cover any cost to you, and please accept whatever remains of the check as a contribution.

Thank you, very much.

Nancy Barnes.

Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions
THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC, INC.
Box 4068, Santa Barbara, California 93103

14 Aug.

Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jordan:

I have just finished reading Pat Watters' "Encounter with the Future," and, quite frankly, I am at a loss for words. It is without a doubt the best and most penetrating treatment of the dilemmas within the civil rights movement that has yet appeared. I would like to have several extra copies for myself as well as some sent to my friends. Would you please have four copies sent to me at my home address (c/o Rosenberg Bros.; Troy, Alabama)aand one to each of the following:

Prof. Otis Pease
Dept. of History
Stanford, Univ.
Stanford, Calif.

Prof. Robert Canzoneri
Dept. of English
Ohio State Univ.
Columbus, Ohio

sent
billed
8-17-65 ;;

Mr. Clifford Durr
2 Felder Ave.
Montgomery, Ala.

Miss Kris Kleinbauer
1012 South Highland Ave.
Los Angeles, Calif.

Mr. Al Lowenstein
25 W. 81st Street
New York, New York

Miss Nancy Steffen
9511 Drake Ave.
Evanston, Ill.

Please have the bill for these sent along with my four.

I have taken the liberty to address this to you sence, as you may remember, I had some correspondence with youlast winter regarding summer employment with the Southern Regional Council. I graduated from Stanford last June with honors in history and am beginning work next month at Yale on a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship; I plan to get a Ph.D. in American Studies. Last summer I was a teaching assistant at Tuskegee Institute, and for the last two months I have been on the staff of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. I am going into this here for several reasons: In your reply to me last March you asked for a "more complete resume" for your files; and, I still have hopes for employment with the SRC, either next summer or sometime in the future.

Sincerely yours,
John S. Rosenberg
John S. Rosenberg

New York office:
136 East 57 Street
New York, N.Y. 10022
(212) 753-1340

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ADDRESS: 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
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Earl S. Christman, Jr., Minister / 9000 Columbia Pike, Annandale, Va. / 22003 / Church Phone 256-3644 Home Phone CL 6-3118

September 17, 1965

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs,

I read with more interest than usual - and I read most of The New South with interest - the article in an issue of a few months ago titled "Encounter with the Future".

I would like to purchase 20 copies of that issue or reprints of the article for use with the Commission on Religion and Race fo the Presbytery of Washington City. Will you let me know if it is possible?

Sincerely,

Earl Christman

Earl S. Chrsitman, Jr.

Dear Mr. Christman:--We shall be glad to send you 20 copies of ENCOUNTER ... and would have done so immediately except we thought perhaps you would like them sent to another address. Let us know and we shall forward them immediately. The cost is 20¢ per copy. Sincerely,

Janet Brick

Send to above address

ESC.

Check for $4 endorsed. 9-27-65, is

JLC
JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE

Northeast Region

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JULIUS BERNSTEIN
Regional Director

September 25, 1965

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The August 1st issue of the Information Center Bulletin of the United States Commission on Civil Rights refers to a pamphlet you are distributing. It is "Encounter with the Future", by Pat Watters.

We would be most appreciative if you would please be so kind as to send us a copy of this piece.

9-27-65

With thanks,

Yours sincerely,

Joseph B. Greenfield

Joseph B. Greenfield,
Regional Chairman.

jbg
oeiu/6

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION

OF CHURCHES AND FELLOWSHIPS IN NORTH AMERICA

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HOMER A. JACK
Director

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Rec'd 10/18/65

October 15, 1965

J S/ please do 80

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I wondered if you would send me 15 copies of your pamphlet "Encounter With The Future"? I find it a very thoughtful pamphlet.

I was pleased to receive a copy from Mary Alice Baldinger of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House.

My intention is to distribute the copies to members of our Unitarian Universalist Commission on Religion and Race.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Cordially,

Robert E. Jones

Robert E. Jones

REJ:kl

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE:
Elizabeth Swayzee, *Director*
777 U. N. Plaza
New York, N. Y. 10017
(212) YU 6-5165

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
Robert E. Jones, *Director*
245 Second St., N.E.
Washington, D. C. 20002
(202) 547-0254

J. Smith

October 29, 1965

Mr. James V. Toscano
Managing Director
World Press Institute
Macalester College
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Toscano:

Under separate cover we are sending the requested sixteen copies of "Encounter With the Future."

Best wishes for a successful Institute.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:nm

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
MACALESTER COLLEGE
SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

world press institute

at Macalester College

October 20, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Dr. James Silver of the University of Notre Dame has suggested that I write to you to obtain sixteen copies of your pamphlet, Encounter with the Future. These will be used in connection with a seminar Dr. Silver will give here for the foreign journalists enrolled in the 1965-66 World Press Institute program.

Enclosed is a brochure on the journalists for your information. We do hope that you will be able to send these pamphlets in time for Dr. Silver's appearance here on November 11.

With my deep appreciation.

Sincerely,

James V. Toscano

James V. Toscano
Managing Director

JVT:rg

Enclosure

THE WORLD PRESS INSTITUTE

AT

Macalester College

St. Paul, Minnesota

Class of 1965-'66

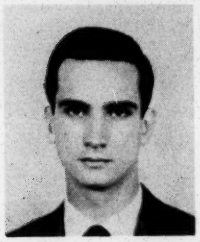
"The idea of cultural exchange for opinion leaders is hardly new. What is different about the institute is that few journalists have ever been given as many opportunities to reach every level of a country's society with so few restrictions or so many red carpets rolled out."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES December 27, 1964

JOURNALISTS ATTENDING

Argentina

MARIO FEDERICO DEL CARRIL



Mr. del Carril is with *La-Nacion* in Buenos Aires and writes a theater column for the *Buenos Aires Herald,* the only English language newspaper in Argentina. A graduate of the University of Buenos Aires, he lived in the United States and Uruguay as a boy, returning to Argentina for his formal education. Mr. del Carril is 25 years old.

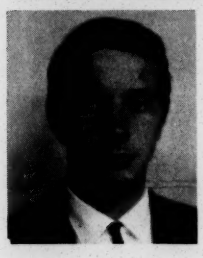
Brazil

ANTONIO MARCOS PIMENTA NEVES

Mr. Pimenta Neves is assistant managing editor of *Folha de Sao Paulo* in Sao Paulo, Brazil's largest city. He has studied at both Brasilia University and Sao Paulo University and has had extensive experience as a reporter, correspondent, critic, and advertising executive. Mr. Pimenta Neves is 28 years old.

Chile

CARLOS ALBERTO CORNEJO CAMPANA



Mr. Cornejo, combines reportorial duties for *Ercilla, El Mercurio,* and *Clarin,* all in Santiago, the capital of Chile. A professional journalist since he was sixteen years old, he recently received the highest marks in his specialites in a national collegiate examination. Mr. Cornejo is 21 years old.

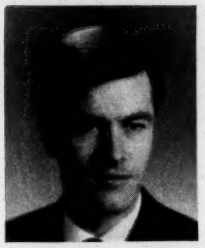
Denmark

JAN ERIK CORTZEN

A top young editor with Copenhagen's large daily *Vejle Amts Folkeblad,* he specializes in politics and also edits a weekly supplement for his paper. Winner of two major prizes in Danish journalism, Cortzen has been a working journalist for the past eight years. At 30 Mr. Cortzen is married and his wife is also a journalist in Copenhagen.

Germany

PETER BARUSCHKE



Mr. Baruschke is the Essen Correspondent for *Die Welt,* one of the most influential papers in Germany. Born in Switzerland, he received his education in that country, Germany and the United States, where he attended Windsor Mountain School in Lennox, Massachusetts and the University of Michigan. Mr. Baruschke is 26 years old.

Ghana

P. K. COBBINAH-ESSEM

Mr. Cobbinah-Essem is with the Television News Department of the Ghana Radio & T. V. Corporation in Accra. Previously, he headed the Parliamentary reporting staff as well as covering numerous international conferences in Africa for the Ghana News Agency; he has also served as copy editor for this agency. Mr. Cobbinah-Essem is 27 years old.

Japan

HIROSHI FUJITA

Mr. Fujita is with the foreign news section of the Kyodo News Service in Tokyo, one of the largest co-operative news agencies in the world. A graduate of Tokyo University and its Institute of Journalism, he began his career in journalism as a city news reporter in Osaka. Mr. Fujita is 28 years old.

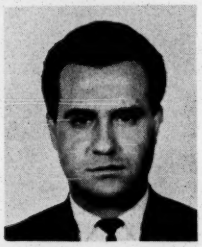
Lebanon

HAFEZ KHAIRALLAH

Mr. Khairallah serves as a foreign editor for *An-Nahar* in the capital city of Beirut. Educated in Lebanon and in Germany at the Free University in West Berlin, he has worked for the *Agence France Presse* and the *Associated Press* and has served as a research analyst and instructor at the U.S. Army School in West Germany. Mr. Khairallah is 31 years old.

THE INSTITUTE IN 1965-'66

Mexico **JUAN PABLO ROSELL**



Mr. Rosell is a reporter for *La Prensa* in Mexico City. Between his primary and secondary education in Mexico, he spent two years in Los Angeles at a Salesian school and later attended the National University of Mexico. Mr. Rosell is 24 years old.

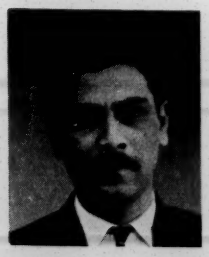
Netherlands **SJOERD F. RODERMOND**

Mr. Rodermond writes for *De Telegraaf,* the largest newspaper in Holland. While attending the University of Leiden in 1956, he hitch-hiked to Hungary during that country's revolution and joined in the fighting against the Russians. Widely traveled in Europe, Africa, and the Middle East, he served as the *Telegraaf's* correspondent in Paris for two years. Mr. Rodermond is 29 years old.

Norway **AUDUN TJOMSLAND**

Mr. Tjomsland is a reporter for the *Sandefjords Blad* in Sandefjords and a correspondent for *Verdens Gang* in Oslo. After completion of a course at the Academy of Journalism in Oslo, he worked for *Mannskapsavisa,* a military newspaper, and for *Aftenposten,* the largest newspaper in Norway. Mr. Tjomsland is 22 years old.

Pakistan **TAHIR MIRZA**



Mr. Mirza is an assistant editor for *The Pakistan Times,* Lahore, one of the most influential newspapers in Pakistan. A graduate of Lucknow University, he has worked previously for the *Civil and Military Gazette,* the *Morning News,* the *Illustrated Weekly News of Pakistan,* the *British Information Service,* and as a special correspondent for *The New York Times.* Mr. Mirza is 28 years old.

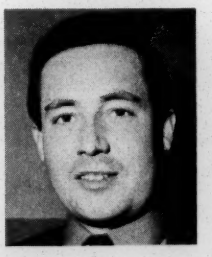
Philippines **HONORIO J. VIRAY**

Mr. Viray is the provincial news editor of the *Manila Times,* the largest newspaper in the Philippines. A graduate of the University of St. Thomas in Manila, he has held various positions on the *Times* and is now serving as a director of the National Press Club of the Philippines. Mr. Viray is 30 years old.

United Arab Republic (Egypt) **AHMED ZAIN**

Mr. Zain is executive editor-in-chief of *Akbar el Yom,* the second largest daily newspaper in Egypt. A graduate of American University in Cairo, he has traveled extensively in over forty countries in the Middle East, Africa, Europe, Asia, Latin America, and North America. Mr. Zain is 36 years old.

United Kingdom **ANTHONY COWDY**



Mr. Cowdy is a reporter for the *Sunday Times* in London. A graduate of University College and the London School of Economics, he had served as an editor and London correspondent for the *Sheffield Telegraph* and *Star* and has visited most countries of Western Europe and the Soviet Union. Mr. Cowdy is 29 years old.

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Mr. James V. Toscano

The World Press Institute is based on faith that the American way of life, freely exposed, is its own best advocate. The INSTITUTE opens the doors of America to young professional journalists from every corner of the earth, enabling them to sample individual liberty and dignity, free speech and free press, democratic elections and institutions, and the noble attempt of our people to preserve freedom and peace from all challenges. Free to wander, free to observe, free to write without restriction, foreign journalists enrolled in the WORLD PRESS INSTITUTE learn the American way of life by actually living it for one full year.

The fifteen newsmen study in a specially designed and enriched program at Macalester College in Saint Paul, Minnesota, intern on a major American daily newspaper, travel over 15,000 miles across the length and breadth of the United States, investigate important aspects of American life, and meet the high and the humble, the rich and the poor, the urban and the rural. They learn each year about America and Americans, our past history, our present realities, and our future aspirations, paving the way for more widespread international understanding and appreciation of our cherished American way.

The work of the World Press Institute in its efforts to build a better world through enlightened international communications is made possible by the financial support and encouragement of the following:

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FOR THE
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November 1, 1965

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ck #3 —
11-19-65 is

Dear Sirs:

Would you please send us 15 copies of the booklet ENCOUNTER WITH THE FUTURE by Pat Watters published in May 1965.

We would be most grateful if you could send these as soon as possible.

Thank you.

11-3-65 is
p: file

Sincerely,
Susan Witty
Susan Witty
Assistant to
the Director

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
Telephone 2-8764

24 November 1965

Mr. Jim Williams
Publicity Department
International Union, ERMW
1126 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

INVOICE - second billing, 1st dated 15 July

ck
12-3-65

25 copies ENCOUNTER WITH THE FUTURE @ 20¢ $5.00

Thank you.

Sorry - slipped my mind.

Date 15 July 1965

INVOICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

TO:

MR. JIM WILLIAMS, ASSISTANT
PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT
INTERNATIONAL UNION, ERMW
1126 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Date Shipped 15 July 1965

Quan.	Title	Price
25	ENCOUNTER WITH THE FUTURE, Watters @ 20¢	5.00

Jim Williams
11-29-65

Total amount due-------- 5.00

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1126 SIXTEENTH STREET N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

Req.65-18

July 13, 1965

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send us twenty-five copies of your pamphlet,

"Encounter with the Future" by Pat Watters.

7-15-65 ✓

If there is any charge please bill directly to me.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Jim Williams awj

Jim Williams
Assistant
Publicity Department

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awj

The United Christian Missionary Society

Disciples of Christ

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MRS. MAE YOHO WARD, *vice-president*
MISS NANCY JANE WILSON, *secretary*
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A Board of Missions and Education • 222 SOUTH DOWNEY AVE. • 353-1491 • INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46207
CODE 317

December 3, 1965

Paid 12/8/65

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Friends:

We are enclosing for your information a copy of the October, 1965 issue of the Social Action News Letter, published by our department of Christian Action and Community Service. You will notice on page six a review of your publication, ENCOUNTER WITH THE FUTURE, by Pat Watters.

Very sincerely yours,

Marilyn Hotz (k)

Marilyn Hotz (Miss)
National Director
Sales Literature Section
Department of Service

MH:k
Enc.

Division of General Departments

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"FELLOW WORKMEN FOR GOD"

NEWS LETTER

VOLUME XXIX, NO. 9

PUBLISHED BY DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN ACTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE
THE UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
222 South Downey Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

OCTOBER, 1965

The Church And Conflict

WAR IN VIETNAM

Saving the world from Communism?

--Rel. News Serv. Photo

Church World Service (CWS), the interdenominational Protestant relief agency, is gearing up for an expected appeal to help one million Vietnamese war refugees. The growing refugee problem is expected to be highlighted soon by President Johnson. Food, clothing, medicine and additional personnel will probably be needed.

Meanwhile, CWS is helping through support to the Mennonite Central Committee which is already working in Vietnam. The East Asia Christian Conference has a man in the country and the World Council of Churches is now exploring needs that can be served by the churches.

UNITED SOCIETY HOSTS JAPANESE PEACE TEAM

The United Christian Missionary Society was one of the denominational hosts for the visit of a Japanese Peace Team which came here to engage in conversation with U. S. Christians about the increasingly crucial war in Vietnam. The Japanese group was lead by Dr. Isamu Omura, Moderator of the United Church of Japan.

In a statement issued from Tokyo before their arrival, the Japanese Christians said: ". . .the gravity of the situation seems to have been accelerated since the United States directly intervened with the air raids over North Vietnam and the landing of her combat forces at strategic points in South Vietnam. We are very much afraid of the escalation of the conflict which may involve all of Asia and the world in a deadly catastrophe."

Through the office of the Department of Asia of the National Council of Churches, the United Society and other denominational agencies cooperated in setting up an itinerary which took the team to a number of cities including New York, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago and Indianapolis. Following a two-day special consultation for churchmen in New York, the Japanese Peace Team met with government leaders in Washington, D. C. During their trip across the country they presented their views and listened to those of their hosts in meetings with ministers, laymen and students.

THE FIRE THIS TIME

Reactions to a Riot

An Editorial
By Ian J. McCrae

"Everybody in Los Angeles knew it was going to happen except the whites and the middle class Negroes." Like most bitterness, this was overstatement. But it was part of the truth which made Los Angeles predictable and makes further disruption elsewhere almost inevitable.

The most obvious fact about the Los Angeles situation is its total lack of distinctiveness. The community of Watts is duplicated in every major American city. The slums may be single unit buildings or tenements; the police may be consciously corrupt or understandably insensitive; the absentee landlords and store owners may be Japanese, Jewish or white church going Protestants.

But the message which comes through to the slum dweller is clear. You are less than human, you are legitimate objects for a few of us to exploit and for the rest of us to ignore. You are lazy, immoral and stupid. You stay here because you are not willing to work hard and get ahead.

This is what one heard in Watts. "They treat us like animals." "They can't find any money to give us decent schools but they spend $2,000,000 to send in the national guard." "We're tired, tired, tired."

Continued on Page 2

A CHRISTIAN MINISTRY AMID CONFLICT

Continued from Page 5

who had opened their home and hearts to us, a lovely, gentle, gracious girl who plans to enter nurse's training when she is graduated from high school this June. She must be one of the sweetest, prettiest girls in creation. Then anger rose in us — a feeling akin, I suppose, to the feeling of a white man for the sanctity of southern womanhood. Helen, trash? We should have left his office then, for we were no longer free men. Symbolically (less symbolic phenomenon is real enough) he had raped our sister and friend. If she were older, if she had already shared more of the "cultural" and life experience that for better or worse, has gone into the making of me, I would court her. From that moment, we loathed the man — perhaps a bit more acutely than he loathed her. His sin, and ours. "The strategy of love" had already been lost. What, Lord Christ, does one do? Sometimes we do not know.

Much later we told the judge that we thought the Gospel, as it has been delivered to the Holy Catholic Church of which we hoped the Episcopal Church was a part, rather specifically discouraged his notion that "our Episcopal Church is a white church." He answered that the Gospel also forbade our living with Negroes. "Since God made white men and black men separate and if He'd wanted them comingling He'd have made them all alike." We asked him to cite New Testament evidence. He replied that he wasn't talking about the Gospel anyway, but about reality. He was quite clear that he knew God's thinking on this point, however. We then talked a bit about white supremacy and some of the means which had been used to achieve it. He denied that human slavery had had anything to do with it. . .and also that the beating of our kids on "Bloody Sunday" was any exception to his assertion that Negroes get more kindly treatment in the black belt than they do anywhere else in the country — and concluded that the real problem was federal intervention in the cotton industry, in voter registration, in the churches. . .His concluding remark was more concise than the home style filibuster he had staged earlier. . ."I'm not guilty of anything. Only guilty men have trouble sleeping at night. I don't have any trouble sleeping." We could not suppress the retort that we thought maybe he should. In spite of ourselves, we went through the farce of shaking hands. As we had strolled to the courthouse on our way to see the judge, we had recalled only partly in jest, that this kind does not come out except by prayer and fasting.

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

When we moved in with our present family, we knew where Bunnie's mother stood. A few nights before she had told us politely, but emphatically that she didn't like white people — any white people. She knew from countless experiences that they couldn't be trusted. Until very recently, she would not have allowed white people to stay in her home. Though saddened, we were grateful for her honesty and told her so. We also told her that though we would understand if she didn't believe us, we had begun to love her and her family deeply. By the night we moved in, her reserve had almost disappeared. She was wonderfully hospitable to us, notwithstanding the suspicion she must still have felt. We spent an evening with Lonzie and Alice at the Elk's Club. Late in the evening a black nationalist approached her. "What are you doing here with them?" he asked; "They're white people." Much to our surprise and perhaps a little to her own, she answered: "Jon and Judy are my friends. They're staying in my home. I'll pick my own friends, and nobody'll tell me otherwise." The name for that, Brother Stringfellow, is miracle.

The girls looked particularly beautiful as we went into church on Palm Sunday. Their gloves and dresses were freshly cleaned and pretty. Their hair-dos were lovely. There was a freshness, a quiet radiance about them which made us catch our breath. We were startled from our vision by a member of the congregation entering the church as we were. His greeting was unmistakable; "You goddamned scum. . ."

The disappointments of Holy Week and the bitterness of Easter Communion at St. Paul's forced our eyes back to the inscription over the altar. "He is risen. For He is not here." In a dreadful parody of their meaning, the words seem to tell a grim truth that was not exhausted by their liturgical import.

This is the stuff of which our life is made. There are moments of joy and moments of sorrow. Almost imperceptibly, some men grow in grace. Some men don't. Christian hope, grounded in the reality of Easter, must never degenerate into optimism. For that is the road to despair. Yet it ought never to conclude that because its proper end is heaven, the Church may dally at its work until the end is in sight. The thought of the Church is fraught with tension because the light of the Church is caught in tension. For the individual Christian and the far-flung congregation alike, that is part of the reality of the Cross.

There are good men here, just as there are bad men. There are competent leaders and a bungler here and there. We have activists who risk their lives to confront a people with the challenge of freedom and a nation with its conscience. We have neutralists who cautiously seek to calm troubled waters. We have men about the work of reconciliation who are willing to reflect upon the cost and pay it. Perhaps at one time or another, the two of us are all of these. Sometimes we take to the streets, sometimes we yawn through interminable meetings, sometimes we talk with white men in their homes and offices, sometimes we sit out a murderous night with an alcoholic and his family because we love him and cannot stand apart. Sometimes we confront the posse, and sometimes we hold a child. Sometimes we stand with men who have learned to hate, and sometimes we must stand a little apart from them. Our lives in Selma are filled with ambiguity, and in that we share with men everywhere. We are beginning to see the world as we never saw it before. We are truly in the world, and yet ultimately not of it. For through the bramble bush of doubt and fear and supposed success we are groping our way to the realization that above all else, we are called to be saints. That is the mission of the Church everywhere. And in this Selma, Alabama, is like all the world: it needs the life and witness of militant Saints.

MORE FROM THE PUBLISHERS

Books which analyse, probe, suggest and emote in the field of racial ills continue to flood the market. More than fifty have been published about the 1964 Mississippi Summer Project! Among the more interesting recent offerings have been:

Freedom Summer. Sally Belfrage has done the best job at communicating the facts and feelings of the Mississippi civil rights workers. She resists the urge to explain and interpret at every point preferring to let the facts carry their obvious message.

Encounter with the Future. This 34 page pamphlet by Pat Watters is the best brief analysis of the past and possible future of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the Freedom Democratic Party. For both the supporters and the critics of the Mississippi movement, this is required reading. (Available from the Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth St., N. W., Atlanta 3, Georgia, 20¢.)

The Puerto Ricans, Strangers — Then Neighbors. This paperback by Clarence Senior is unfortunately misnamed. It is an excellent primer of prejudice which uses the Puerto Rican situation as the case history to document the theses presented. Highly readable and usable for beginning individual or group study.

Nothing Personal. James Baldwin and Richard Avedon have combined talents in disturbing fashion. The reviewers have called it savage, haunting, eloquent, aroused. It will leave no reader neutral. Some will be sobered, more will be indignant.

The Negro Mood. This is the best of the many which are trying to "explain" the Negro. Lerone Bennett of Ebony magazine clarifies without oversimplifying.

Negro History and Culture. This is subtitled "Selections for use with children." Churches should put this in the hand of every worker with children as supplementary teaching material. (Order from the Chicago City Missionary Society, 19 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago, 60603, $1.00.)

The Church in Conflict
—Rel. News Serv. Photo

TELEPHONE: 298-7535
(Area Code 202)

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Mayor of Los Angeles

Executive Director:
JOHN J. GUNTHER

December 3, 1965

National Catholic Conference
1307 S. Wabash
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Gentlemen:

Kindly send us a copy of, "Encounter with the Future," by Pat Watters, senior staff member of the Southern Regional Council.
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Ga.
Thank you.

12-23-65 is

Very truly yours,

Melvin A. Mister

Melvin A. Mister
Community Relations Service

December 3, 1965

Mr. Tom Kahn
Executive Secretary
League for Industrial
Democracy
112 East 19th Street
New York, New York 10003

Dear Mr. Kahn:

Thank you for your kind words on "Encounter With the Future." I hope its main contribution has been constructive.

I met you briefly during the SCOPE orientation here last summer, and admire your work. If you ever get down this way, I hope you will come by and talk.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:js

League for Industrial Democracy

112 East 19th Street, New York, N. Y. 10003 / ALgonquin 4-5865

SIXTIETH YEAR: 1905-1965

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(continued on reverse side)

Read 12/3/65

November 30, 1965

Mr. Pat Watters
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Watters:

I have only just now finished "Encounter with the Future" and want to add my congratulations to the many you must have received for your sensitive and balanced treatment of SNCC.

To make one's criticisms of SNCC properly understood has become an increasingly delicate task. You handled it admirably.

Sincerely,

Tom Kahn

TOM KAHN
Executive Secretary

TK:gdg
oeiu 153

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"Education for Increasing Democracy in Our Economic, Political and Cultural Life"

Princeton, N.J., Dec. 12, 1904

Edwin Markham, Esq.,

C/o Funk & Wagnalls,

New York City

Dear Sir:-

I wish to set on foot a movement to organize an Inter-collegiate Socialist Society, for the purpose of stimulating an interest in socialism among college men, graduate and undergraduate, organizing study clubs in the colleges, and assisting them with information and literature. I wish to get a few men of influence whom I know to be interested in Socialism, to sign a call, asking those who care to assist me to send in their names. Such a call, if signed by names which command attention, would no doubt be published by newspapers which reach college men. Would you be willing to sign it and lend your influence to such a movement?

I am sending this list to Rev. Lyman Abbott, Rev. T.C. Hall, W.D. Howells, Robert Hunter, J.G. Phelps-Stokes, Stanley McCormick, Clarence Darrow, Jack London, W.J. Ghent, Lincoln Steffens, Prof. Richard T. Ely, Prof. Franklin Giddings, Prof. John R. Commons, and Prof. Thorstein Veblen.

Respectfully yours,

UPTON SINCLAIR

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On behalf of the Board of Regents of the University of Texas, permit me to thank you for your gift to the Library.

December 15, 1965

University Librarian

Watters, Pat.
Encounter with the Future. Southern Regional Council. May 1965.

Pulitzer Memorial Lecture
May 26, 1960
By Mark Ethridge

There is shortly to rejoin the St. Louis Post-Dispatch after four years on the Courier-Journal, one of the grandsons of the founder of the Pulitzer newspaper dynasty, the man for whom this school was named. This grandson will join his older brother and the others on the Post-Dispatch in the guardianship of those ideals which Joseph Pulitzer, Sr., nailed to the masthead of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on April 10, 1907, as he was coming toward the close of his life.

"I know," he said, "my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to public welfare; never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty."

Just as we on the Courier-Journal were proud that Joseph Pulitzer the second chose our paper as the one on which his son should learn something about our profession, so today I proudly join you in honoring the memory of two great Pulitzer publishers.

I am speaking in a dual capacity, a publisher talking about the newspaper business, but primarily as an editor for many years and still one at heart, talking about the newspaper profesion. I can claim some experience, if not authority, for it was 50 years ago that the Meridian, (Miss.) Dispatch, long since dead,

demonstrated what I like to think was its faith in me, but more likely its own poverty, by putting a callow high school boy on its payroll to cover sports at 50 cents a day.

My years have not been continuous. Twenty-seven years ago I became so angry at, and disillusioned with newspapering, that I quit. And I stayed out of it, too, for a full two months until I was faced with doing something else that could not command, as Lincoln said, "that last full measure of my devotion." Or maybe it was true of me, as it is of so many other newspapermen, what one of Hamilton Basso's characters said in The View from Pompey's Head, that I was "still a little blinded by the dust of wonder that had got into (my) eyes."

And so I went back to writing -- as a staff member of the A. P. in Washington.

My five decades of devotion to newspapers have witnessed some profound and shocking changes in the structure of the industry. The number of daily newspapers has shrunk by 32 per cent; the number of cities with competitive newspapers has shrunk from 57 per cent to less than 5 per cent. One hundred and ten chains now control more than half the circulation of all daily newspapers, whereas as recently as a dozen years ago the number was 76.

Twenty states have no cities with daily competition. Eleven more states contain only one city where competition exists.

Daily newspaper circulation in the United States gained 1.53 per cent in 1959 over the previous year, but the percentage of gain is by no means keeping up with the population growth. We have been running hard to do less than stand still. The 11 largest Sunday papers lost 2,572,187 circulation between 1949 and 1959.

Nor can we get much comfort from the advertising picture.

The dollars invested in newspaper advertising in 1959 were more than those spent in TV, radio, magazines and outdoor put together. But that is not the whole or the long range story. Total newspaper revenue lost 2.8 per cent in 1958 (the last year of actual figures.)

Every medium except magazines did better than newspapers in gain or loss in relation to the advertising dollar.

Since television came into the picture in 1949, there has been a small, but steady decline in the percentage of advertising dollars to newspapers.

The erosion continues. Forty-eight daily newspapers have died since 1952, most of them large. The International News Service has been swallowed up by the United Press. The Cincinnati Times Star has disappeared. The New Orleans Item has been absorbed by The Times-Picayune with the sanction of a federal court, which did not bless, but saw no alternative to a monopoly situation. The Tampa Times has merged with the Tampa Tribune; the Knoxville Journal and Sentinel have gone together; the Charleston Daily Mail and the Charleston Gazette, of West Virginia, have formed a printing corporation; the Erie, Pennsylvania papers are now one. The Philadelphia News is being operated by the Inquirer, just as in Chicago, the Tribune operates the Herald-American, and the Sun Times the Chicago Daily News. The Vicksburg Herald has given up the ghost.

Even within the past few months major newspapers have felt the weight of economics. The Sun-Telegraph has disappeared in Pittsburgh; the Columbus Citizen in Ohio; Hearst and Scripps-Howard have merged in the San Francisco afternoon field;

and in Cleveland the Plain Dealer jettisoned its afternoon sister, The News.

I have the sad feeling -- and it is a matter of sadness for me to see any newspaper die -- that a great many daily newspapers now living will precede me to my grave or disappear into corporate mergers.

I am sorry to have used so much detail and so many figures, but they seem pertinent because they add up to the picture of a contracting, rather than an expanding business with more contraction over a long range; to a generally static if indeed not a regressive circulation situation in the larger cities from which people are fleeing.

We who are in newspaper work might as well face the fact that we are in a contracting business, not as to circulation perhaps, but as to the number of newspapers, the number of people employed on them and the number of newspaper proprietors. Only the very rich can embark upon what many consider the romantic venture of founding a daily newspaper and only the very few of the rich can afford to die and leave them as part of their estates.

A great many of us are resorting to expedients to try to do a Canute against the tide -- expedients such as leaving classified out of some editions, narrowing and shortening the page, cutting news content, splitting editions and trying to compete with suburban papers which have made the only major gain -- approximately 915,000 in circulation in the past ten years.

But survival for those that will survive does not lie in expedients. It may conceivably lie over the long range in the English pattern of small papers with high advertising and circulation rates. I suspect that whether we go that far or not, we

are going to have to forego our linage and circulation vanity and charge what newspapers are worth. Certainly the monopoly and merger trend will continue; 52 cities are ripe for one of them now.

I do not argue the inherent virtue of monopoly, because there is no virtue in it. I leave its effect to the sociologists. The question is academic anyhow, since 95 per cent of the cities already have it. Besides, there is no such thing as a monopoly of news with metropolitan radio and television stations broadcasting almost twice as many words a week as the newspapers in their areas are carrying. My only defense of monopoly and merger is that in nine cases out of ten the newspapers are better and stronger and more independent.

Outside forces can't be wholly blamed for the economic squeeze in which too many newspapers find themselves. The bare, bald truth is that newspapers are at least a generation behind in the sort of research that would make production more efficient. There has been no generally accepted major improvement in the process of printing newspaper in the past 60 years. Publishers have done precious little to help themselves.

It has been only within the past few years that the ANPA has supported a research institute, now combined with the Institute of Newspaper Operations. Its budget is $500,000 a year. How piddling that is in comparison with other industries! The aviation industry spends about 7 per cent of its annual take on research. If the newspapers spent that proportion of the $5,000,000,000 they get from the reader and the advertiser, the expenditure would be $35,000,000 instead of $500,000. We

are spending 1/100 of one per cent as an industry on research. That's almost criminal negligence of the field in which our greatest potential for efficiency lies. I know of one newspaper which, adapting what new methods are available, is saving 21% of the cost of setting ads.

If what I have said so far sounds like a Jeremiah, I assure you that is is only because I want to be extremely realistic. I still argue that our salvation lies in better, not shorter or narrower newspapers.

What I believed when I became a publisher 26 years ago, I still hold to and repeat now: not only the best, but the cheapest box office attraction a newspaper has is its editorial and news content. Give me a newspaper that prints the news fully, fairly and fearlessly, interprets it intelligently and comments upon it vigorously, and I will take my chances that those other things for which publishers are responsible -- fiscal soundness, economic independence and public acceptance -- will be added in satisfactory measure.

I believe strongly that newspapers are indispensable to the full enlightenment of the American people and that in altered form they will survive through any period in which we may be interested. Television is capable of excellent documentaries and does a great many of them, but neither television nor radio will ever adequately cover spot news except through the wire services which newspapers created. Television is going more and more to entertainment; we can't compete in that field. Nor will radio and television satisfy that hunger of people to know about their schools, sewers, free-ways, local tax rates, juvenile delinquency and other problems closer

to them than Baghdad or Moscow.

There has been, in my time, a great lift in the intellectual level of newspapers to which schools of journalism have certainly made their contribution. There has been, too, a change for the better in the concept of their responsibility to the public. There is less cheapness, less tawdriness, less pandering to the baser emotions and fewer newspapers that do it than when I came along. There is more sober and generally more independent discussion of issues; there is less blatant partisanship. There is better reporting; more background information, more reporting in depth, more interpretation of the news and more graphic aids for the reader. There is better packaging.

But there is still too much superficiality, too much over-writing, too much glamorizing of bums - male and female - too little digging for background. As dreadful as a great many British papers are, there are still a good many things we can learn from them, such as tight-writing and the sort of profiles and light essays which make the annual edition of The Bedside Guardian a pure delight and an exemplar of good writing. There is an open field on American newspapers for those who would become Max Freedmans or Alistair Cookes.

Part of our trouble is undoubtedly due to the quality of our manpower. As has been pointed out repeatedly, we are losing far too many men to the related fields of TV, radio, press agentry and industrial journalism. A large part of this is due to money; an equally large part to the failure of most newspapers to provide either emotional stimulus or the opportunity for journalistic service.

And, indeed, I might emphasize on my own as a publisher that we must make the financial inducement stronger, particularly when journalism schools are turning out more and more announcers and television writers and relatively fewer newspapermen. I distressed some of my journalism-teacher friends a few years ago when I said in a speech at Michigan that a good place to begin to emphasize content rather than the techniques, and thereby improve the content, was in the journalism schools.

I know that a great many schools are gallantly resisting the trend to become trade schools; that a great many journalism schools have vastly improved and have recognized that the best basis for writing and for understanding what you are writing about is a well-rounded liberal arts education. I should like to see all of them recast so that the techniques of journalism become incidental and the emphasis is upon making the full man intellectually, upon learning more of what to write than how to write the five W's. My ideal school of journalism would be heavy in English and English literature (I might even require Latin); in history of every kind, modern and ancient, including archaeology; natural science and a great deal of political science and economics. I might be willing to consider psychology and sociology, but only if I could find somebody who has foresworn gobblydegook and talked in plain, unprofessional English, about human relations.

My feeling is that the time has come for schools of journalism to become professional schools in the fullest sense. Journalism teaching has been in existence in some form for more than fifty years. Today, 109 schools are listed in the

Editor and Publisher Yearbook. According to Dean Norval Neil Luxon, of the University of North Carolina School of Journalism, there are 62 departments and 28 schools of journalism, with the remainder listed under the fifteen different designations. I heartily subscribe to Dean Luxon's suggestion - unpopular as it was with some of his colleagues - that the time has come for a Flexner-type study of journalism teaching. As a result of the Flexner report of 1910 "the medical profession reduced the number of colleges of medicine from 148 in that year to 81 in 1957" by setting standards and eliminating the diploma mills. The American Bar Association has done the same thing.

We are willing to pour millions into medical schools to produce people who try to cure our bodily and mental ills - and that's important - or into producing lawyers who seem to be primarily interested in protecting property rights, or in turning out engineers and scientists on a mass-production basis, but we spend precious little in producing people who have the instrument, and sometimes the will, to protect the only thing that really means anything in this hydrogen world - our civilization, imperfect as it is, our freedom at home and abroad.

My greatest apprehension on the news and editorial side has been whether newspapers, which are evanescent in their very nature, are accepting the awful responsibility devolved upon all of them by what Alistair Cooke called "America's vaulting into the saddle of power"; whether we as newspapermen are doing all we can to get and tell the public the truth about what that means: what it means in terms of the missile and space races, the relative strength of Russia and the

United States, or NATO, foreign aid of every sort, the United Nations, reciprocal trade, colonialism and most importantly how our own governments, local, state and national are run. Our obligation is primarily to a free world in which there is no foreign story; all of them are local.

Khrushchev's press conference in Paris last week was a local story in every home in America. Referring to my comment of a few minutes ago about television and its coverage of the news, I would like to point out that the handling of that Khrushchev press conference pointed up sharply the differences between newspapers and television. In our newspapers, this was a story with color, drive and verve. One could read and realize the unusual spectacle of a press conference booing a chief of state. But on television -- which is not capable of swift editing -- it was a two-hour exercise in dullness. Given time to edit and to document, television, as I have noted, can do a fine job. But put to the direct competition on news, we have both the tools and the ability if only we will use them.

We have an uneasy seat as far as world power is concerned, but the simple truth is that we do not know how easy, or uneasy it is.

Basic to any understanding of the truth is knowing the truth. As a nation we do not know it. I am not talking about freedom of the press; I am talking about its handmaiden, freedom of information, without which freedom of the press is a mockery anyway.

We Americans do have a right to know our relative strength in the world; we have a right to a better fate than those boys who lie in the hulk of the Arizona at Pearl Harbor. They never knew what hit them; we have a right to know what is

likely to hit us. Inez Robb recently expressed a common American feeling, when she flung one of her best flings: "I am sick and tired (she said) of being treated like a moral, intellectual and political idiot by the present advministration, which has decided that my fellow citizens and I lack the character and intestinal fortitude to face the grim warning that the United States is in the gravest danger in its history."

But even if the government were as frank with the American people as it should be, even if it trusted their good sense and their fortitude as much as it should, and told them all the truths short of those that are legitimately withheld for security reasons, there would still rest upon newspapers an obligation to interpret, which, with few exceptions, they are not fulfilling. And they are not fulfilling them because there is not enough depth reporting and serious editorial writing.

There have been three phases in newspaper life in the United States. The first was what has been called that era when newspapers were "violently and proudly non-objective." That was the day of intensely personal journalism. Barry Bingham dug out of the files of a New York newspaper a lead on a political story which illustrates the idea:

"Last evening," said the story, "a select few of last year's Democrats, preserved in alcohol that they might keep through the inclement weather of the fall campaign, assembled at City Hall to nominate a candidate for defeat. . . The convention was the most disgraceful pow-wow on record."

In the swing away from that sort of reporting, we went to what is called objective reporting: a straight down-the-middle of quoting what a man said, whether

the reporter and the editor knew it was a lie or not. The McCarthy era at home and the more complicated world situation which demanded the meaning of the news, if it was to be understood by our readers, revealed the inadequacy of pure objectivity and projected us into that phase which is only beginning: the era of interpretative writing.

It is best illustrated, I think, by Reston and Cy Sulzberger. In the hands of people of less intelligence and less character, interpretation can become editorials in the news columns, which we severely eschewed during the day of complete objectivity. I have serious reservations and grave apprehensions as to possible abuse. But in spite of the inherent dangers, it is a useful device in a most complicated world, for as Erwin Canham has said, "nothing is more misleading than the unrelated fact, just because it is a fact, and hence impressive. Background, surrounding circumstance, prior events, motivation -- all are part of the real and basic news. This kind of interpretation... is actually the best kind of reporting."

Let me illustrate what I mean by depth and interpretation.

We are regional newspapers in Louisville. We are not national newspapers though we write on national subjects; we are not international newspapers, though we write on international subjects. For the sake of illustration, let us say that we are Southern newspapers. We lie a few blocks south of the extension of the Mason-Dixon line; the papers have their roots in Watterson of Tennessee and Bingham of North Carolina. A great many of those in management and on the editorial staffs are Southern in origin. For all these reasons and for the overwhelming

reason that what happens in the South is bound to shape the image that we as a nation present to the world, we have the greatest concern. It is no secret to anybody that the South's obsession, the thing that hangs over it like a dark cloud, that obscures most other considerations, is the question of integration, or desegregation or whatever you choose to call it.

I am one of those who subscribed to Harry Ashmore's indictment that the press never has told the story of Little Rock; that what it did tell was the superficial, spot, surface story; that it did not tell what Little Rock had done to the moderates of the entire South, to the people of good will who oppose segregation but want to obey the law.

I go further than Harry. Nobody has yet told the full story of what the Supreme Court decision has done to the mind of the South. Integration to the South is not merely putting white boys and girls in the same school classrooms with Negro boys and girls. It is a challenge to a whole way of life; it has driven the South -- at least those who control the destinies of eight Southern states -- back into introversion, into an isolationist mood, into an insularity so intense that it feels embattled martyrdom. It challenges the world with such intensity that its representatives in the Senate and the House can not act with reality.

A hundred years ago this month, Lincoln said, "Slavery debauches even our greatest men... Monstrous crimes are committed in its name..."

Substitute a word for slavery and there is Lincoln speaking to this generation.

The question of integration pollutes all the channels of Southern life. It makes

a Fulbright of Arkansas, one of the better senators, one of the more intelligent internationalists, one of the more informed critics of our foreign policy, vote for a Supreme Court ripper bill that would in effect tear up the national Bill of Rights and set up forty-eight different concepts of the civil rights of American citizens. God save us from the concept of civil rights that prevails in some of the deep Southern states! But Senator Fulbright was not alone. Leaving aside Kentucky and Missouri, whose senators voted to kill the bill, the effort to strip the Supreme Court of its powers rallied only four Southern senators in opposition. Twenty Southern senators voted for an idea that would have constituted a national tragedy because they saw in it an opportunity to pass laws against integration and to punish the Supreme Court.

It took the Senate nine months to confirm the President's nominee for head of the Civil Rights Commission - and then over the bitter opposition of Southerners.

Alaskan statehood was strenuously opposed by Southerners under the leadership of Russell and Stennis because it would give the Senate two more members who would not be sympathetic to the Southern stand, regardless of the merits of admission.

The whole field of legislation has been clouded by the South's attitude toward desegregation or integration. An education bill hangs in Congress because Negro children might sit with white children in some of the classrooms to be provided. A housing bill went down to defeat without substitution, with twenty-eight Southern representatives voting against it.

This feeling of being embattled, this determination to protect its way of life, come hell or high water, hydrogen world or not, has led the South into isolationism which has never been a part of its tradition, which indeed is a manifestation of recent years. On the contrary it has been the most internationally minded of all sections of the country.

I have not begun to exhaust the research into the subject. I think there emerges a pattern of insularity and isolationism, a secession from reason, a secession from the moral conscience of the rest of the country and indeed of the world that is giving men of color -- who far outnumber us whites -- their civil rights, their right to be free and to share fully in the bounties of civilization.

This withdrawal has disastrous consequences. It may indeed be responsible for some of the mess in which we find ourselves in the Middle and Far East; it will certainly, if persisted in, bring disaster to our relations with the awakening people of Africa.

We of the South and you of the North are living through and seeing before our eyes, if we would but look, one of the great tragedies of our national history: a revolt being led by men who have so much to offer the country if their minds were not paralyzed by a sectional bitterness. As James McBridge Dabbs ruefully says in his book, Southern Heritage, "Defending, so they say, the Southern way of life, they indicate by their actions that they have lost its quality."

I have said that the full story has not been told -- and it has not been. Some have tried to tell it, have tried to report it. I concede that there are pitifully few

newspapers which have tried manfully to do their jobs fully and conscientiously, yet there is an honor roll.

Other Southern editors will be driven out, as Harry Ashmore was, if they dare to be as courageous as he, but there is no less obligation on those who remain to fight the black-heartedness of organized prejudice and repression on the one hand, and give encouragement and calm counsel on the other, to people who believe in living under evolving law and justice, rather than marching back into history, and in expanding the freedom of people everywhere.

Every region has its problems. I have dealt with the most intense region and the most intense problem because I know it best, because it is more than a regional problem, because it cries out for understanding which the vast majority of newspapers have not given.

But the truth is clear for all of us: every newspaper which hopes to survive in a contracting field, every editor who is worth his salt, must deal with the problems of his region, his country and the world.

For those of us who have chosen to serve journalism, there is no escape from the Pulitzer injunction: "Never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong by predatory plutocracy, or predatory poverty."

June 2, 1960

Mr. Mark Ethridge
Publisher
Louisville Courier-Journal
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Ethridge:

We have read with great admiration the report in the New York Times of your Pulitzer Memorial lecture at the Columbia University graduate school of journalism. If you have a copy of your talk, we would be most grateful to receive it and have an opportunity to read your address in its entirety.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

BARRY BINGHAM, President & Editor-in-Chief

MARK F. ETHRIDGE, Publisher

LISLE BAKER, JR. Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

H.F

The Courier-Journal
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES

LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

what would you think of inviting Ethridge to expand pp. 13-15 to a short pamphlet size piece? these pages are lifted from the earlier speech reprinted by T.D.E. & so it says, by the Nieman Reports. Maybe Ethridge would like to go at it a little more.

June 4
1960

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you for your letter of June 2. I am glad to send you a copy of the Pulitzer memorial lecture as you request.

Sincerely yours,

Mark Ethridge

Mark Ethridge

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **HAROLD FLEMING**

LWD –

I'd be delighted to publish something like this by Ethridge – though I doubt very much that he'll do it. (Maybe sending along the Collins pph will help.) If not, I'd favor asking permission to reprint pp 13-15 in New South.

HCF

June 15, 1964

Mr. John Field, Director
Community Relations Service
United States Conference of Mayors
1707 "H" Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Field:

Belatedly, this is to report expenses for the planning session on bi-racial committees in New York May 14. I enjoyed the thing, didn't feel that I was of much use, and am sorry there wasn't opportunity to talk with you more.

Expenses were $121.80. This includes $90.72 plane fare; $15.56 hotel; $8.61 cabs; $6.91 meals. Receipts are attached. Reimbursement should be made to the Council.

Assume you saw the finished product on Charlotte and Louisville. Brunswick and Memphis are in the works.

If I can be any help in your program, let me know.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters,
Director of Information

PW:mp

Enclosure

LDV
PAV

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PA worthwhile idea?

File

PW

November 30, 1964

Mr. Pat Watters
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Pat:

Four cheers for the swell job you did on the Brunswick story.

I have a question for you to consider after you have completed several more such studies of communities like Charlotte and Brunswick. Would it make sense to distill these into a pamphlet or a short handbook built on the theme "Techniques of Success"? What I suggest might be difficult to do because condensation is likely to rob your reports of much of the warmth which provides their strength.

Nevertheless, I feel there is a real place for succinct stories of successful effort for I continue to believe that the lesson of the good example is one of the most effective teachers we have. Thus I can see such a pamphlet as providing a reservoir of helpful illustrations which could be used in speeches and meetings to strengthen the arms and hearts of those whose efforts are needed at a community level to get things going.

The suggestion is one which I forward with considerable deference. I would prefer having everybody read in full your Charlotte and Brunswick reports. Indeed, I think it essential that you continue to do such reports in depth. All I am suggesting is a second, Reader's Digest edition for an audience which might read the collection of terse success stories but not the longer versions of each.

In any event, keep up the good work and I hope to get to see you before long.

Faithfully,

Bill

G.W. Foster, Jr.
Professor of Law

GWF:bb

June 29, 1965

Mr. Arthur Fields
Crown Publishing Company
419 Park Avenue South
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Fields:

At the suggestion of Gerald Walker of the New York Times Magazine Section, I am sending the enclosed publication.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:js
Enclosure - 1.

SEAN FOXMAN

July 23, 1965

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Vice President
The Potomac Institute Inc.
1501 Eighteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Harold:

Thanks very much for your remarks on Encounter. I don't know anybody's judgement I value more highly.

It has had generally good reception--even from those at SNCC we have heard from, including John Lewis.

My regards to Art.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:mpa

Re mimeographed piece dated July 19, 1965 and routed to Pat, PA, EV, SA, AU (to be returned to Al).

Sent to: Freedom Medical and Housing Corps 303 Highland Avenue, Albany, Georgia.

File

September 29, 1965

Ms. Kit Havice
Mr. Bob Childs
Mr. Claude Richardson
Ms. Donna Credeone

Dear Folks:

I wonder if it would be possible for whichever one of you who wrote the impressive introduction to your prospectus to write an article to be considered for publication in our monthly magazine, New South.

Taking your introduction, about all further that would be needed would be some more descriptions of conditions, a brief complete explanation of what you are attempting to do, and perhaps some material on your own organizational and personal background, that is, how did you get started with this?

I am enclosing a recent issue of New South as an indication of the length and breadth of what we generally use.

We can't pay you if the article is published, but we can guarantee that it will reach an interested and select audience in the South, and it may suggest to others the need for similar work.

If you are interested, please let me hear from you.

Yours truly,

Pat Watters
Director of Information

PW:js
Enclosure - 1.

December 31, 1965

Miss Pam Fergson
122 S. Willard ve.
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Miss Fergson:

I am sorry to be so slow on your request for Ku Klux Klan material. We have some files on the Klan but the best authority is the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 41 Exchange Place, S.E., Atlanta Ga.

Here is a copy of my Klan story in the Times Magazine.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Long
Editor

ML/pf

YALE SUMMER HIGH SCHOOL

An Upward Bound Program — Supported by the Office of Economic Opportunity and by the National Science Foundation

2115 Yale Station New Haven, Connecticut 06520

JOEL L. FLEISHMAN, *Director* Area code 203, 787-3131—Ext. 2962

October 6, 1966

Mr. Pat Watters
Southern Regional Council
American Civil Liberties Union
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Pat:

It was a pleasure to meet you when I was recently in Atlanta, and I'm grateful for the time you gave me. I hope you have finished the report on which you were working, and I look forward to seeing it in print.

Please give my warm greetings to all your colleagues. I hope to see all of you again soon.

With every good wish.

Cordially,

Joel

Joel L. Fleishman

JLF:jk

January 19, 1971

Mr. Ernest Thomas Freeman
Mathematics and Science
Brevard Junior College
Cocoa, Florida 32922

Dear Mr. Freeman:

In response to your card of January 13 I am sending you, under separate cover, the January 1964 issue of New South which contains the major documents concerning the founding of the Southern Regional Council. I am also enclosing a brief description of the Council, which is now slightly dated.

I believe that the best brief account of the orgins of the civil rights movement is C. Vann Woodward, The Strange Career of Jim Crow. You should get the revised edition, published in 1966. The short bibliography at the end of the book will guide you to special topics of interest to you.

Yours sincerely,

Paul M. Gaston
Director of Research

PMG:lb

Jan. 13, 1970.

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia.

Gentlemen: In William Hedgepeth's article in Look magazine for Nov. 17, there was a parenthetical inference that the Civil Rights movement was initiated by white Southerners. My inquiry of Mr. Hedgepeth as to evidence and attention to his remark has elicited the reply that "the best source of information concerning the origins of the Civil Rights movement is the Southern Regional Council." I would appreciate information about the S. R. C. and about the origin of the Civil Rights movement. I am an Alabamian by birth and I am white.

Sincerely,
Ernest J. Freeman

CROSS REFERENCE:

RE letter to Gerald Freund, Rockefeller Foundation, from Pat Watters about Vera Rony,

SEE:

RONY, VERA

NEW WORLD
FOUNDATION
Directors

Richard Bentley, Esquire
Tenney, Sherman, Bentley & Guthrie
120 South LaSalle Street
Chicago 3, Illinois

Mr. Charles G. Bolte
Executive Vice President
The Viking Press Inc.
625 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Mrs. Gilbert A. Harrison
3556 Macomb Street, N. W.
Washington 16, D. C.

Mr. J. Anthony Lewis
107 Langley Hill Drive
McLean, Virginia

Whitney North Seymour, Esquire
Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett
120 Broadway
New York 5, New York

Miss Katharine Taylor
41 Hawthorn Street
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

M. A. WRIGHT'S STATEMENT FOR PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENT

Dictated by phone - 1/3/60 - MF.

Because it seems somewhat foreign to this discussion, we have omitted for consideration personal as distinguished from official activities of the executive. And importance is to no degree minimized. Since the Presidency is a focal point of American interest, all of the acts of an occupant of an office receive national attention. This attention is the normal prelude to emulation. Such is one of the fringe attributes of the office. The total Presidential authority greatly exceeds constitutional or legal definition. Much of that authority springs from the high personal regard and even affection in which the chief executive is held.

The Constitution enjoins the president to take care that the laws are enforced. It is of slightly less importance that he should take care that in his personal relations and conduct he set a good example for fellow citizens. A president of robust conviction will lose no occasion, however trivial, to demonstrate by purely personal action his admiration of principles of equality. Such demonstration may be worth fully as much as executive orders and formal pronouncements.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

Greater Boston Committee on Racial Equality

38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

BOSTON CORE SPONSORS

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Robert E. Segal

Olivia Pearl Stokes

Howard Thurman

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
Mrs Sally Sharat
~~Mrs. Anne Harkless~~
26 Alpine St.
Cambridge 38, Mass.
ELiot 4-5203

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

February 8, 1962
26 Alpine Street
Camb. 38, Mass.

Dear Sir -

I am writing to ask if our Local CORE group might have a copy of your recommendations to President Kennedy -

Thank you,

(Mrs) Sally Sharat

PLEASE CHECK, DATE AND FORWARD

HCF

PA

MA

LWD

MM

EW

SM

PR

JC

LEC

MET

BC

RHA

PP

WF

MF

FILE

LWD -
For your
action
H.

MA - send free

Civil Rights Policy Memo for President

file

October 20, 1960

Professor Daniel H. Pollitt
School of Law
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Dan:

I hope you feel as good as we do after our meeting yesterday. As I said, if you have anything you want to talk about at any time, call me collect. Otherwise we sit back and wait for your draft.

You should have received your check by now for your airline ticket. Please keep track of your expenses, including any others involved in yesterday's trip.

Although it is the least important part of the undertaking, the one thing I can worry about now is the group of people whose reactions we'll invite to the draft. On the plan that you will have the rough draft completed in a month, I am afraid that we can't lose any time planning this part of the process. I think we agreed yesterday that the draft would be mailed to a score or more people and that some smaller number of these, perhaps ten, would be invited to a head-knocking session in the hope that a half dozen or so could come. I am sending you a copy of the list of names which we had before us yesterday (the asterisk means SRC board member). Why don't you indicate on it those you would like to comment on the draft, with some special notation for those whom you would like to bring together in a conference; add to it any other names in either category whom you would suggest and send it back to me.

Unless something could be worked out in Chapel Hill, I suppose Atlanta would be the most convenient place for the meeting, assuming that we could find accommodations out at Atlanta University. On the other hand, I think we might consider whether Washington would not be as good a place as any and might facilitate better attendance.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a
Enclosure: expense blanks

HF

see urgent Dohrmann

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

SCHOOL OF LAW

October 31, 1960

Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

I've delayed answering your letter of October 20 until I could find out more about who are the authorities. My feelers have been answered, and I can suggest the following names as persons who are knowledegeable in various areas of our inquiry.

John Silard (1631 K. St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.), Bill Taylor (who can be reached at the same address) and Harris Wofford have been working on the general problem of what a President ~~can~~ do for ~~the past~~ several weeks. They are preparing a report on the recent Kennedy Civil Rights Conference, and they are all informed on the problems.

Vincent Doyle, at the Library of Contress, is supposed to have command of a lot of facts on the general situation across the board; Sterling Tucker, with the Urban League in Washington, is making a study on the general problem with particular emphasis on goverment employment; ~~John Feild (with Senator Hart) and Adam Yarmolinsky~~ have been working on the impacted area question; Bill Peters has been working on the government contract employment situation; ~~Harry Kranz (American University, School~~ of International Service, Foreign Tade Union Training Program, Massachusetts & Nebraska Ave. N.W., Wash. 16, D.C.) has made a specific study on Hill-Burton; George Bunn (with Arnold, Fortas and Porter, 1229 19th St. N.W., Wash. 6, D.C.) has been working on the problem of federal facilities and the Corps of Engineers regulations; and Charlie Abrams is one of the experts on housing.

I think it would be good to have the help of all these people; but I realize that most of them are not Southerners, and perhaps they should only be on the list of those who receive the memo and are asked to comment.

Others, who are not on the list and who might well be put there, are: Professor Douglas Maggs of Duke Law School; and Edwin Dunaway (Tower Building, Little Rock, Ark.). ~~They are both~~ very knowedegeable and thoughtful and both are Southerns. Ed Dunaway is or used to be Chairman of the Urban League in Little Rock. Also, Tom Harris, assistant general counsel of the AFL-CIO, is one for whom I have a great deal of respect, and he is from Arkansas originally.

I think you are in a far better position then I to know who should receive a draft and who should be invited to the skull session; so I content myself with the above comments.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

SCHOOL OF LAW

I have checked with the Carolina Inn. They do take in Negroes, wither or not they are connected with some University function. So, race is not a barrier to meeting here in Chapel Hill. I checked as to vacancies; and the Inn is booked up on all week-ends in late November and early December except for the night of Saturday, December 3. There is a group with reservations on Thursday and Friday nights which is checking out at noon on Saturday, December 3; so as of this moment, I could make reservations for ten to fifteen person for the night of December 3. This means that the Negro participants could not arrive on Friday night; which may make Chapel Hill out of the question. In any event, I think Washington might be preferable, as it is more convenient to most people, and it would be more attractive, as it would give the participants an opportunity to visit with ;old friends. Everyone has an old friend in Washington. But again, I leave this problem in your capable hands.

So far I have been compiling material, and it is a wonderful and delightful assignment you gave me.

Sincerely yours,

Don

Daniel H. Pollitt

November 7, 1960

Mr. Irving E. Carlyle
Attorney
Wchovia Bank Building
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Dear Mr. Carlyle:

This is to solicit your advice and assistance in what we think is one of the Council's most important undertakings of recent years.

We have thought that the Council, as an organization of representative Southerners deeply involved in the civil rights issue, might be able to offer to the new national administration some policy suggestions that would be constructively useful. To this end we are preparing a memorandum to be submitted to the new administration in January, and which may be given selective distribution among other key persons. The memorandum will be non-partisan, and its recommendations will be confined to executive action. It will analyze the existing Constitutional and statutory responsibilities of the President and inferior officers, and will recommend general policy outlines in the chief areas where civil rights problems are pressing. This would include school desegregation, voting, law enforcement, housing, employment, and other fields. It will be concise, non-rhetorical, and as brief as possible.

We intend, frankly, that this memorandum shall embody a point of view that is ours and not borrowed. We think there are many values to be protected and cherished in the American political system, and that policy-makers must find ways of balancing them. We think that the national executive can, through his own existing powers, give vital leadership and take effective administrative action toward ending racial

inequality. We think that critical, objective evaluation of ways and means is needful in this as in any other field of policy.

We have secured the assistance of Professor Daniel Pollitt of the University of North Carolina Law School in the preparation of the memorandum. He is doing the legal research and will write the first draft.

After this lengthy explanation, I come to the point of asking whether you would have the time and be willing to read and comment on--in as much detail as you would like--Pollitt's draft. Although the Council will take the final and complete responsibility for the statement and its contents, we are interested in getting the opinions of a few persons, of whom you are one, whose judgment we value highly.

The final document will preserve the confidentiality of our consultations with you.

If all goes on schedule, we ought to be able to get the memorandum to you about December 1; we would hope to have comments back within 10 days or two weeks. May we send it to you?

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF:a

MA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

SCHOOL OF LAW

January 21, 1961

Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

I have read the copy over and I think it is great. I think it is so great that I would like five copies for my own keeping, and additionally I would appreciate your sending copies to the following persons.

1. Judge Henry W. Edgerton
United States Court of Appeals
Washington 1, D. C.

2. Mr. Mitchell J. Cooper,
1631 K. Street N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

3. Mr. Joseph L. Rauh, Jr.
1631 K. St. N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

4. Mr. Eugene Gressman
1701 K. Street N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

5. Mr. Ike Groner
% Mitchell J. Cooper
1631 K. St. N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

6. Mrs. Wiley B. Rutledge
4430 Greenwitch Parkway N.W.
Washington, D.C.

7. Mr. Neal Rutledge
6130 S.W. 79th St.
Miami, Florida

8. Mr. Basil H. Pollitt
1782 S.W. 21st Terrace
Maimi 45, Florida

9. Mr. Basil R. Pollitt
52 Sidney Place
Brooklyn 2, N.Y.

10. Prof. Walter Gellhorn
Columbia University Law School
New York 27, N.Y.

11. Dean Joe E. Covington
University of Missouri Law School
Columbia, Missouri

12. Dean Vern Countryman
U. of New Mexico Law School
Alburquerque, New Mexico

13. Prof. Ivan Rutledge
Univ. of Indiana Law School
Bloomington, Indiana

14. Prof. Mary Olivaer
Univ. of N.C. Law School
Chapel Hill, N.C.

15. Mr. Warren Kaps
Journal Square Building
Jersey City 6, N.J.

16. Mr. William Peck
Universal Oil Products
30 Algonquin Road
Des Plaines, Illinois

Rec'd 1-24-60 MA

This is my list of regular subscribers.

Sincerely yours,

Dan

Daniel H. Pollitt

January 12, 1961

Mr. Benjamin Muse
Box 312
Manassas, Virginia

Dear Ben:

Here it is.

We made out pretty well with the officers. Mr. Dabbs wanted additional emphasis on the international stake, and this was incorporated in the conclusion. The last two paragraphs of the foreword were added at Mr. Wright's suggestion. Mr. Wheeler had many comments which, after three long-distance calls, got handled one way or another.

The report was sent last night to Mr. Kennedy with a copy to Mr. Kenneth O'Donnell, his appointments secretary; also six copies to Harris Wofford. We have asked for an appointment before inauguration, though I suspect that's asking for rather too much. We are transmitting the document today to all board members, state directors, and the people whom we consulted on the Pollitt memorandum, including the ones whom we assembled in Washington; Harold is sending a covering letter to each.

Until we get some sort of response from the President elect's headquarters, there will be no public release, and each of the first recipients is being cautioned against publicity or quotation.

I don't have to tell you that this has been an interesting experience for me. I am afraid you think the document long and wordy and probably it is. Questions such as these are so hard to approach.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a
ENCLOSURE

1. School Desegregation

   a. Endorsement of Supreme Court decision

   b. Positive efforts (conferences, mediation, etc.) to secure compliance; if so, under what auspices

   c. Justice Department readiness for violence

   d. Recommendation of Title III

   e. Off-base military schools

   f. Federal responsibility for education of children in such areas as Prince Edward

2. Suffrage

   a. Staffing and instruction for Civil Rights Section

   b. Census of registrants and voters

3. Housing

   a. FHA, FNMA, Urban Renewal, and non-discrimination

   b. Public housing and segregation; "benign quotas" - a question for federal policy?

4. Employment

   a. Government employment

   b. Government contractor employment

   c. Positive efforts to promote non-discriminatory employment in private businesses

   d. Employment in state agencies administering federal grant-in-aid programs; especially, U. S. Employment Service

   e. N.L.R.B. certification

   f. Administration of Landrum-Griffin Act

5. Armed Services

   a. National Guard

   b. ROTC

   c. Veterans benefits

6. Federal Facilities and Program

   a. Discrimination on federal lands (parks, beaches, etc.)

   b. Hill-Burton hospitals

   c. Continuing review of programs (e.g. social security, health) to assure non-discriminatory practices, administrative machinery

7. Security of person

   a. Staffing and instructions for Civil Rights Section

8. Appointments

   a. In choosing executive subordinates, should the policy be "without consideration of race" or should executive department assume some responsibility for bringing Negroes forward?

   b. Desirability of Negroes in Foreign Service

9. Propaganda

   a. Guidelines for Department of State and USIA in depicting abroad American racial problems

10. Definition of problem

   a. Is federal responsibility limited to effecting non-discrimination in public areas, or does it include recognition of the low economic, educational, and social status of Negro population and special, crash programs to improve in the interests of talent development, manpower requirements, delinquency control, health standards, etc.

11. Urban problems

   a. Federal responsibility for preparing rural migrants for urban life; implications of federal farm policies

12. Reaction to racial protest (e. g. sit-ins)

   a. Procedures within executive department for ascertaining facts and defining executive position

   b. Race relations advisor on White House staff

   c. Liaison with private agencies and opinion leaders

Reading and Discussion list: (15)

McNeill Smith* (Chm, N.C. Advisory Committee Civil Rights)
P. O. Box 868 700 Jefferson Standard Bldg.
Greensboro, N. C.

John H. Wheeler* ☆☆
President
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, N.C.

Marion A. Wright ☆ ☆☆
Attorney & Past President SRC
Top Knot
Linville Falls, N. C.

Morris B. Abram ☆
Attorney
Healey Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

Robert Harris *
Department of Political Science
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tenn.

Paul H. Sanders
Professor of Law
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tenn.

Whitney Young *
Harvard University
18 Robinson St. #32
Cambridge, Mass.

Harris Wofford
Office of Senator John F. Kennedy
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

Douglas Maggs
Duke Law School
Durham, N. C.

Adam Yarmolinsky *
2017 Connecticutt Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Douglass Cater *
The Reporter
1107 Nat'l Press Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

Oliver Hill *
108 East Leigh
Richmond, Va.

Ben Muse * **
Box 312
Manassas, Va.
~~Johnx~~

Donald Freeman
Rockefeller Bros Fund
30 Rockefeller Plaza, Rm 5600
New York 20

*- **- Bd Member, SRC

Reading consultants' list: (30)

John Feild
Office of Senator Hart
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Thomas W. Young
The Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Philip G. Hammer *
Hammer & Company Associates
70 Fairlie Street N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

FLORIDA

Professor John A. Griffin, Director *-**
Office of University Relations
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

ALABAMA

C. G. Gomillion * **
Dean of Students
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Ala.

LOUISIANA

Albert W. Dent * **
President
Dillard University
New Orleans, La.

Professor Robt. J. Steamer *
Department of Government
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La.

MISSISSIPPI

Hodding Carter, Sr. * **
Editor and Publisher
Delta-Democrat Times
Greenville, Miss.

Bell I. Wiley * **
Emory University
Atlanta 22, Ga.

NORTH CAROLINA

Irving E. Carlyle * **
Attorney
Wachovia Bank Bldg.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Guy B. Johnson * **
Department of Sociology
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dean Alexander Heard
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

J. M. Dabbs * **
Planter and Author
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, S. C.

GEORGIA

Robert Thompson, Director *
Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

TENNESSEE

Paul Christopher * **
Regional Director, AFL-CIO
216 Flatiron Bldg.
Knoxville, Tenn.

Z. A. Looby * **
Attorney
419 Fourth Aven. N.
Nashville, Tenn.

OTHERS

Robert McKay *
School of Law
University of California
Berkeley, Calif.

G. William Foster, Jr.
Hastings School of Law
Hyde & McAllister Sts.
San Francisco 2, Calif.

Hylan Lewis *
Health & Welfare Council
of Nat'l Capitol Area
1101 M Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Jack Greenberg *
NAACP
20 West 40th St.
New York 18, N. Y.

TEXAS

W. Aster Kirk
Department of Political Science
Houston-Tillotson College
Austin, Texas

John Silard
1631 K St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Bill Taylor (same address)

Vincent Doyle
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

Sterling Tucker
Urban League
626 Third St. N.W.
Washington 1, D. C.

William Peters
44 Witherbee Avenue
Pelham Manor, N.Y.

George Bunn
Arnold, Fortas & Porter
1229 19th St. N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Charlie Abrams ?

Edwin Dunaway
Tower Building
Little Rock, Ark.

Tom Harris
Asst. General Counsel AFLCIO
815 - 16th St. N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

The Rev. C. S. Cartwright *
Pulaski Heights Christian Church
Hillcrest & Spruce
Little Rock, Ark.

~~John~~

LWD ~~Lou D. Return HCF~~

THE REPORTER

~~retained D~~

WASHINGTON BUREAU

1107 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

DIstrict 7-0045

November 9, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I'd like nothing better than to participate in your project for the Council. Unfortunately, I am scheduled to be in Puerto Rico (working, not loafing) on December 8. Therefore, I will not be able to attend the session. However, if you will send me a memorandum, I will do my best to give you a worthy reply.

What did you think of this dilly of an election?

Best regards.

Douglass Cater

November 7, 1960

Mr. Philip G. Hammer
Hammer & Company Associates
70 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Phil:

This is to solicit your advice and assistance in what we think is one of the Council's most important undertakings of recent years.

We have thought that the Council, as an organization of representative Southerners deeply involved in the civil rights issue, might be able to offer to the new national administration some policy suggestions that would be constructively useful. To this end we are preparing a memorandum to be submitted to the new administration in January, and which may be given selective distribution among other key persons. The memorandum will be non-partisan, and its recommendations will be confined to executive action. It will analyze the existing Constitutional and statutory responsibilities of the President and inferior officers, and will recommend general policy outlines in the chief areas where civil rights problems are pressing. This would include school desegregation, voting, law enforcement, housing, employment, and other fields. It will be concise, non-rhetorical, and as brief as possible.

We intend, frankly, that this memorandum shall embody a point of view that is ours and not borrowed. We think there are many values to be protected and cherished in the American political system, and that policy-makers must find ways of balancing them. We think that the national executive can, through his own existing powers, give vital leadership and take effective administrative action toward ending racial inequality. We think that critical, objective evaluation of ways and means is needful in this as in a any other field of policy.

"Federal Executive & Civil Rights" based on Pollitt report

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern R[illegible] Inc.
ROOM 201, 5 FORSYTH ST[illegible] [illegible]ORGIA
[illegible]-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

November 7, 1960

Mr. Irving E. Carlyle
Attorney
Wachovia Bank Building
Winston-Salem, N. C.

for copy

Dear Mr. Carlyle:

This is to solicit your advice and assistance in what we think is one of the Council's most important undertakings of recent years.

We have thought that the Council, as an organization of representative Southerners deeply involved in the civil rights issue, might be able to offer to the new national administration some policy suggestions that would be constructively useful. To this end we are preparing a memorandum to be submitted to the new administration in January, and which may be given selective distribution among other key persons. The memorandum will be non-partisan, and its recommendations will be confined to executive action. It will analyze the existing Constitutional and statutory responsibilities of the President and inferior officers, and will recommend general policy outlines in the chief areas where civil rights problems are pressing. This would include school desegregation, voting, law enforcement, housing, employment, and other fields. It will be concise, non-rhetorical, and as brief as possible.

We intend, frankly, that this memorandum shall embody a point of view that is ours and not borrowed. We think there are many values to be protected and cherished in the American political system, and that policy-makers must find ways of balancing them. We think that the national executive can, through his own existing powers, give vital leadership and take effective administrative action toward ending racial

Readers only

For Copy

inequality. We think that critical, objective evaluation of ways and means is needful in this as in any other field of policy.

We have secured the assistance of Professor Daniel Pollitt of the University of North Carolina Law School in the preparation of the memorandum. He is doing the legal research and will write the first draft.

After this lengthy explanation, I come to the point of asking whether you would have the time and be willing to read and comment on--in as much detail as you would like--Pollitt's draft. Although the Council will take the final and complete responsibility for the statement and its contents, we are interested in getting the opinions of a few persons, of whom you are one, whose judgment we value highly.

The final document will preserve the confidentiality of our consultations with you.

If all goes on schedule, we ought to be able to get the memorandum to you about December 1; we would hope to have comments back within 10 days or two weeks. May we send it to you?

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF:a

November 7, 1960

Mr. Adam Yarmolinsky
2017 Connecticutt Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Adam:

This is to solicit your advice and assistance in what we think is one of the Council's most important undertakings of recent years.

We have thought that the Council, as an organization of representative Southerners deeply involved in the civil rights issue, might be able to offer to the new national administration some policy suggestions that would be constructively useful. To this end we are preparing a memorandum to be submitted to the new administration in January, and which may be given selective distribution among other key persons. The memorandum will be non-partisan, and its recommendations will be confined to executive action. It will analyze the existing Constitutional and statutory responsibilities of the President and inferior officers, and will recommend general policy outlines in the chief areas where civil rights problems are pressing. This would include school desegregation, voting, law enforcement, housing, employment, and other fields. It will be concise, non-rhetorical, and as brief as possible.

We intend, frankly, that this memorandum shall embody a point of view that is ours and not borrowed. We think there are many values to be protected and cherished in the American political system, and that policy-makers must find ways of balancing them. We think that the national executive can, through his own existing powers, give vital leadership and take effective administrative action toward ending racial inequality. We think that critical, objective evaluation of

Substitute p. 2 for Consultants at Washington discussion

ways and means is needful in this as in any other field of policy.

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The final document will preserve the confidentiality of our consultations with you.

In addition, we want to convene a group of 10 or 12 of the readers for a day of hard discussion. We would especially like for you to participate in this conference. It will be held December 8; the location is not yet firm, but will probably be either in Atlanta or Washington. All expenses of the conferees will be paid by the Council.

If all goes on schedule we ought to be able to get the memorandum to you about December 1. If you cannot attend the meeting, we would hope to have your written comments back within 10 days or two weeks. If you can (as I ardently hope) join in the round table discussion, you may want to hold your remarks until then.

May we send the memorandum to you? Can you come to the conference?

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF:a

November 7, 1960

Mr. Harris Wofford
Office of Senator John F. Kennedy
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Harris:

This is to solicit your advice and assistance in what we think is one of the Council's most important undertakings of recent years.

We have thought that the Council, as an organization of representative Southerners deeply involved in the civil rights issue, might be able to offer to the new national administration some policy suggestions that would be constructively useful. To this end we are preparing a memorandum to be submitted to the new administration in January, and which may be given selective distribution among other key persons. The memorandum will be non-partisan, and its recommendations will be confined to executive action. It will analyze the existing Constitutional and statutory responsibilities of the President and inferior officers, and will recommend general policy outlines in the chief areas where civil rights problems are pressing. This would include school desegregation, voting, law enforcement, housing, employment, and other fields. It will be concise, non-rhetorical, and as brief as possible.

We intend, frankly, that this memorandum shall embody a point of view that is ours and not borrowed. We think there are many values to be protected and cherished in the American political system, and that policy-makers must find ways of balancing them. We think that the national executive can, through his own existing powers, give vital leadership and take effective administrative action toward ending racial

inequality. We think that critical, objective evaluation of ways and means is needful in this as in any other field of policy.

We have secured the assistance of Professor Daniel Pollitt of the University of North Carolina Law School in the preparation of the memorandum. He is doing the legal research and will write the first draft.

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The final document will preserve the confidentiality of our consultations with you.

In addition, we want to convene a group of 10 or 12 of the readers for a day of hard discussion. We would especially like for you to participate in this conference. It will be held December 8; the location is not yet firm, but will probably be either in Atlanta or Washington. All expenses of the conferees will be paid by the Council.

If all goes on schedule we ought to be able to get the memorandum to you about December 1. If you cannot attend the meeting, we would hope to have your written comments back within 10 days or two weeks. If you can (as I ardently hope) join in the round table discussion, you may want to hold your remarks until then.

May we send the memorandum to you? Can you come to the conference?

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF:a

Board + officers: Dobbs
Wright
Clements
Wilkins
Young
Gomillion
Grant
Carter
Wiley
Carlyle
Johnson

Christopher
Lasby
Wheeler
Muse
Hope

(16)

December 21, 1960

Mr. Benjamin Muse
Box 312
Manassas, Virginia

Dear Mr. Muse:

I am listing below the participants in the Washington conference on December 8:

Mr. McNeill Smith, attorney
title ~~P. O. Box 868~~
Greensboro, N.C.

Mr. John H. Wheeler
President
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, N. C.

Mr. Robert Harris
Dept. of Political Science
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Paul H. Sanders
Professor of Law
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Whitney Young
18 Robinson Street, #32
Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Harris Wofford
1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Adam Yarmolinsky
2017 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Oliver Hill
108 East Leigh
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. David Freeman
Rockefeller Brothers Fund
30 Rockefeller Plaza, Rm. 5600
New York 20, N. Y.

Mr. G. W. Foster, Jr. Howard Univ Law School
~~Hastings School of Law~~
108 Presidio Avenue
San Francisco 15, Calif.

Mr. Daniel H. Pollitt
School of Law
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Mr. John Silard, attorney
1631 K Street N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

BM SRC

And, of course, you, Les and Harold.

A merry Christmas to you and Mrs. Muse.

Same letter to: Whitney Young
Oliver Hill
John Silard
Adam Yarmolinsky
Harris Wofford
Robert Harris
Sanders
Foster
Freeman

(also to John Wheeler, letter in addition to Board letter)

January 12, 1961

Mr. McNeill Smith
P. O. Box 868
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear McNeill:

The enclosed document is the outcome of our labors on the subject of executive powers and civil rights.

Whatever merits the report has are in large part attributable to the persons, like yourself, who reviewed Dan Pollitt's paper. Most especially, we are grateful to you and the others who came to Washington and took part in our conference. Ben, Leslie, and I learned from that, and I hope you will believe we did after reading the paper. I think each one who was there will find a trace of something he said somewhere in the pages of the final product. Most warmly and most sincerely, we thank you.

The report is being submitted to Mr. Kennedy and certain of his assistants. Later, we plan a public release. But that will be held off until the new Administration has had an opportunity to examine the findings and proposals. Consequently, we ask that there be no reproduction or quotation of the report until it has been publicly released.

Needless to say, we shall welcome any and all comments you may have regarding the report as it was finally done.

Once again, many thanks and warm regards.

Sincerely,

HCF:a
Enclosure

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

Pleaders

22 + 12

Lewis
✓ Greenberg - 12/15 *
~~Hilf~~
✓ Doyle - 12/14 *
✓ Tucker - 12/22 *
✓ Peters - 12/9 *
✓ Byrne - 12/6 *
Weymouth
✓ Harris - 12/6
✓ Cartwright - 12/10 **
Fisher
✓ Wilkins
✓ Clement - 12/5 *
Silverman
✓ Maggs - 12/8 **
Cater - ~~telephone~~ Pers.
✓ Wright - 12/2 **
✓ Haas
✓ Ashmore - 12/19 Pers.
✓ Feld - 12/15 *
✓ Young
Hammer - 12/27 *
✓ Hamilton
✓ Kent - 12/20 **
✓ Steamer - 12/6 *
✓ Carter
✓ Wiley - 12/4 **

Smith
W. Young
Hilf
Wheeler
Leland
Mammelsky
Wofford
Halin
Sanders
Foster
Freeman
Pollitt

21+13

✓ Carlyle - 12/9 * *
Heard - 1/4 *
✓ Dalba - 12/5 * *
✓ Thompson - 12/7 *
✓ Christopher _____
✓ Fooby _____
✓ ~~Jac~~ Kay - 12/14 *
Pinkham - ~~telephone~~ Pers.
✓ Hyde - 12/19 *
Roach - 12/31 *

✓ Leland - 12/15
Foster - 12/15
✓ Nunez - 12/3

(18)

Pollitt phone - 3806
85235 - residence

Reading and Discussion list: (1 4/5)

McNeill Smith* (Chm, N.C. Advisory Committee Civil Rights)
P. O. Box 868 700 Jefferson Standard Bldg.
Greensboro, N. C. will read, may come

John H. Wheeler* **
President will read, may come
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, N.C.

Marion A. Wright * **
Attorney & Past President SRC can't come
Top Knot will read
Linville Falls, N. C.

Morris B. Abram *
Attorney
Healey Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

Robert Harris * yes
Department of Political Science
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tenn.

Paul H. Sanders will read,
Professor of Law may come
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tenn.

Whitney Young *
Harvard University
18 Robinson St. #32 - yes
Cambridge, Mass.

Harris Wofford 1001 Connecticut Ave N.W.
~~Office of Senator John F. Kennedy~~
~~Senate Office Bldg.~~
Washington, D.C.

Douglas Maggs will read,
Duke Law School can't come
Durham, N. C.

Adam Yarmolinsky * yes
2017 Connecticut Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Douglass Cater *
The Reporter will read,
1107 Nat'l Press Bldg. can't come
Washington, D.C.

Oliver Hill * yes
~~108 East Leigh~~ Sup. Ct Bldg.
Richmond, Va. 214 E. Clay St.

Ben Muse * **
Box 312
Manassas, Va.

David Freeman - will read, may come
Rockefeller Bros. Fund
30 Rockefeller Plaza, Rm. 5600
New York 20

Bill Foster - yes
Hastings School of Law
San Francisco, Cal.

Pollitt

Hylan Lewis *
Health & Welfare Council
of Nat'l Capitol Area
1101 M Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Jack Greenberg *
NAACP
~~20 West 40th~~ St.
New York 18, N. Y.

TEXAS

W. Aster Kirk
Department of Political Science
Houston-Tillotson College
Austin, Texas

John Silard
1631 K St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Bill Taylor (same address)

Vincent Doyle
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

Sterling Tucker
Urban League
626 Third St. N.W.
Washington 1, D. C.

William Peters
44 Witherbee Avenue
Pelham Manor, N.Y.

George Bunn
Arnold, Fortas & Porter
1229 19th St. N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Charlie Abrams ?

Edwin E. Dunaway
Tower Building
Little Rock, Ark.

Tom Harris
Asst. General Counsel AFLCIO
815 - 16th St. N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

The Rev. C. S. Cartwright *
Pulaski Heights Christian Church
Hillcrest & Spruce
Little Rock, Ark.

~~John R~~

Margaret Fisher

Joe Wilkins

Clement

Silverman

~~Craggs~~

Cater

~~Wright~~

Haar

Pellett

Arkansas
Hope

* —
** - Bd Member SRC

Reading consultants' list:

John Feild *
Office of Senator Hart
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Thomas W. Young * **
The Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Philip G. Hammer *
Hammer & Company Associates
70 Fairlie Street N.W.
Atlanta, 3 Ga.

FLORIDA

Professor John A. Griffin, Director *-**
Office of University Relations
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

ALABAMA

C. G. Gomillion * **
Dean of Students
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Ala.

LOUISIANA

Albert W. Dent * **
President
Dillard University
New Orleans, 22 La.

Professor Robt. J. Steamer *
Department of Government
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La.

MISSISSIPPI

Hodding Carter, Sr. * **
Editor and Publisher
Delta-Democrat Times
Greenville, Miss.

Bell I. Wiley *
Dept. of History
Emory University
Atlanta 22, Ga.

NORTH CAROLINA

Irving E. Carlyle * **
Attorney
Wachovia Bank Bldg.
Winston-Salem, 1 N. C.

Guy B. Johnson * **
Department of Sociology
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dean Alexander Heard
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

J. M. Dabbs * **
Planter and Author
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, S. C.

GEORGIA

Robert Thompson, Director *
Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, 3 Ga.

TENNESSEE

Paul Christopher * **
Regional Director, AFL-CIO
216 Flatiron Bldg.
Knoxville, 17 Tenn.
705 Broadway, NE

Z. A. Looby * **
Attorney
419 Fourth Aven. N.
Nashville, Tenn.

OTHERS

Robert McKay *
School of Law
University of California
Berkeley, 4 Calif.

~~G. William Foster, Jr.~~
~~Hastings School of Law~~
~~Hyde & McAllister Sts.~~
~~San Francisco 2, Calif.~~

PA

T

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100.00
400.00
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36.00
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26.00

612.00 T

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24.000.00
3.000.00
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1.200.00
1.000.00
2.400.00

42.400.00 T

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42.400.00
21.600.00

125.200.00 T

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140.99
232.04
93.42
134.60
44.31
88.56
71.46

41.47
104.70
93.00
93.00

1.248.81 T

T

498.52
343.30

841.82 T

T

HF ✓ - Tell him yes
LD

Hastings College of Law
Hyde and McAllister Sts.
San Francisco 2, Calif.

November 14, 1960

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

If I'm still invited, I'd love to come to your one-day get-together next month. My offer is simply that I'll pay out of my pocket whatever you don't but since my pocket isn't very deep, I hope you can give me some help on the finances.

You are likely to have on hand the kind of people I'd like to hear and talk with, so I feel I can justify taking the time to come. But I hesitate to ask Ford to pay my way, particularly since I do plan a considerably more extensive trip at Ford's expense, probably in late January or early February, that will take me both to Washington and Atlanta. So I'll plank out enough for a San Francisco to Chicago round trip if you can pick up from there. Or if that's too much for you, let me know and I'll see whether I can't work out some other arrangement.

In any case, I'd like a lot to come to your affair. Please do let me know where, and when, though, as soon as you conveniently can. And I would very much like to see Dan Pollitt's drafts when you have them handy. It makes very good sense, I think, for you people to tackle independently a set of executive action recommendations. The atmosphere was so politically charged at the Kennedy affair in New York last month that no one was in any mood for reflection and sober self criticism. Here you can make a real contribution and, I would guess, be listened to.

Saturday Review phoned this morning to report that they will use my article in their education supplement for December. I'm glad you were better at predicting I'd find a publisher than you were at forecasting the outcome of the presidential election.

Faithfully,
Bill
G. W. Foster, Jr.

Willard Hotel

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND FOURTEENTH STREET - PHONE NATIONAL 8-4420
Washington 4, D. C.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

CHARLES L. ORNSTEIN
VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

November 16, 1960

Mr. Paul Anthony,
SOUTH REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

We are delighted to reserve our Jackson Room for your planned meeting on December 8th and will serve luncheon in this same room to the 12/15 persons you expect to attend.

We have also reserved 12 single rooms the nights of December 7 and 8 and you will provide us with a rooming list of those planning to occupy this space prior to arrival.

Looking forward with much pleasure to serving you on this occasion, I am

Cordially yours,

Howard M. Jacobs

HMJ/wp

Howard M. Jacobs
Director of Sales

Pres
+ admin ✓

Justice, CCR – after 1/20

Bd
Consultants ✓

NAACP
Urban
Nat'l Conf Hsg
etc ✓

---

7 mends

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern R[redacted] Inc.
ROOM 201, 5 FORSYTH STR[redacted]ORGIA
[redacted]-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

November 21, 1960

Mr. Marion A. Wright
Top Knot
Linville Falls, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wright:

The date of Thursday, December 8 has been selected for the meeting to discuss the Pollitt draft for Executive action on civil rights. The meeting will be held in Washington, D. C., at the Willard Hotel, beginning at 10:00 A. M.

Rooms are being held for participants for the nights of December 7 and 8. At your earliest convenience please let me know your schedule so that we can confirm reservations with the hotel.

Additional details of the meeting will be sent to you shortly.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf

Paul: Regret I must be in Raleigh on Dec. 8.

M.A.W.

Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

JOHN H. WHEELER
PRESIDENT

November 22, 1960

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Replying to your letter of yesterday, this is to advise that I am planning to arrive in Washington Wednesday evening December 7 for the meeting scheduled for December 8 and shall be happy to have you confirm reservations for me.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

John

J. H. Wheeler

JHW/p

JULIUS C. SMITH
BEVERLY C. MOORE
McNEILL SMITH
JULIUS C. SMITH, III
BYNUM M. HUNTER
BRAXTON SCHELL
STEPHEN P. MILLIKIN
ALICE WATKINS COREY
JOHN J. DORTCH
RICHMOND G. BERNHARDT, JR.
CHARLES E. MELVIN, JR.
DAVID McK. CLARK
RICHARD J. TUGGLE

SMITH, MOORE, SMITH, SCHELL & HUNTER
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
SUITE 700 JEFFERSON STANDARD BUILDING
GREENSBORO, N. C.

TELEPHONE BRoadway 3-8265
P. O. BOX 868

November 23, 1960

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of November 21, 1960, I have made a reservation to go to Washington by train on the night of December 7 and return to Greensboro on the night of December 8 so I will not need any room in the hotel. I am in the middle of some litigation which involves testimony of witnesses commencing December 5. I hope that there will be a break by Wednesday night so that I will be free to be there on Thursday, the 8th. There are other counsel involved in the case, and I am hopeful that nothing will interfere with my being present.

Very truly yours,

McNeill Smith

McNS/jo

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 5, TENNESSEE

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

11/23/60

Dear Mr. Anthony:

My plans are to leave here at 6:25 P.M. on Dec. 7 arrive in Washington (at the airport) at 9:30 P.M. and returning to leave Washington at 12:10 P.M., Dec. 9. As soon as the Pollitt draft arrives I will begin work upon it. I will assume unless informed otherwise that I shall be staying at the Willard Hotel.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Harris

If transportation is tax exempt, please send me the requisite forms. I would think you might qualify for transportation tax exemption.

18 Robinson St
Cambridge, Mass
11-25-60

Dear Paul:

I am looking forward to attending the meeting in Washington.

I plan to fly arriving in Washington the afternoon of Wednesday the 7th and will leave Friday Morning the 9th, so I would appreciate you confirming the 7th & 8th dates for me at the Willard.

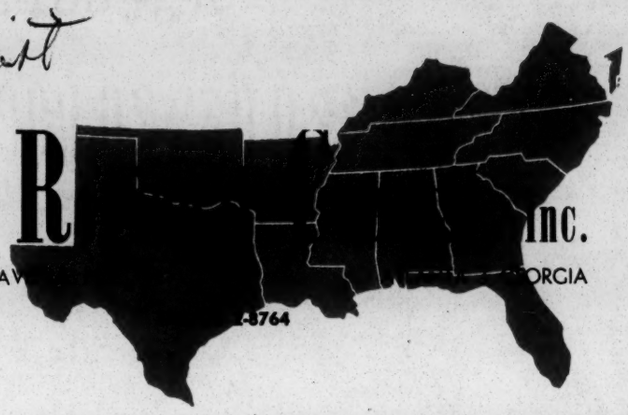
I will be expecting soon the documents mentioned in your letter.

Sincerely
Whitney Young

Minimum officer list

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern R[illegible] [illegible] Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AV[illegible] [illegible]ORGIA
[illegible]-3764



A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

11/26/60

BENJAMIN MUSE
CONSULTANT
BOX 312, MANASSAS, VA.

Dear Paul:

Your letter to me of November 21 in re the December 8 conference went to Oliver Hill by mistake and was forwarded by him to me. It happens in the best of families. He evidently received his own letter, as he remarked that he would see me at the meeting.

I would appreciate your kindly sending me about 50 sheets of the new SRC stationery--letterheads only--with the 5 Forsyth St. address.

I shall be present at the December 8 meeting in Washington, but will commute from home and will need no hotel reservations.

Regards.

Sincerely yours,

Ben

Hastings Law School
Hyde and McAllister Sts.
San Francisco 2, California

November 28, 1960

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thanks a lot for your letter of November 21.

Please make reservations for me on both December 7 and December 8 at the Willard Hotel in Washington if you can.

Thanks so much for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Bill Foster

G. W. Foster, Jr.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 5 TENNESSEE

School of Law

November 29, 1960

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

This will acknowledge your letter of November 21 regarding the meeting in Washington on December 8. I expect to be in attendance at the meeting and would appreciate your making a reservation for me at the Willard Hotel for a very late arrival, around midnight, Wednesday, December 7.

Very truly yours,

Paul H. Sanders

Paul H. Sanders
Professor of Law

PHS/i

Rockefeller Brothers Fund
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

November 30, 1960.

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Many thanks for your note of the 21st. I will plan to be on hand at the Willard on Thursday, December 8th, but will probably not reach the meeting until around 10:45, since I will be coming down on the morning Congressional.

Unless you advise me that it is vital to set aside the evening of December 8th, I plan to return by train leaving Washington around 4:30. I hope this will not upset your plans. Incidentally, when can I expect to receive the draft of Pollitt's paper?

Sincerely,

David Freeman

David F. Freeman

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

December 2, 1960

Mr. Howard M. Jacobs
Director of Sales
Willard Hotel
Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th Street
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Mr. Jacobs:

This will confirm our reservation for a conference of fifteen persons in the Jackson Room on December 8th. Our meeting will begin at 10:00 a.m. and may end with a cocktail hour which begins at 6:00 p.m. However, if possible, we would like to continue the meeting in the Jackson Room after dinner if it becomes necessary.

We would like lunch served at 1:00 p.m. for the guaranteed number of fifteen persons. Enclosed is the requested menu. At 5:00 p.m., we would like to have the supplies for cocktails as indicated on the enclosed form #8160.

Also enclosed is a list of persons for whom we would like reservations (single rooms) for the nights of December 7 and 8.

The Council should be billed for all expenses incurred in this conference -- including room charges.

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar will be in charge of the meeting and should be contacted on any matters pertaining to it.

Thank you for your attention to these requests. I am sure that the services of the Willard Hotel will contribute substantially to our meeting.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosures

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Atlanta, Georgia

Reservation Requests
(Single Rooms - Nights of December 7 and 8)

1. Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
JACKSON 2-8764 (IN CHARGE OF MEETING)

2. Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

3. Mr. John H. Wheeler, President
Mechanics & Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

4. Mr. Morris B. Abram
Healey Building
Atlanta, Georgia

5. Mr. Robert Harris
Department of Political Science
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee

6. Mr. Paul H. Sanders (Very late arrival Dec. 7)
Professor of Law
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee

7. Mr. Whitney Young
18 Robinson Street, #32
Cambridge, Massachusetts

8. Mr. Oliver Hill
108 East Leigh
Richmond, Virginia

9. Mr. G. W. Foster, Jr.
Hastings School of Law
Hyde and McAllister Streets
San Francisco, California

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Atlanta, Georgia

Requested Menu
(Lunch - 1:00 p.m., Jackson Room)

French Onion Soup
Yankee Pot Roast of Beef
New Garden Peas
Julienne String Beans
Rissolee Potatoes
Tossed Garden Salad
Biscuit Tortoni
Coffee

Cocktails -- 6:00 P.M.

1 bottle Cutty Sark
1 bottle Jim Beam
1 quart Martinis
2 quarts soda

TELEGRAM December 5, 1960

Mr. John Silard
Rauh & Levy Law Offices
1631 K. Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

ASSUME YOU RECEIVED POLLITT DRAFT. WOULD LIKE TO INVITE YOU TO PARTICIPATE IN DISCUSSION OF IT THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8. MEETING WILL BEGIN TEN A. M. IN JACKSON ROOM, WILLARD HOTEL.

Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council

PA

Willard Hotel

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND FOURTEENTH STREET - PHONE NATIONAL 8-4420
Washington 4, D. C.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

December 8, 1960

CHARLES L. ORNSTEIN
VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

Dr. L. W. Dunbar
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsyth St. N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

May we take this opportunity to thank you and the members of your council for having favored us with your patronage.

Should you again be planning activities whereby we might be of service to you, we do hope that we may be favored with your consideration.

With sincere appreciation to you and looking forward to having the pleasure of serving you on another occasion in the near future, I am

Cordially yours,

Howard M. Jacobs

HOWARD M. JACOBS
Director of Sales

HMJ:cas

12-9-60

file

Dear Harold:

It was a wonderful and I feel very productive meeting. Congratulations on having the insight and skill to initiate activities which I feel are of great long & short range significance.

Thanks for including me, though in retrospect I know I talk too much.

Sincerely
Whitney

CONTRARATULATIONS ALSO TO LESTER: He did A TERRIFIC Job.

108 PRESIDIO AVE
SAN FRANCISCO 15, CALIF.
DEC. 10, 1960

DEAR LESLIE —

ENCLOSED, MY EXPENSE ACCOUNT FOR THE WASHINGTON MEETING. THE ITEM FOR CABS SEEMS HIGH, BUT IT IS $2.50 EACH WAY BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND FRIENDSHIP AIRPORT.

THE MEETING WAS FOR ME — AS I SAID MORE THAN ONCE — A THOROUGHLY REWARDING EXPERIENCE, AND I AM VERY GRATEFUL FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO COME.

ON MONDAY I SHALL FORWARD SOME REACTIONS I'VE HAD TO SOME OF OUR DISCUSSIONS.

SINCE THE PEOPLE ARE EVICTING ME FROM HASTINGS AT THE END NEXT WEEK, WOULD YOU PLEASE CHANGE MY MAILING ADDRESS TO THE ONE ABOVE?

MY BEST TO YOU AND HAROLD.

FAITHFULLY
Bill

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 5 TENNESSEE

School of Law

December 12, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

As requested, I am submitting the expense account form. There is one item that should be deducted from this amount, namely, the cost of a long distance telephone call from my hotel room in Washington to New York City. When I checked out of the Willard last Friday, I was told that I should sign the bill instead of paying it. I would appreciate your checking the hotel bill in question and deducting this phone call which had no relationship to the purpose of our meeting there in Washington.

The meeting was most stimulating, as well as providing the opportunity to get better acquainted with you and with Leslie Dunbar. I hope that we shall have this pleasure again before too long.

Sincerely yours,

Paul

Paul H. Sanders
Professor of Law

PHS/ai

enc.

$106.79
Less: 2.09
Sent — $104.70 CR
RHA
12/14/60

December 30, 1960

Mr. Marion A. Wright
Top Knot
Linville Falls, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wright:

As you know, we have been at work on the development of a memorandum that would propose, from SRC's point of view, desirable action on civil rights by the next administration. For reasons of tax-exemption, we have limited ourselves to a consideration of executive action.

We commissioned a memorandum by Daniel Pollitt, which you have already reviewed, as research background, primarily in the legal sphere.

Armed with Pollitt's research and suggestions elicited from a wide range of knowledgeable persons, we have prepared the enclosed draft of a report that SRC may transmit to the President-elect, his advisers, and other appropriate individuals. Les Dunbar, who has given this project day-to-day direction from the beginning, also drafted the report; he has done so in close consultation with me and with the advice of other staff members, most particularly Benjamin Muse.

As is too often the case, we are confronted with a problem of time. Our memorandum should be submitted very soon if it is to have maximum effectiveness.

Therefore, with due apologies, I hope you can read the draft and give us your reactions promptly, if possible early next week. We should be happy to have you call (collect) me, Les Dunbar, or both of us. If you have criticisms or suggestions too lengthy for the telephone, please send them to us in as rough form as you wish. I am enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope in which you may, if you wish, return the manuscript with marginal notes.

Many, many thanks and best wishes for the New Year from all the staff.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures

cc: Mr. Dabbs
Dr. Clement
Dr. Dent
Mr. John Wheeler
Miss Wilkins

December 30, 1960

Mr. John H. Wheeler
President
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Dear John:

As you know, we have been at work on the development of a memorandum that would propose, from SRC's point of view, desirable action in civil rights by the next administration. For reasons of tax-exemption, we have limited ourselves to a consideration of executive action.

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Many, many thanks and best wishes for the New Year from all the staff.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures

cc: Mr. Dabbs
Mr. Wright
Dr. Clement
Dr. Dent
Miss Wilkins

cc: Joe Wilkins
w/note from Hef

December 30, 1960

Mr. James M. Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

As you know, we have been at work on the development of a memorandum that would propose, from SRC's point of view, desirable action on civil rights by the next administration. For reasons of tax-exemption, we have limited ourselves to a consideration of executive action.

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Many, many thanks and best wishes for the New Year from all the staff.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure

cc: Mr. Wright
Dr. Clement
Dr. Dent
Mr. John Wheeler
Miss Wilkins

December 30, 1960

Dr. Rufus E. Clement
President
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Rufus:

As you know, we have been at work on the development of a memorandum that would propose, from SRC's point of view, desirable action on civil rights by the next administration. For reasons of tax-exemption, we have limited ourselves to a consideration of executive action.

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Many, many thanks and best wishes for the New Year from all the staff.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures

cc: Mr. Dabbs
Mr. Wright
Dr. Dent
Mr. John Wheeler
Miss Wilkins

December 30, 1960

Dr. Albert W. Dent
President
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Al:

As you know, we have been at work on the development of a memorandum that would propose, from SRC's point of view, desirable action on civil rights by the next administration. For reasons of tax-exemption, we have limited ourselves to a consideration of executive action.

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Many, many thanks and best wishes for the New Year from all the staff.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures

cc: Mr. Dabbs
Mr. Wright
Dr. Clement
Mr. John Wheeler
Miss Wilkins

January 12, 1961

Professor Daniel H. Pollitt
School of Law
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Dan:

Here it is.

It was sent to Kennedy last night. Also a copy to Kenneth O'Donnell and six copies to Wofford. We are asking for an appointment, not too hopeful about getting it. There will be no public release until we get some kind of response. The thing is being sent out today to our Board members and state people and also to all of the people who commented on your paper, including the ones who came to Washsington. Harold is sending a covering letter to each of the consultants. They are all being asked to observe a "no publicity" rule until we make the release.

Incidentally, we decided we had to submit it to all our officers for review. This turned out not to be very painful. Mr. Wright wanted the two paragraphs that end up the foreword, and John Wheeler had a lot of things on his mind. This, I believe, turned out to be good, for it led to the toughening of the report in several places.

I am sending you only one copy now. We don't have an unlimited supply (we mimeographed 1,000) but are prepared to re-run. But I want you to feel free to request more copies and not to be bashful about doing so. In fact, if there are people whom you would like to receive it, we can mail them for you if you will send me names and addresses.

Whatever may be the fortunes of this vessel now hopefully launched, we have a very good feeling about the way it was done. There isn't much point in reciting thanks and compliments again, but we do feel them Harold asked me to join his thanks with mine, and the bundle of them is herewith delivered.

Let us hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

Federal Executive and Civil Rights

January 25, 1961

Mr. McNeill Smith
P. O. Box 868
Greensboro, N. C.

Dear McNeill:

Harold has shown me your letter of January 19, which we have both read with great interest. Your commendation is gratefully acknowledged; there are few people whose approval we would value as highly. The questions which you raise are all worthwhile, and we thought it worth our effort to frame some response to them. On the stylistic matters you are probably undoubtedly right, and so I have made no defense of them.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:A
Enclosure: re FE&CR

THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AND CIVIL RIGHTS

Page v. See note on your comment re page 41, line 14.

Page 5, line 3. Complaints and investigations are related only to federal programs.

Page 11. We mean the advance of Negro Americans.

Page 17.-I don't think we have said that questioning of the Supreme Court is improper; certainly we didn't intend to say or imply it. Criticism--even denunciation--is all right, as long as it is not joined with defiance or evasion. I think these latter terms may be harder to define and distinguish in logic than action. I believe most of us recognize pretty easily when there is official defiance and evasion. Criticism of the Supreme Court was, for example, widespread in North Carolina, both within and without official circles. Yet North Carolina gave at least the legally necessary minimum of obedience. It isn't the criticism and questioning of a Gov. Davis or Gov. Faubus we are protesting; it is the accompaniment of that criticism with action intended to nullify the Court's order.

Page 19. Of course without appropriations a statute such as 20 U.S.C. 331,332 is dead. Our memorandum is confined to existing powers of the executive. In this case and others we had to face the question of authorization-without-appropriation. It seemed to us that the presence of a statute on the books was sufficient to give us grounds for pointing it out.

Page 22. Yes.

Page 24. Maybe it is a cliche, though I regard the term "free world" as a commonplace label which, as a matter of fact, has more meaning than most labels. And I think it is true that Norwegians, whether or not they are embarassed, are hurt in their status and their security by bombings, etc. in our South, just as they were hurt and we were also--even though neither knew it--, every time over the last century a white overseer flogged a native laborer in Africa.

Page 28. Perhaps with too much brevity, we tried to say this. The idea, incidentally, we owe to you.

Page 29. The 1960-61 Education Directory (U. S. Office of Education) gives the enrollment of Annapolis, West Point, and Colorado Springs as 3,730, 2,534, and 1,524 respectively. I don't know who appointed the Negroes and Pollitt's source doesn't say. In checking back to it, however, (which I perhaps should have done earlier) I find that it lists 19 presently enrolled students, not 18 as we had copies from Dan: they are distributed 8, 8, and 3.

Page 34. We thought the government could handle non-discriminatory employment as it does other regulatory functions. And as with any regulatory power there would be room for abusive use. We have suggested one standard; viz. BLS and BES statistics as yardsticks. As to litigation, no company has a right to a contract; what basis for suit would there be from that quarter? And I would doubt that anyone or any group would have a substantial enough interest to sue for an injunction against the award of a contract.

Page 35. Well, why not?

Page 35. I suppose these could be included, though we did not look into the problems here.

Page 40. Yes.

Page 41. We are referring to the present trends which are increasing out of all healthy proportion the number of very rich and very poor who live in the cities, while inducing middle income whites to the suburbs. This is risky from the standpoint of political representation, cultural life the economy of the city.

Page 41, line 14. All that you say is true. The warning you raise is part, however, of the problem which arises from continuing to debate the wrong issues (or, at least, this is how it seems to me). We need to stop apologizing for federal policies. In a field such as housing (or educational finance) the question is not whether federal aid can be given without federal influence and even a measure of control. The question is whether federal aid, which inevitably means federal influence as well, is required. In regard to housing, the country long ago answered that federal aid was needed. With it, from the beginning, has come federal influence. For a long time it was influence, overt and strongly effective, in behalf of segregation; and none of the states righters complained, even though federal underwriting policies were re-shaping local residential patterns everywhere. When the federal government spends its money it can't avoid the spending of it to support some and to weaken other social purposes. The question is whether the aid is so needed that local practices should be made susceptible to national influence. If the answer is affirmative, then the only remaining question is what social purposes will guide federal policies. If, for example, in housing the government tries simply to be neutral as between segregation and integration, how are its clerks going to appraise location; how measure the potential market when considering an application for a large commitment; how determine the quantity of public housing needed in a city; etc.? You can't dispose of

questions like these without either openly or tacitly recognizing that Negroes and whites are or are not permitted to live by each other. The whole ppoint of our recommendation is that the government should acknowledge that its housing dollars do have social effects, and should choose those effects which are most consistent with good race relations, and, I think, with the implications of constitutional law.

MA file

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern R[illegible] Inc.
ROOM 201, 5 FORSYTH ST[illegible] ORGIA
[illegible]-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 27, 1961

The Honorable Chester Bowles
Under Secretary of State
Department of State
Twenty-first Street and Virginia Avenue
Washington, D. C.

My dear ~~Mr. Bowles~~:

The Southern Regional Council has transmitted to President Kennedy and appropriate advisers the enclosed report on The Federal Executive and Civil Rights. We felt that the Council, as an organization of white and Negro Southerners that has long worked to eliminate racial barriers, should give its views on this subject to the new administration.

I hope you will find the report interesting and constructive. Any comments or criticisms you might care to make will be greatly valued.

~~Let me take this opportunity to extend our good wishes to you in your new position of critically important leadership~~. If the Southern Regional Council can be of ~~any~~ service to you and your associates, you have only to call upon us.

Note that on some letters

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF:A
Enclosure

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 201, 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
Atlanta 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

The Honorable ~~John A. Carroll~~
~~Senate Office Building~~ House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear ~~Senator~~ Congressman ~~Carroll~~:

The Southern Regional Council recently submitted to President Kennedy the enclosed report on The Federal Executive and Civil Rights. We felt that the Council, as an organization of white and Negro Southerners that has long worked for the elimination of racial barriers, had a special responsibility to give its considered views on this subject to the new administration.

The report deals only with executive action, not with legislative needs. Nevertheless, in view of your demonstrated concern for the advancement of civil rights, we thought you would be interested.

Any comments you might care to make would be most welcome and appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF:A
Enclosure

Monday
Jan. 30, 1961
Greenwich Village

Southern Regional Council
c/o Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Director of Research

Dear Sir:

First of all, thank you very much for the materials which you forwarded me in conjunction with a prospective law note on the sit-in demonstrations. The material appears to be in line with my needs.

I would like to make one more request, if it would not entail too much trouble. I read in Sunday's New York Times that the Southern Regional Council has issued a release on its recommendations regarding racial progress to President Kennedy. If this report is not confidential and in any way concerns the sit-ins, I would appreciate it if your staff could forward me the report.

Also, as sit-in releases are made, please retain me on your mailing list.

Thanking you in advance, I am,

Sincerely yours,
Edward Wynne
Edward Wynne Jr.
Root-Tilden Scholar
NYU Law School
Washington Sq.
N.Y., N.Y.

2-10-61

10346 American

Detroit 4. Mich.

February 1st. 1961

The Southern Regional Council

Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Having read a few days ago of the forty-eight page printed pamphlet, " The Federal Executive and Civil Rights" that was sent to President John F. Kennedy by your organization.

Being interested in the betterment of intergroup relations and the social humanities aspect of our daily living and its greater impact on the lives of everyone in the years that lie ahead, I would be most grateful if a copy of your aims were sent me. If there is any charge for the same please let me know by return mail and the same will be forwarded to you in good faith.

Wishing you continued progress in the good work that you and others are endeavoring to do in this time of local, national and international crisis and trusting that it will meet your every expectations. Thanking you in advance and also trusting to hear from you in the near future.

I remain

Respectfully yours,

James H. Miller

James H. Miller

2-9-61

February 6, 1961

Fed Exec & Civil Rights

Mr. James C. Evans
Civilian Assistant
Manpower, Personnel and Reserve
Office of the Assistant Secretary
of Defense
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Evans:

Thank you for your letter of February 1. It is most gratifying to us to think that our report may be of some contribution. I would be especially hopeful that it might assist you in your endeavors, which have meant so much to all of us.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

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Carl Braden

February 8, 1961

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Friends:

Will you please send a copy of your recent 18-point program to me, also a copy to Attorney Benjamin E. Smith, Civic Center Building, New Orleans?

Thanking you,

Sincerely,

Jim Dombrowski

Rec'd Port Free
2-9-61

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February 10, 1961

Mr. Aryeh Neier
Associate Editor
CURRENT
905 Madison Avenue
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Neier:

When we release a report we usually look forward to hearing from you, for we regard listing in your Readers Service as a valued commendation. In the case of The Federal Executive and Civil Rights, on the other hand, I was almost hoping you would not write, for I knew that a request would cause a good bit of head-scratching here.

We mimeographed only 1,000 copies, and made no distribution except to government offices, selected agencies and friends, and (later) the press. Subsequently, because of demand, we have ordered additional copies reproduced by offset, and these should be available late next week. However, for several reasons--but chiefly budgetary--we have departed from our customary practice and have charged everyone not included in our initial distribution, even for single copies. Reluctantly, we have to conclude that we cannot, consistently and fairly, charge people who request the report, and make it available free through you.

The price is $0.50 for single copies, $o.35 a copy on quantity orders. The only thing I can suggest is that we would make them available to your readers through your Readers Service at $0.35 a piece. I know that any charge is contrary to your practice and that this offer is therefore probably not acceptable.

Glad to receive the news about the list of names who ordered Racial Violence and Law Enforcement. Will appreciate receiving it.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD:a

MA-action 3-9-61
HF ✓
MA-file

Congress of the United States
Committee on Government Operations
House of Representatives

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3 Georgia

March 3, 1961

Gentlemen:

Your memorandum accompanying Report L-24 states that several earlier reports are available and may be had on request. Those listed are: 6, 8, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23.

I would appreciate your sending these reports to me, and if you might have any others in addition to those listed above, I would also appreciate your sending them to me too.

Let me add that I think your recent recommendations on Executive actions to be taken by the President are excellent, in fact, so good that assembling them into one report tends toward reciprocal submerging. I would hope that individual topics will be singled out for more extensive treatment and follow-up.

Sincerely yours,

Phineas Indritz

Phineas Indritz
Counsel

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1961

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

I enjoyed our opportunity to meet the other evening. I hope you will keep in touch with the Committee and give it the benefit of your advice from time to time.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

same ltr. to: Yarmolinsky
Oliver Hill
Robert Harris
Paul Sanders
William Foster
John Silard
Dan Pollitt
Dave Freeman
~~McNeil Smith~~
Harris Wofford

March 9, 1961

Mr. McNeil Smith
P. O. Box 868
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear McNeil:

The Federal Executive and Civil Rights has been in the public domain now for some weeks; the reception has been good in the press and, apparently, in Washington as well. The President's new employment order, which steered a course like that of our proposals, was especially gratifying.

For the information of our Board, we have prepared the enclosed summary of press coverage; we thought you might also be interested in it, as a souvenir of our December conference.

If you are not on one of our regular mailing lists, and would like to be, you have only to write. And if there are items you would want on the "Current Materials Available" list, also enclosed, let us know.

With best wishes and best thanks again.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD/sm
Enclosures

20-56442
Ta 23498

Memo

FROM THE DESK OF **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

Office of the Sec
Dept of Defense
Wash. 25, D.C.

[redacted]

Wm Wheeler

Hill - (Oliver)
Jamieson
Wofford
Smith (Tyre Neil)
Hamir (Robert)
Landau (Carl)
Fosler (William)
Leland (John)
Tollett (Alan)
Freeman

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Wash. 6.

R.B.F., Jr.
30 Rockefeller Plaza
Room 5600
N.Y. 20, N.Y.

15 March
Portrait

22nd,
Roulette
Gordon

PRESS COVERAGE
of
THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AND CIVIL RIGHTS

The Federal Executive and Civil Rights was released to the press January 30, 1961, after having been previously submitted to President Kennedy and members of his administration.

The press coverage has been heartening, and it seemed to the staff that members of the Council would wish to know about it. Consequently, this summary, with exhibits, has been prepared.

The New York Times gave the report front page treatment, in an article under the by-line of Claude Sitton. Several Southern papers used the Times story; these included: Chattanooga Times, Houston Chronicle, and Corpus Christi Caller. The Chattanooga Times ran the story on page one, and even added to it.

PRESIDENT PUSHED ON DESEGREGATION BY SOUTHERN BODY

Chattanooga Times

Regional Council Proposes Major Program in Field of Civil Rights

1-30-61

TO AID NEGRO STATUS

Report Touches on Jobs, Education, Voting and Armed Services

By CLAUDE SITTON

© New York Times News Service

ATLANTA — The Southern Regional Council has urged President Kennedy to adopt a sweeping program of executive action in the civil rights field.

In a 48-page report to the President, the council makes 18 proposals for strengthening the rights of Negroes. It is thought to be the most far-reaching blueprint of its kind yet received by the new administration.

"The presidency is the center of American energy," the council noted. "What the President says and does will mark the direction and the speed with which the country moves to perfect its racial relations."

The council also urged that President Kennedy move swiftly to give a public statement on the national goals his administration will set in the civil rights field. In contrast to past performances, the council suggested, the White House should frequently issue guiding statements "genuinely helpful to public understanding" in this area since "the nation as a whole needs to feel the impulse of presidential concern and activity."

Areas Covered

The report's proposals cover executive leadership, federal employment, education, personal and property rights, voting, the armed services, propaganda, health and recreation, transportation, government contracts and housing.

"The President holds power under the constitution and existing statutes which, diligently exercised, could carry the country far toward racial relations that are sane and honorable," the council argued.

The council called on President Kennedy to make it unmistakably clear to the South where he stands on matters of racial discrimination and to underscore specific policy statements that his administration is prepared to enforce.

It also urged the President to give consideration to holding frequent consultations, private or public, with Southern economic and political leaders to the end of wooing regional support for equal opportunities for all citizens and the abatement of sectionalism.

There are millions of Southerners, white and Negro, who want to "break loose from enfeebling customs and who would respond with gratitude to presidential leadership," the council declared. In consequence, it said, "an earnest, informed and tactful effort should be made to reduce antagonisms and enlist Southern good will and cooperation."

Ideas Transmitted

The proposals, entitled "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," were transmitted to President Kennedy, his Cabinet and chief advisers before the inauguration. They were released Sunday by the Atlanta headquarters of the council, an organization of white and Negro Southerners formed in 1944 to advance "equal opportunity for all the South's people."

Harold C. Fleming, executive director, noted that there had been indications that President Kennedy would approach civil rights "with somewhat more vigor" than previous administrations. "As a Southern organization that had worked with the problem of race relations, we felt we had a re-

See Page Seven, Column Six

KENNEDY PUSHED ON RACE ISSUES

Regional Council Proposes Major Program in Field of Civil Rights

From Page One

sponsibility to give our thinking on the question to the new administration."

The council advocated clarity of policy, "inward commitment," imaginative action and sustained effort to achieve definite civil rights goals. "A new administration cannot give itself a civil rights policy, tie it together, and expect its unwinding over the years to satisfy the problems that will arise," it asserted.

Not Minimized

Discussion of personal as opposed to official presidential activities was omitted. But the council said "their importance is in no degree minimized." It continued:

"Since the presidency is a focal point of American interest, all of the acts of an occupant of that office receive national attention and thus set an example for millions of Americans."

Appointment of a staff adviser on race relations was recommended. He would assist the President in interpreting developments to the nation, in framing and supervising executive orders and providing "intimate coordination" between the federal Civil Rights Commission and the Justice Department.

The council criticized as inadequate the present executive committees on government employment and contracts. These should be replaced with a single agency, it said. That agency would serve as a watchdog "to review the execution of all governmental programs and expenditure of all government funds, for compliance with the policy of nondiscrimination."

The importance of outspoken presidential leadership was emphasized. "Controversy and conflict are only worsened when there is any arguable doubt of the belief and intentions of the chief executive," said the document.

Frankness Urged

The United States Information Agency should be candid in explaining our racial difficulties, it said. "We should relate them frankly, as a people mindful of its troubles and working, as are the former colonial nations themselves, to remove them."

The council charged that Civil Service prohibitions against discrimination were being flouted. It proposed "prompt suppression of segregation wherever it may be practiced in federal offices."

The President was asked to choose deliberately competent Negroes for appointive positions. Moreover, the organization said some should be placed in the South, "which needs to get used to the idea of Negro competence and recognition."

The most compelling unfinished business, asserted the council, is school integration. "The basic problem is two-fold: to reestablish a climate of respect for law, and to move quickly beyond the pitiful beginnings and steadily toward an end to desegregated public education."

President Kennedy was urged to affirm publicly his full support for the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision. The council also said he should direct the attorney general to study the possibility of intervening in school desegregation cases under the present laws.

Obligation Noted

While turmoil over school desegregation continues, it declared, "the Department of Justice has an obligation to enforce vigilantly the existing statues which protect personal security."

Stepped up enforcement of voting laws was called for along with "a national registration drive, under the personal sponsorship of the President."

The council advocated immediate desegregation of the National Guard. Because Southern units are all white, it said, Negroes are denied the option of enlisting in the guard or being drafted.

Federal expenditures for health programs, aid to public schools and higher education and for recreation facilities such as beaches should be administered in line with a basic policy of non-discrimination, the council said.

The council proposed "a final, decisive effort" to end segregation on common carriers. It said large contractors on government projects should be required to recruit Negro employes.

An end to cooperation with discrimination in federal-state ap-

The New York Times also carried a profile of Harold Fleming as its "Man in the News" for the day; this was used in the Chattanooga Times as well.

The Washington Post and Times-Herald ran a front page story (by-line Elsie Carper) and an inside page analysis by James Clayton.

Race Study Urges Use Of Executive's Power

By Elsie Carper
Staff Reporter

An independent survey suggests that existing presidential powers, "dilligently exercised, could carry the country far toward racial relations that are sane and honorable."

The study, prepared by the Southern Regional Council, a nonprofit organization seeking ways to improve race relations in the South, was published yesterday. The Council has offices in Atlanta.

The 48-page report was issued at a time when President Kennedy's Administration is formulating policies and programs. Broad recommendations on ways the President may use his powers to combat discrimination are outlined in the report.

One of the major recommendations is a presidential staff adviser to keep the President informed on racial matters and to coordinate activities of the Commission on Civil Rights and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice.

Long-range view considered best for suggested program of Executive action on civil rights.
Page A6.

The report states that consideration be given to setting up an office, with adequate staff, to serve as a watchdog over Federal programs for compliance with a policy of nondiscrimination.

The Federal Government's own operations, the report declares, need to be a model of just race relations. The Government must hire, fire and promote with obvious regard for racial equality and eradicate segregation in its offices.

While the survey is limited to official activities of the President, the report makes it clear that the President's personal attitudes and actions also are important.

"A President of robust conviction will lose no occasion, however trivial," the report states, "to show by purely personal action his admiration of principles of equality. Such demonstration may be worth fully as much as executive orders and formal pronouncements."

Presidential leadership is defined in the report as "a showing of concern, in all the countless acts of the office, that America be a place where men live with each other in confidence, and society cooperates with each of its members in the fulfilment of his search for a good life."

"There would be inestimable value if the President gave, simply and clearly, a declaration of national intent to move vigorously to end all discrimination and disadvantage of race, and pledge that the Federal Government in the conduct of its own affairs would show the way." the report declares.

The Council points out that race relations is "America's oldest unsolved problem," once again at a stage of crisis. In

See RIGHTS, A7, Col. 1

RIGHTS—From Page A1

Race Unit Asks President's Aid

the past the crises were resolved by compromise, war and from 1877 to 1933 "by national avoidance of responsibility."

"This ancient and always divisive issue has a claim on us not only for settlement, but for decisive resolution," the report states. "It is a burden which national self-respect demands that we finally lay down."

Honest dealing by the Government and the public toward non-white citizens, the report declares, would strengthen the prestige of the United States abroad while continuing discrimination will weaken it.

The report states that "Negroes are a disadvantaged tenth of Americans from, literally, the cradle to the grave." America has no undeveloped resource comparable to the reservoir of human talent, which, in the Negro population, is going to waste.

Negroes are not the only minority at a disadvantage and discrimination exists elsewhere than in the South but the racial problems of the South are the acute test of the "American ideal of liberty and equality."

The Council finds little in the record to encourage the belief that the situation in the South will improve "unless recognized as the Nation's failure, and properly subject . . . to national policy."

National unity, the report states, will be served best if the President speaks forthrightly about racial problems in the South and if statements are confined to what he and the Administration are prepared to enforce.

In an obvious reference to the recent riots in New Orleans that followed desegregation of two schools, the report makes this veiled criticism of the Eisenhower Administration:

"That a state of near anarchy could exist for weeks in one of our largest cities without any public remark by the Chief Executive is well nigh incredible."

The report declares that within the South there are numerous whites who will give practical, effective support for reform if there is national leadership. Frequent conferences and consultations by the President with Southern economic and political leaders would broaden this base of support.

"Pre-eminently the most compelling unfinished business is school integration," the report states. "Respect for law and Federal authority requires a prompt resolution."

The Council urges the President to "publically reconfirm his full support" of the Supreme Court school desegregation decision and his intention to employ his executive powers to insure compliance.

Throughout the South the burden of desegregating schools has fallen upon Negroes. The Council urges the President to direct the Attorney General to look closely into authorizations he has for initiating or intervening in school desegregation cases.

It also urges the President to direct the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to provide information and counsel to school administrations and schools engaged in desegregation of schools.

The report states that in the field of housing the policies of the Federal Government, through its mortgage credit aids, public housing and slum clearance programs, "has been a principal architect of housing segregation."

The President should issue an executive order stating that the national policy is to encourage integration in housing, the report states. It recommends that the Administration study proposals to reduce the size and increase the number of public housing projects and scatter them in bi-racial and all-white neighborhoods rather than place them in Negro and transition neighborhoods.

The Administration also should consider a system of "benign quotas" in public housing projects to keep them from becoming all Negro or all white.

The Council recognizes that a strict non-discriminatory order for FHA and PHA housing will reduce the number of starts in the South and hamper or halt urban renewal but believes that Southern opposition should not be a deterrent. Benefits of participation in Federal programs have such a powerful attraction that there is every reason to believe that the slowdown will not last long, the Council states.

Other recommendations by the Council:

- Federal employment practices should be reviewed with the aim of immediate compliance with nondiscrimination. Special effort should be made to recruit qualified Negroes for offices concerned with race relations such as United States Attorneys, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Marshals, Civil Rights Division, Commission on Civil Rights and housing agencies.
- Negroes should be appointed to the Foreign Service but not restricted to positions in African countries.
- Federal grants in aid for vocational education and research funds should be withheld from schools and colleges which restrict admissions because of race. The Federal Government should insist that public schools attended by children of military personnel be non-segregated.
- Discrimination in the National Guard and in ROTC units in universities should be ended. The President in making appointments to the service academies should give special attention to Negro candidates who are at a disadvantage in receiving Congressional appointments.
- The Department of Justice should "enforce vigilantly" existing statutes and precedents to assure orderly school desegregation and the right of peaceable assembly. Action could prevent violence, reprisal and intimidation surrounding school desegregation, sit-in controversies and Negro voting.
- The Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department should be staffed with an adequate number of attorneys. Working relationships with United States District Attorneys should be so defined to permit widespread enforcement of voting provisions of the 1957 and 1960 Civil Rights Acts.
- The Federal Government should undertake a national registration drive, under sponsorship of the President. A side result would be an upsurge in Negro registration in the South.
- The "separate but equal" clause in Hill-Burton Act funds for Federal aid for hospital construction should be reexamined.
- The Department of Justice should study ways to end discrimination in interstate travel now clearly established as unconstitutional.
- The Federal Government should insist that its contractors follow practices of nondiscriminatory employment. Federal cooperation with discrimination should be ended at once in programs of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and the U. S. Employment Service.

Washington Post and Times Herald 1-30-61

Difficulties Are Many

Long-Range View Held Best For Rights Executive Action

By James E. Clayton
Staff Reporter

The program of Executive action on civil rights suggested by the Southern Regional Council is best thought of as a long-range goal rather than something President John F. Kennedy is likely to put into effect immediately.

Clayton

Although many of its suggestions coincide with campaign promises made by President Kennedy, the political and social difficulties involved in putting even some of those into effect are likely to be deterring factors to the President's program.

The two political factors involved are the strength of the Southern bloc in Congress and importance of the Southern electoral vote to the Democratic Party.

Any proposals which require new civil rights legislation require a weighing of the need for that as against the effect of such a legislative push on other parts of the President's program. Any proposals which rely exclusively on executive action require a weighing of what Southern Congressmen might do in reprisals.

Some of the ideas put forward by the Southern Regional Council would make deep inroads quickly into segregation practices. Action cutting off universities from Federal funds if they segregate would drive some Southern universities to the wall. Action to require desegregated conditions in Federal-supported housing programs would certainly upset some urban renewal programs and many housing developments.

How strong and how deep the political repercussions of such moves would be are certain to be carefully studied before the President takes such steps. It is quite clear that he knows there is no turning back once the step is taken.

It is interesting, however, to note how many of the Southern Regional Council's proposals overlap with President Kennedy's campaign promises. During the campaign, he made these pledges:

- To provide "moral and persuasive leadership . . . to create the conditions in which compliance with the constitutional requirements of school desegregation takes place."
- To make a major effort in 1961 to be sure "that everyone has the right to vote."
- To be prepared "to put an end to racial and religious discrimination in every field of Federal authority. . ."
- To establish a "Federal Bureau on Intergroup Relations to help solve such problems of discrimination.
- To find for the Attorney General "power to enforce all constitutional rights—not just the right to vote."

It can be expected that he will follow through, more or less immediately, on some of these.

One area where such action could come quickly is in housing. An executive order requiring no segregation in federally supported housing programs is all that is required, many legal experts believe, to initiate the program. But the political repercussions of such an order would be legion.

Another area is voting where the next year is likely to see a great increase in the attacks on discrimination at the polls. All the necessary power is already in the hands of the Attorney General

A third area likely to see immediate action is inside the Federal Government. There, the Vice President's Committee on Governmental Contracts is likely to step up its drive to keep contractors who deal with the Government from discriminating in their hiring policies.

With a push from the President, this committee could become far more effective. With the same kind of push, the use of more Negroes in Government jobs would come quickly.

These, then, are the areas in which something is likely to happen in the months ahead. But as to the suggestion which is the key to the Council's report, there may be no action soon.

That is the suggestion calling for an office in the White House to coordinate civil rights activities throughout the Government. This idea was pushed at President Kennedy by many of his advisers last spring.

The closest he came to publicly accepting it was to promise a Bureau of Intergroup Relations. But such a Bureau might require legislation and might be set up away from the White House.

The President's objection, apparently, to a White House office for civil rights is his desire to keep his staff there as small as possible. There has been no clear indication yet as to whether this desire will outweigh the urgings of those near him who want to see such an office created.

On civil rights, as in other fields, the men around President Kennedy have been remarkably reluctant to talk since the election about what will be done in the next few months.

The AP did a straightforward and long account, which cited all 18 of our proposals. Southern newspapers which have carried it in whole or in part include: Birmingham Post-Herald, Mobile Press, Mobile Register, (Ala.); Athens Banner-Herald, Augusta Chronicle, Columbus Ledger, Macon Telegraph, Macon News, Savannah News, Thomasville Times-Enterprise, Valdosta Times (Ga.); New Orleans Times-Picayune, Baton Rouge Advocate, Shreveport Times, Lake Charles American Press (La.); Tampa Times (Fla.); Charlotte News (N.C.); Louisville Courier Journal (Ky.); Oklahoma City Times (Okla.); Dallas Times-Herald, Fort Worth Star-Telegram (Texas); Greenville Delta Democrat-Times, Gulfport Biloxi Herald, McComb Enterprise-Journal, Jackson Clarion Ledger, Starkville News, Vicksburg Post (Miss.).

Atlanta Journal 1-30-61 P. I

Regional Council Urges Kennedy to Fight Race Bias

By DOUGLAS KIKER

The Atlanta-based Southern Regional Council submitted a long report to President John F. Kennedy Monday, urging him to take decisive, far-reaching executive action to end racial segregation and discrimination in nearly all phases of national life.

The report, entitled "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," proposed that the President "affirm his support of the Supreme Court's 1954 decision and his opposition to segregated schools."

It strongly suggested, additionally, that he act immediately to end segregation in federal housing, the National Guard, and in college-based Reserve Officer Training Corps units.

• • •

IT RECOMMENDED that federal funds for research be cut off to colleges and universities operated on a segregated basis.

It said that the Justice Department should be "vigilant in the prevention or control of violence and intimidation connected with sit-in demonstrations.

And it recommended that the President appoint more qualified Negroes to high level government posts "here and abroad."

The council — a biracial organization whose purpose is to "advance equal opportunity for all the South's people" — said that President Kennedy holds the power to "carry the country far toward good race relations."

"A president of robust conviction will lose no occasion, however trivial, to show by purely personal action his admiration of principles of equality," the report stated.

• • •

THE LISTING of areas in which the council said the President could act was a long one. In all, it made 18 different specific proposals for executive actions aimed toward ending discrimination.

"The President speaks the moral tone of America," the council said. "He has an incomparable position from which to define the problems of our policy and to indicate by word and example what needs to be done."

• • •

IN OTHER proposals included in the report the council also said that:

1. The Department of Justice

Turn to Page 20, Column 1

COUNCIL

Continued From Page 1

should test in court its existing authority to intervene in or initiate school desegregation suits.

2. A presidential staff adviser on race relations should be appointed and a single office created to replace the current Committee on Government Employment and the Government Contract Committee. This new office would review all federal programs to see that no discrimination is practiced in governmental operations.

3. The "separate but equal" clause in the Hill-Burton hospital construction law should be examined for unconstitutionality.

4. A final, decisive effort should be made to end segregation on both interstate and intrastate trains and buses.

5. Large government contractors should be required to recruit Negro employes as a condition for contract award.

6. Special attention to racial equality should be given in federal aid for vocational training and education of children of military personnel.

7. The Civil Rights division of the Justice Department should be "adequately staffed."

8. The President should sponsor a national voter registration drive, supported by a wide distribution of information on voter qualifications and procedures in every state.

9. The U.S. overseas information programs should interpret the country's racial troubles "truthfully and candidly."

10. There should be a continual review of federal employment to insure nondiscrimination, rather than reliance on the processing of complaints.

The report was prepared by the Southern Regional Council staff and reviewed and approved by its officers.

The Atlanta Constitution had an inside page account. The early edition of the Atlanta Journal carried a front page article by Douglas Kiker, which was moved inside in later editions.

The Nashville Tennessean had a top of the page two-column spread on page 2.

The Christian Science Monitor carried a long and comprehensive article under the byline of Joseph Baird.

Senators Hart (Dem., Mich.) and Javitts (Rep., N. Y.) have each read parts of the report into the Congressional Record (January 30 and 31).

Atlanta Dateline N.Y.Times 2-5-61

The latest argument for civil rights comes from the Southern Regional Council, a bi-racial group, with headquarters in Atlanta. Those responsible for this report include the council's director, Harold Curtis Fleming, who was born in Georgia of Georgian parents. The report is in the hands of the Kennedy Administration and covers such subjects as equal rights in employment, voting and schools, the desegregation of public conveyances, equal opportunities in housing, the desegregation of all Federal services and offices and the abolition of segregation in the National Guard.

These are not radical doctrines. Substantially the same things were pledged in the Democratic platform adopted at Los Angeles and the Republican platform adopted at Chicago, last July. The Republicans, who can get along without Southern votes when they absolutely have to, took a firm position, for example, in favor of integration in the schools and against discrimination in housing and in public vehicles. The Democrats, who can't get along without some Southern votes, nevertheless stated definitely that the time had come "to assure equal access for all Americans to all areas of community life, including voting booths, schoolrooms, jobs, housing and public facilities."

Not all the recommendations in both platforms are likely to get through this year's Congress. In our elections both sides always promise more than they can do or even wish to do.

But the Southern Regional Council is on the right track and neither the Governor of Louisiana nor the Governor of Georgia, nor any less respectable force, can permanently prevent the carrying out of the program the council proposes.

The UPI's story has been used in the South by the Augusta Herald, Cordele Dispatch (Ga.); Jacksonville Times-Union, Miami Herald, Miami Beach Sun (Fla.); Raleigh Times, Wilmington News, Wilmington Star (N.C.); Tulsa World (Okla.); Columbia Herald, Kingsport News, Memphis Commercial Appeal, Memphis Press-Scimitar, Nashville Banner (Tenn.); Shreveport Journal (La.); Tupelo Journal, Natchez Times (Miss.); Harlingen Valley Star (Texas).

The Negro press has given wide coverage to the report, some using the wire service story of ANP, and others writing their own. Papers covering the report include: Atlanta World, St. Paul Recorder, Oklahoma City Black Dispatch, Minneapolis Spokesman, Washington Afro-American, Knoxville Independent Call, Philadelphia Afro-American, Memphis World, Chicago Daily Defender.

Roy Harris's Augusta Courier printed all the proposals, under the headline "Ralph McGill's SRC Urges 18 Point Reign of Terror on the South."

To date, we have seen nine editorials: laudatory ones in the New York Times, Washington Post and Times-Herald, Cleveland Call and Post, Atlanta Daily World, Memphis World, and Chattanooga Observer; uncomplimentary ones in the Orangeburg (S.C.) Time and Democrat, Wheeling (W.Va.) Intelligencer, and Danville (Va.) Bee.

Rights and Leadership

Washington Post 2-2-61

Executive initiative and leadership can do much to promote sane and healthy racial relations in the United States. This appears to be the principal thesis of a study prepared for submission to the new President by the Southern Regional Council, an organization singularly qualified to proffer advice in this field. The study calls for a vigorous assault against the evils of segregation and racial discrimination on a variety of fronts and by diverse techniques.

Despite the importance of legislation in outlawing practices which run counter to public policy and in giving the sanction of law to moral principles, presidential power and influence have a place of their own. By simple executive order, the President can do much to eliminate discrimination in Government contracts, in Federally financed housing projects, in Federal employment, in allocation of Federal funds to universities. The Federal Government's own operations, the report stresses, need to be a model of just race relations.

But of even greater impact than the exercise of presidential power, the Southern Regional Council suggests, is the impact of presidential influence through attitude and example. This was a thought often expressed by President Eisenhower during his occupancy of the White House. At a news conference in 1956, for example, he said in response to a question about school desegregation:

> Well, I can say what I have said so often: it is difficult through law and through force to change a man's heart. It seems to me that all of us who are so interested in this question of equality of rights regardless of religion and of race and color should do more about it. I try to miss no opportunity to urge people—I have done it; I have asked the clergy in, and I have asked them to help. I have asked educators in, I have asked them to help. Whenever I see a Governor I ask him to help.

The indubitable difficulty of changing men's hearts through force adds importance to presidential precept and example. In his casual remarks even more perhaps than in his formal utterances, in his social relations even more than in his official appointments, the President sets the tone for his countrymen. If he loses no opportunity to preach and practice democracy, he can do much to mold men's thinking. If he moves imaginatively to dramatize the issue, he can touch men's consciences. Among free men, this is the essence of leadership.

NOTE: [redacted] No charge for any item.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

CURRENT MATERIALS AVAILABLE

_____ THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AND CIVIL RIGHTS, a 48-page report sent to President John F. Kennedy with an 18-point proposal on executive power in furthering civil rights. 50¢ single copy; 35¢ each in quantities of 50 or more.

_____ RACIAL VIOLENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT, by George McMillan, 32 pages Southern Regional Council. A study of racial violence and law enforcement in Chattanooga, Little Rock, and Montgomery. 25¢ single copy.

_____ SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: THE FIRST SIX YEARS, 35 pages, Southern Regional Council. This short pamphlet sets forth, in question and answer form, the facts confronting the South and the meaning for its citizens. 30¢ single copy; 25¢ each in quantities of 50 or more.

_____ RACIAL CRISIS AND THE PRESS, Walter Spearman and Sylvan Meyer, an analysis of the treatment of racial news by the press. 30¢ single copy; 25¢ for quantity copies.

_____ THE SOUTH AND THE NATION, by Leroy Collins, former Governor of Florida, "a picture of the material advance of the South in recent years, of unusual educational efforts and successes, of a growing but wise use of government, and of the possible return of the South to her early position of national leadership." 15¢ single copy.

_____ THE CHURCH IN AREAS OF RACIAL TENSIONS, by the Reverend Cornelius Tarplee, Associate Secretary for Intergroup Relations, National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, an address given before the National Convocation of the Church in Town and Country in Louisville, Kentucky. 10¢ single copy.

_____ IF THE SCHOOLS ARE CLOSED...A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PRIVATE SCHOOL PLAN, by Warren E. Gauerke and Donald Ross Green, 40 pages, 1959, The Southern Regional Council. 25¢ single copy.

_____ TOWARD A SOLUTION TO THE SIT-IN CONTROVERSY, by Margaret Price, a round-up of events in the sit-in controversy including an analysis of methods used to solve the problem in some cities. (mimeographed) 10¢ single copy.

_____ LUNCH-COUNTER DESEGREGATION IN CORPUS CHRISTI, GALVESTON, AND SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, by Kenneth Morland. (mimeographed) 10¢ single copy.

_____ THE STUDENT PROTEST MOVEMENT, a Special Report prepared by the research department of the Southern Regional Council. 10¢ single copy.

_____ THE NEGRO AND THE BALLOT and THE NEGRO VOTER IN THE SOUTH, both by Margaret Price; and RACE AND SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH SINCE 1940; three treatments of registration and voting by Negroes, published by the Southern Regional Council. 40¢ for three-pamphlet packet; 35¢ for quantity copies.

_____ WHAT THE SUPREME COURT SAID, by Prof. Robert A. Leflar, 12 pages, reprinted from Southern School News. A critical analysis of the Supreme Court school decisions. 10¢ single copy; 8¢ for quantity copies.

LEADERSHIP (L) REPORTS (periodic reports, listed below, concerning race relations and related subjects; single copy free; quantity rates on request).

_____ L-5 -- PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE ECONOMY OF VIRGINIA, excerpts from a talk by Dr. Louis T. Rader, General Manager, Special Control Dept., General Electric Co., Waynesboro, Virginia, June 12, 1959.

_____ L-6 -- THE "DAVIS REPORT" AND THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SITUATION IN WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1959.

_____ L-7 -- GOVERNOR ALMOND (VIRGINIA) ON THE IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, July 24, 1959.

_____ L-8 -- RACE AND INTELLIGENCE, August 10, 1959.

_____ L-11 -- LITTLE ROCK REPORT. . .WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE THE SCHOOL CRISIS?, October 12, 1959.

_____ L-13 -- "DID YOU FIND THAT THERE WAS MUCH DIFFERENCE IN THE ABILITY OF NEGRO CHILDREN TO RECEIVE AND PROFIT BY INSTRUCTION?", a question and answer session with the late Dr. Omer Carmichael, then Superintendent of Louisville Public Schools, December 15, 1959.

_____ L-15 -- TYPES OF DESEGREGATION PLANS, February 1, 1960.

_____ L-16 -- ATLANTA AND WASHINGTON: RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, by Frank H. Stallings, Associate Professor of Education, University of Louisville, January 26, 1960.

_____ L-17 -- DESEGREGATION AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, March 14, 1960.

_____ L-20 -- PROBLEM SOLVING THROUGH RACE RELATIONS COMMITTEES, October 25, 1960.

_____ L-21 -- PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, by H. McKinley Conway, Jr., president of Conway Publications, Inc., publishers of industrial magazines and business guides, November 30, 1960.

_____ L-22 -- A REPORT BY THE FOWLER COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS, a biracial commission appointed by former Governor Collins of Florida to supply leadership on issues of race relations, December 9, 1960.

_____ L-23 -- DESEGREGATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION, January 24, 1961.

_____ L-24 -- EXCERPTS FROM AN ADDRESS BY MALCOLM BRYAN, PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA, CONCERNING RACIAL PROBLEMS AND ECONOMICS, February 16, 1961.

_____ ACTION PATTERNS IN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: A GUIDEBOOK, by Herbert Wey and John Corey, 276 pages, 1959, Phi Delta Kappa Commission Project. Single copy free, quantity requests considered.

_____ THE LOUISVILLE STORY, by Omer Carmichael and Weldon James, 173 pages, 1957, Simon and Schuster, detailed account of Louisville's desegregation of schools. Single copy free, quantity requests considered.

_____ SOUTHERNERS AND SCHOOLS, by Helen Fuller, reprinted from The New Republic, 1959. A series of seven articles concerning the South and desegregation. Single copy free; quantity requests considered.

_____ THE TRUTH ABOUT DESEGREGATION IN WASHINGTON'S SCHOOLS, by Erwin Knoll, 22 pages, 1958, reprinted from The Washington Post and Times Herald. Single copy free; quantity requests considered.

_____ THE EASY CHAIR, by Harry S. Ashmore, 6 page leaflet, reprinted from Harper's Magazine, June 1958. Concerning the story behind the Little Rock headlines. Single copy free, quantity requests considered.

_____ CHANGING PATTERNS IN THE NEW SOUTH, 120 pages, Southern Regional Council. A collection of more than 40 articles from NEW SOUTH magazine, 1946-55, tracing the far-reaching trends in Southern race relations. It contains the story of new practices in voting, law enforcement, government, the press, libraries, travel, the armed forces, education and the public schools and other topics. Single copy free, quantity copies for payment of postage.

_____ THREE VIEWS OF THE DESEGREGATION DECISIONS, 29 pages, 1956, Southern Regional Council. The pamphlet includes three papers presented before the 21st annual meeting of the Southern Historical Association. The papers were presented by William Faulkner, Nobel prize winner for literature; Dr. Benjamin Mays, President of Morehouse College; and Cecil Sims, lawyer of Nashville, Tenn. Single copy free, quantity copies for payment of postage.

_____ DESEGREGATION IN BALTIMORE CITY SCHOOLS, 32 pages, The Maryland Commission on Interracial problems and Relations and the Baltimore Commission on Human Relations. Single copy free, quantity copies for payment of postage.

_____ SOUTH CAROLINIANS SPEAK, 89 pages, compiled by the Reverend John B. Morris and others. A collection of short essays concerning race relations by South Carolina "moderates." Single copy free, quantity copies for payment of postage.

March 9, 1961

Mr. Daniel M. Berman
Staff Consultant
United States Senate
Committee on the Judiciary
Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Berman:

I am sending you under separate cover a copy of THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

If we can be of additional help, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

LWD/sm

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CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS
(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 53, 87TH CONGRESS)

Letter my mg

March 3, 1961

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I would very much appreciate a copy of your recent publication, THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

Thank you very much for your courtesy.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel M. Berman
Staff Consultant

DMB:lg

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

13 March 1961

F-
MA-file

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you for sending me the press summary on the Federal Executive and Civil Rights. I'm glad to find myself in agreement with the general view that it is a most impressive job.

Sincerely,

Adam Yarmolinsky

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

March 17, 1961

Mr. C. P. Brannin
5614 Ridgedale
Dallas 6, Texas

Dear Mr. Brannin:

We are mailing you today the requested copy of The Federal Executive and Civil Rights. The cost is .50 for single copies; .35 if you should order ten copies.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
Administrative secretary
Research

MA

3/12/61

Dear Friends:-

Please send me a copy of "Federal Executive Civil Rights" and the price in lots of 10. $0.35

Recently we have been glad to hear your president, Mr Jas. Dabbs on two occasions here. I bought & read his book with satisfaction soon after it was published.

Sincerely yours

Earl Brannin

C. P. BRANNIN
5614 RIDGEDALE
DALLAS 6. TEXAS

MA
bill

199 Hewlett Ave
Merrick, NY
March 19, 1961

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen,

I have just finished reading your report entitled "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights", and feel that is one of the most sensible statements made by any group or individual yet. I am a teacher, and if possible I would like to have a copy of this publication for use in class discussions. If you can make one available — I note the publication's date is January 1961 — I would very much appreciate it. I will be glad to pay postage or COD charges.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,
Kenneth McDolbeare

sent 3-27-61
MA w/bill. 50

2676 Knox-Apt. A
Columbus 10, Ohio
April 3, 1961

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing $2.00 BC in payment for four copies of "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." I have received one of these under your billing of Feb. 8, 1961, and would like three more copies. This report impresses me quite favorably, and the additional copies are for distribution to certain of my acquaintances.

If possible I would like to obtain more information regarding the Council, its objectives, and its work to date.

Sincerely yours,

Dee L. Kluespie

4-5-61
mailed 3 copies
MA

File: Anti-Discrim Laws
Civil Right (Legis)

Joint Memorandum

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 EAST 56 STREET • NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
OF B'NAI B'RITH
515 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

SUBJECT: ~~Final 1961 Report on~~ Developments with Respect to Civil Rights Legislation at the State Level

FROM: Theodore Leskes and Paul Hartman

DATE: September 29, 1961

On March 3 and again on April 20, 1961 we reported on developments with respect to state civil rights legislation. This memorandum supplements our earlier ones, and will bring such developments up to date through September 22, 1961 by which time most state legislatures had adjourned.

1961 has been the most productive year thus far for significant state legislation. From New Hampshire to California and from Maryland to Washington, state legislatures enacted more than forty laws in the fields of housing, public accommodations, employment, education, insurance, etc.

The following page summarizes the achievements in 1961 and refers to our Joint Memoranda of March 3 (1st Report), April 20 (2nd Report) and this 3rd and final Report for 1961.

We have again classified state legislative developments under the headings Housing, Public Accommodations, Employment, Education and Miscellaneous. The asterisk (*) has been used to indicate reports on matters which were first mentioned in our earlier Memoranda.

Integration - nat

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No. 351

Integration North & South

SUMMARY OF STATE CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION ENACTED IN 1961

I. Housing

Enacted fair housing laws covering private housing:
Pa. (1st Rep), Minn. (2nd Rep), N.Y. (2nd Rep), N.J. (3rd Rep), N.H. (3rd Rep).

Prohibiting discrimination in public housing:
Ind. (2nd Rep), Cal. (3rd Rep).

Strengthening prohibitions against discrimination in housing:
Mass. (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Rep), Conn. (3rd Rep), Cal. (3rd Rep).

II. Public Accommodations

Enacted: Wyoming (1st Rep), Idaho (2nd Rep), N.D. (2nd Rep), N. H. (3rd Rep).

Strengthening prohibitions against discrimination:
Oregon (2nd Rep), Wash. (2nd Rep), Ind. (2nd Rep), Ohio (3rd Rep), Ill. (3rd Rep), Cal. (3rd Rep).

III. Employment

Enacted FEP laws: Illinois (3rd Rep), Mo. (3rd Rep).

Granting enforcement powers: Kansas (2nd Rep).

Prohibiting employment discrimination (but not FEPC:)

Idaho (2nd Rep), Md. (3rd Rep).

Strengthening FEP laws: Ind. (2nd Rep), Oregon (3rd Rep).

IV. Education

Enacted Fair Education Act: Pa. (1st and 3rd Rep).

Prohibiting discrimination in educational institutions:
Idaho (2nd Rep).

V. Miscellaneous: Nev. (2nd Rep), West Va. (2nd Rep), Cal. (3rd Rep), Ill. (3rd Rep).

HOUSING

ALASKA: The bill* which passed the House of Representatives was not acted upon by the Senate when the legislature adjourned. It will come before the upper chamber with a "do pass" recommendation when the legislature convenes in 1962.

CALIFORNIA: A.B. 801*, which would have prohibited discrimination in private housing, having failed to obtain approval from the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, was amended to apply only to publicly-assisted housing. It would have vested jurisdiction over discrimination in such housing in the existing F.E.P. Commission. So limited, the bill was reported out by the Ways and Means Committee on May 8, 1961, by a vote of 14 to 6 and passed the Assembly on May 16th by a vote of 42 to 31. The Senate Governmental Efficiency Committee on June 7th referred the bill to a two-year study committee, thus killing the measure for the current legislative session.

A.B. 612*, voiding racial and ethnic restrictive covenants in real property deeds, which passed the Assembly on March 6th, was approved by the Senate on June 5th, and signed into law by Governor Edmund G. Brown on July 5, 1961. A.B. 1860*, also voiding racial and ethnic restrictive covenants, passed the Assembly by 44 to 24, the Senate unanimously and was signed into law by Governor Brown on July 15, 1961. A.B. 1372*, prohibiting discrimination in urban renewal projects, passed the Assembly by 53 to 12 and the Senate by 23 to 3. It was signed into law by Governor Brown on July 19, 1961. A.B. 101*, also dealing with discrimination in urban renewal projects, passed the Assembly and the Senate without a dissenting vote and was signed into law by Governor Brown on July 14, 1961.

CONNECTICUT: Substitute H. B. 3590*, passed the House on May 26, 1961 by a vote of 183 to 16; the Senate on June 2nd and was signed into law by Governor John N. Dempsey on June 5th.

The new act narrows the exemptions under Connecticut's fair housing law. Until amended, the statute covered five or more contiguous units under the current control of one owner. The new law reduces this number to three contiguous units which have been owned or controlled by the same person during the past year. The new act applies also to building lots on which residences are intended to be erected. These changes were made to plug loopholes in the fair housing law which became apparent when a property owner was able to avoid the ban on discrimination by transferring to his wife several units of real property, thus reducing to fewer than five the number of units which he controlled. The court, which upheld the property owner, also doubted the applicability of the original statute to "building lots" on which houses had not yet been erected. The amended statute makes clear that such lots are covered by the law against discrimination.

MASSACHUSETTS: In addition to the enactment of H.D. 1466*, and H.D. 1809*, reported previously, the legislature passed and Governor John Volpe signed H.D. 1842 which authorizes a court to issue a temporary restraining order to prevent a property owner brought before the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination, from disposing of his property during the proceeding and thus frustrating a cease and desist order. (See Joint Memorandum No. 335, dated June 16, 1961 for a fuller summary of this statute.)

MICHIGAN: S.B. 1344*, aimed at preventing the Corporation and Security Commission from revoking or suspending real estate brokers' licenses for discriminatory practices, passed both houses of the legislature but was votoed by Governor Swainson on June 2, 1961 with a message in which he castigated the measure as an effort "to diminish the civil rights of our citizens." He said that attempts to broaden civil rights are to be "commended, supported and encouraged" but that any attempt to "diminish the rights of our citizens must be resisted."

NEW HAMPSHIRE: H.B. 178*, (see under Public Accommodations), which became law on July 27, 1961, contains a provision prohibiting discrimination based on race, creed, color, ancestry or national origin "in the matter of rental or occupancy of a dwelling in a building containing more than one dwelling."

NEW JERSEY: A. 12*, a broad fair housing bill covering virtually all private housing, which had passed the Assembly, was narrowed in the Senate Revision Committee to exclude one and two family houses unless such dwellings form part of a ten-unit development and further to exclude houses consisting of three or fewer apartments where one is occupied by the owner. As modified, the bill passed the Senate on June 2nd. On August 28th, the Assembly unanimously concurred in the Senate amendments. The bill was signed into law by Governor Robert B. Meyner on September 13, 1961.

OREGON: See under "Employment."

WISCONSIN: S.B. 16* was killed in the Senate on August 11, 1961 by a vote of 23 to 9. On the same date, the Assembly defeated by a vote of 53 to 39 a measure which would have provided fines for discrimination in the sale or lease of housing.

In addition, efforts to pass or strengthen laws prohibiting discrimination in the sale or lease of housing were unsuccessful in Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, Rhode Island and Washington.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

CALIFORNIA: A.B. 1227*, extending the protection of the Unruh Civil Rights Act to all persons whether or not citizens, passed the Assembly 44 to 22, was approved by the Senate unanimously and signed into law by Governor Edmund G. Brown on July 6, 1961. A.B. 69*, which would have authorized suspension or revocation of state licenses for discriminatory conduct, passed the Assembly on May 17, 1961 but was tabled by a Senate Committee; as was S.B. 546* which would have accomplished the same objective.

ILLINOIS: H.B. 99*, increasing the maximum criminal fines and civil damages for violations of the civil rights laws from $500 to $1,000, passed both houses and was signed into law by Governor Otto Kerner on August 1, 1961.

MISSOURI: H.B. 421*, was defeated upon the third reading in the House on May 10th. The vote was 72 in favor and 41 against the bill, which thus failed to receive the necessary 79 affirmative votes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: H.B. 178*, prohibiting discrimination in places of public accommodation, passed the House and the Senate. The latter body added a provision, in which the House concurred, banning discrimination in housing. On June 30, 1961, Governor Wisley Powell signed the bill into law. (Our Joint Memorandum No. 340, dated July 27, 1961, summarizes the provisions of this new statute.)

OHIO: H.B. 918*, which passed the House on April 19th and the Senate on July 12th, with slight amendments in which the House concurred on July 13th, was signed into law by Governor Michael Di Salle on July 20th. It will take effect on October 18th. The new statute vests jurisdiction over complaints of discrimination in places of public accommodation in the Ohio Civil Rights Commission, which also enforces fair employment practices.

OREGON: See under "Employment."

WISCONSIN: S.B. 16* - See under "Housing."

EMPLOYMENT

CALIFORNIA: A.B. 1396*, which would have repealed the F.E.P. law, was killed in the Assembly Committee on Governmental Efficiency and Economy. A.B. 288*, was also killed in the same committee. A.B. 1295*, declaring discrimination in hiring for school boards to be contrary to public policy, passed the Assembly unanimously but died in the Senate Committee on Governmental Efficiency. A.B. 1976, prohibiting discrimination in employment on the ground of age, passed the Assembly by a vote of 60 to 16, was approved by the Senate and signed into law by Governor Edmund G. Brown on July 14, 1961. A.B. 1225* passed the Assembly but died in the Senate.

ILLINOIS: S.B. 609 (May 2, 1961, Sprague and 13 others), creating a Fair Employment Practices Commission and prohibiting discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry, passed the Senate on May 24th by 31 to 23 and the House on June 29th by 122 to 21. It was signed into law by Governor Otto Kerner on July 21, 1961. (For more details on this statute, see Joint Memorandum No. 347, dated August 28, 1961).

MARYLAND: On April 24, 1961, Governor J. Millard Tawes signed into law H.B. 75 and H.B. 76 (Chaps. 447 and 448 of Maryland Acts of 1961.) H.B. 75 prohibits discrimination in public employment and provides for fines up to $500 for violations. H.B. 76 requires state construction contracts and subcontracts to contain clauses against discrimination in employment on such contracts. Absence of such a clause voids the contract.

MISSOURI: S.B. 257*, a fully enforceable fair employment practice bill, passed the Senate on June 7th, and the lower House on June 29th. It was signed into law on August 1, 1961 by Governor John M. Dalton and takes effect on October 13th. (For more information on the provisions of this statute see our Joint Memorandum No. 347, dated August 28, 1961.)

OREGON: S.B. 401 (Lewis, at the request of the Department of Labor), streamlines the complaint and hearing procedures before the State Labor Bureau, the agency which enforces the laws against discrimination in Oregon.

EDUCATION

ILLINOIS: H.B. 244, amends the School Code to require that all claims for state aid must be accompanied by a sworn statement by the school superintendent that no discrimination because of race, religion or national origin, is practiced against pupils or personnel. The bill passed both houses and was signed into law by Governor Otto Kerner on July 31, 1961.

OREGON: See under "Employment."

PENNSYLVANIA: H.B. 430*, prohibiting discrimination in post-secondary educational institutions and in business, trade and vocational schools at all levels, passed the House on April 17th by 139 to 57 and the Senate on June 7th by 35 to 6. The House concurred in Senate changes and sent the bill to Governor David L. Lawrence who affixed his signature on July 17th. A Senate amendment provided that it shall not be considered an unfair educational practice for a college to accept a gift containing racial or religious limitations. Enforcement of the law is vested in the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission which also enforces the ban on discrimination in employment, housing and places of public accommodation.

MISCELLANEOUS

CALIFORNIA: A.B. 2605 (Legget), bans the cancellation of insurance policies because of race or color. It also contains the provision of A.B. 732*, banning discrimination in the issuance of motor vehicle insurance. It passed both houses unanimously and was signed into law by Governor Brown on July 19, 1961. A.B. 732* was vetoed by the Governor because of this duplication.

A.B. 1613 (Hawkins), allowing Los Angeles County to use public funds for a Human Relations Commission, passed both houses and was signed into law on July 19, 1961.

A.B. 733*, 1303* and 1304* passed the Assembly but were permitted to die in the Senate.

S.B. 824 (Richards) deletes the requirement that marriage certificates include the racial designation of the parties. It was approved by both houses and signed by Governor Brown on May 27, 1961. A.B. 734*, which had the same provision, was vetoed by the Governor because it duplicated S.B. 824.

S.B. 1007 (Arnold), creating a state advisory commission on Indian Affairs, passed the Senate unanimously, the Assembly with but one dissenting vote and was signed into law by Governor Brown on July 19, 1961.

ILLINOIS: H.B. 280*, providing for absentee voting because of religious holiday observance, passed both houses and was signed into law by Governor Otto Kerner on August 1, 1961.

OREGON: H.B. 1476*, which deletes the limitation in an existing statute restricting the right to keep firearms for one's own protection to "white male citizens," passed both houses and was signed into law by Governor Mark O. Hatfield on May 25, 1961.

The state legislatures in California, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin passed resolutions memorializing the United States Department of State to resist all attempts by Arab countries to discriminate against American citizens on the grounds of religion.

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CVR-CRC
No. 351

Fed Exp
Civil Rights

ICC ANTI-JIM CROW RULING CULMINATES 15-YEAR DRIVE

September 29, 1961

NEW YORK. - The Interstate Commerce Commission's ruling banning racial segregation on interstate buses and in terminals used by these buses culminates a 15-year drive to get rid of Jim Crow travel.

A series of NAACP-sponsored law suits and complaints filed with the ICC laid the legal basis of the ruling requested by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy on Sept. 29 after the Freedom Rides last spring focused international attention anew on the continuing Jim Crow practices in Alabama and Mississippi bus terminals.

The ICC handed down a ruling on Sept. 22 requiring all interstate buses, as of Nov. 1, 1961, to display conspicuously signs reading:

> "Seating aboard this vehicle is without regard to race, color, creed, or national origin, by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission."

The Commission order also prohibits interstate buses from using "any terminal facilities which are so operated, arranged, or maintained as to involve any separation of any portion thereof, or in the use thereof on the basis of race, color, creed or national origin."

Ticket offices located in private stores at bus stops are not covered by this prohibition.

Other requirements of the order include a printed notice of non-discrimination on all tickets sold on or after Jan. 1, 1963; public display of the ICC anti-discrimination regulations in all terminals used by interstate buses and reports to the ICC by the bus companies "within 15 days of its occurrence, any interference by any person, municipality, county, parish, state or body politic with its observance of the requirements of these regulations."

The ICC order was hailed by NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins as a "gratifying amplification of the ICC ruling handed down in 1955 in response to a petition filed by the NAACP. It means," he said, "that American citizens may now travel freely among their states without being penalized and persecuted because of their color. It means that there will be no East or West Berlins in our country."

Mr. Wilkins said the Freedom Riders "dramatized for the nation and the world the continued segregation in Alabama and Mississippi and thus compelled swift action by the ICC."

On Nov. 25, 1955, the ICC handed down a ruling banning segregation of interstate passengers in rail and bus transportation and in waiting rooms of

stations. Railroads, bus companies and terminals were given until January 10, 1956 to cease segregating Negro interstate passengers.

The ruling was the result of a comprehensive complaint by the NAACP with the ICC on Dec. 14, 1953. Named in the complaint, filed on behalf of the NAACP, as an organization, and 17 individuals, were 11 railroads, the Richmond, Va., Terminal Co., and the Union News Company which was operating a Jim Crow restaurant in the Richmond Terminal. The U.S. Department of Justice submitted a brief as friend of the court in support of the NAACP position.

The Commission, at that time, dismissed the complaint against the Union News Company on the ground that restaurant facilities were not an integral part of a transportation system and, accordingly, not subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission.

In his communication to the ICC urging the present action, Attorney General Kennedy cited as grounds for a new ruling three cases handled by Robert L. Carter, NAACP general counsel. These included a 1955 suit against the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad; the Bruce Boynton suit against the State of Virginia, and *Keys v. Carolina Coach Co.* Favorable decisions were won in all three suits. A United States Supreme Court decision in 1960 established the right of Mr. Boynton, a Howard University law student, to service in restaurants in interstate bus terminals. A 1955 decision, in *Keys v. Carolina Coach Co.*, held a state could not compel Negro interstate passengers to occupy assigned seats apart from other passengers.

An earlier case, which also paved the way for the present ruling, was *Morgan v. Virginia* in 1946. The NAACP won a decision which restrained the State of Virginia from applying local Jim Crow statutes to interstate travelers. Miss Irene Morgan, traveling from Washington across the Potomac to Virginia, had refused to move to a rear seat. Her case was carried through the Virginia courts to the U.S. Supreme Court.

It was the NAACP case, *Gayle v. Browder*, which terminated the year-long Montgomery, Ala., bus protest in 1956. The Supreme Court on Nov. 13, 1956, affirmed a three-judge federal district court decision invalidating the Alabama statutes and Montgomery ordinance requiring segregation on city buses.

In another case, *Flemming v. South Carolina Electric & Gas Co.*, the Supreme Court, on April 18, 1956, in effect sustained a ruling of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals that a plaintiff did not have to change her seat on a South Carolina bus to comply with the state's segregation law, thus knocking out that statute. This was the the first decision banning Jim Crow in local and intrastate transportation.

Supreme Court.

Other Florida NAACP officers named as chairmen of committees include Rutledge Pearson, registration and voting; Mrs. H.E. Saunders, state youth work committee; Mrs. Althea Mills, entertainment and freedom fund.

Also Richard W. Powell, labor and industry and Rev. E.D. Lewis, co-chairman, church work committee. Rev. A. Leon Lowry, state NAACP president, made the announcements.

Memo from **JAMES A. MOSS**

Monty –

Please work on

Carlo

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Ted Exp
Civil Rts

MARSHALL NOMINATION HAILED BY WILKINS

September 29, 1961
NAACP Newsletter

NEW YORK. --The nomination of Thurgood Marshall to be a judge of the United States Second Circuit Court of Appeals was hailed here this week by his longtime associate in the Fight for Freedom, NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, as "a highly significant and well merited appointment."

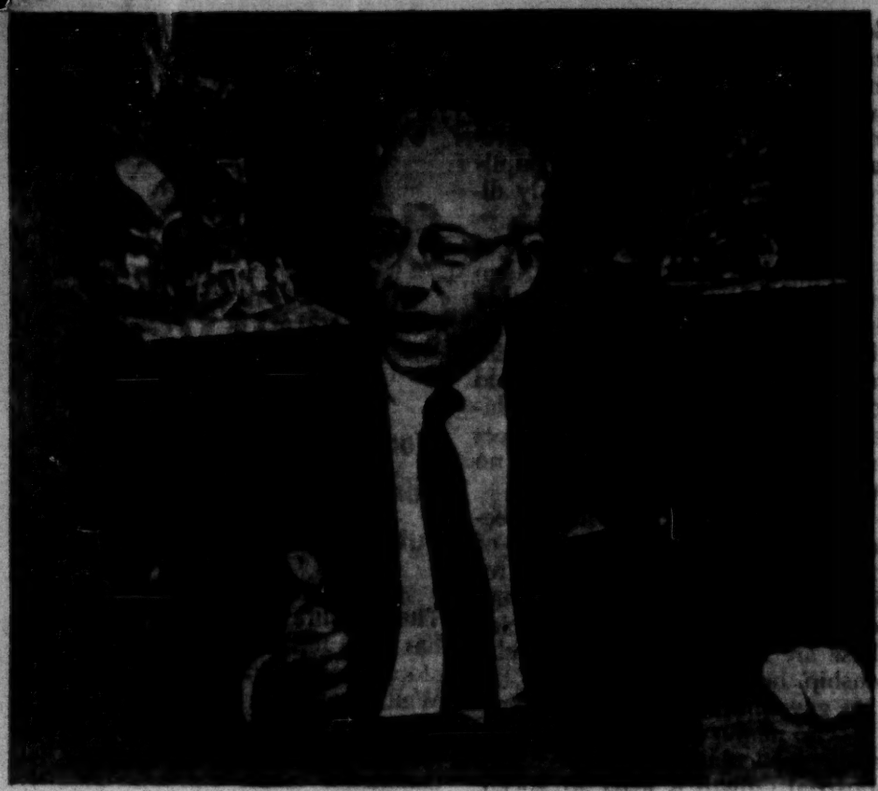
The appointment, Mr. Wilkins said, "is a tribute to Mr. Marshall's brilliant performance as the nation's foremost civil rights lawyer. It is also an indication that leadership in the Fight for Freedom is no bar to high public office."

The veteran civil rights attorney, Mr. Wilkins asserted, "carries to his new position extraordinary experience in the Federal courts, a wealth of knowledge of Federal procedures, and a breadth of understanding rare even among the country's most outstanding and successful lawyers. This understanding will help to make him a good judge for all Americans of whatever race or station.

"He carries, also, the good wishes of his legion of friends and admirers, including 20,000,000 Negro Americans whose aspirations for first class citizenship he voiced so eloquently in his pleadings and victories at the bar.

"Those of us who have been privileged to work with him for more than two decades in the struggle for human rights and dignity will miss his dedication, his wise counsel and his unflagging devotion and courage. Our loss is the nation's gain in which all of us have a share."

Since the Senate has adjourned for this session, Mr. Marshall's nomination will not be acted upon until next January when it will go before the Senate Judiciary Committee, of which Senator James O. Eastland (D.,Miss.) is chairman. After consideration by the committee, the nomination will go before the entire Senate for confirmation.



Ivan Allen, Jr., defeated a segregationist in the run for mayor of Atlanta

Businessman mayor sign of new South

Atlanta's incoming mayor defeated die-hard segregationist with backing of businessmen who decided their interest lay in maintaining order and prosperity through moderation

In Atlanta last week, a prominent local businessman, Ivan Allen, Jr. (picture), won the race for mayor against a die-hard segregationist in one of the South's most significant elections.

For this regional capital, the election means a continuation of the moderate racial policies of Mayor William B. Hartsfield, who is retiring at yearend after 23 years in office. It also further points up new forces that are being felt through most of the South and that will affect future events as the region adjusts to a changing social and economic climate. For businessmen, in and out of the South, it is important to look at these forces.

Businessmen active. Allen, who has a large office supply business in Atlanta, was elected with the backing of business elements in the city. It dramatically reveals how businessmen in many Southern cities have decided to play an active role in navigating the area through the difficult shoals of race relations, especially where this issue affects business growth.

This represents a real change, but it's one that is taking place all over the South. In Dallas, a citizens' council that included top businessmen worked out successful desegregation of lunch counters and schools. Businessmen's influence in New Orleans this fall was a major factor in preventing the street mobs that accompanied school integration there last year.

But nowhere is the changing business attitude clearer than in Atlanta, the Southeast's most important business center, situated in a state whose over-all viewpoint is thoroughly Deep South.

Issue by issue. In Atlanta, the underlying decisions about segregation—at least in its public aspects—have been taken. One by one, racial barriers in various areas—buses, parks, schools, municipal buildings—have fallen. Other barriers soon will fall. Prior to his election, for example, Allen helped negotiate an agreement to desegregate department store lunch counters this fall.

Experts, such as Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, a long-established group working for improved racial relations, warn that potentially serious problems remain, particularly in the areas that are likely to become the focus of attention next, such as public housing and urban renewal. But Atlanta's selection of a moderate businessman as mayor makes it more likely that these problems will be worked out without disrupting the life of the community.

Basic change. The business community played a vital role in reaching this point—a point not foreseeable as recently as two years ago. Reaching it required some profound changes that did not come about easily.

Like businessmen in most other cities, Atlanta's business leaders would prefer to keep out of matters not directly linked to their business affairs, especially highly charged matters of social change. Some still feel this way. But, under the impact of threatened closing of public schools, sit-ins, boycotts, Freedom Riders, and other Negro demonstrations, many business leaders began to formulate a new approach.

They reasoned that business growth of the community could be served only by an orderly solution of such problems. Considering the violence and turmoil that afflicted many Southern cities, businessmen came to the conviction that the issues were too important simply to be turned over to the politicians. "Businessmen realized that these things could ruin the town," says one of Atlanta's top businessmen.

Allen's decision to run for office and his election sharply point up the results of this shift in thinking. Some of Allen's backers make clear that they regard the election as a test of the ability of the business community to play a public role in handling racial matters that they see as linked to problems of industrial and business growth.

Growth at stake. This tie-in between the segregation issue and eco-

nomic progress is a critical factor behind changing attitudes. Open schools are essential, many people have decided. Avoiding violence is uppermost in the minds of many businessmen who would not ordinarily get involved in these social matters.

In some towns, community disruption has had a short-term but demonstrably adverse effect on store sales. And the feeling exists, though it's hard to document, that towns that get a reputation for racial trouble find it more difficult to attract new industry.

This week, in Nashville, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People pointed to this feeling when it asked the Southern Governors' Conference, meeting there, to remove racial barriers in order to advance the economy of the South. Mississippi's Gov. Ross Barnett rejected the idea that segregation hurts industrial growth, and his reaction shows that controversy still exists. But in many other parts of the South, the feeling that industrial growth is tied to successful dealing with Negro demands has drawn businessmen into the struggle.

Moreover, a few businessmen are swinging to the view that segregation generally is harmful to the economic potential of their region, by needlessly restricting the labor supply and holding down the purchasing power of a significant segment of the population.

Two-year shift. Such changes in thinking didn't come easily, but they came relatively rapidly.

In Atlanta, the shift started about two years ago when a court order that the city desegregate its schools conflicted with state laws requiring that desegregated schools must be closed. This forced the issue. Atlanta won national acclaim and a commendation from Pres. Kennedy for the manner in which it dealt with this crisis.

In early 1960, Georgia's Gov. Ernest Vandiver created a commission to sound out public opinion around the state. John Sibley, an Atlanta lawyer with the highest business connections, accepted the chairmanship of the commission. In his report, Sibley recommended keeping the schools open. The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, with Allen then as its president, took a similar stand. Atlanta businessmen at the highest level were working to resolve the conflict.

Then, last summer, two Negro students were accepted at the University of Georgia. Rather than close the state university, the legislature capitulated—it abolished the school-closing laws. This broke the back of state resistance to school integration and permitted Atlanta to organize the community-wide campaign that bore fruit in peaceful school desegregation last month. Nine Negro pupils were admitted by four previously all-white high schools.

While the school issue was at stake, businessmen such as Allen were also dealing openly with other desegregation problems in the city. Their successful experience reinforced the feeling that they could and should continue to exert influence to help the community meet its problems, though they are by no means trying to run the city.

City vs. state. Finally, Allen's election points to one further set of changes that could affect the region's future even more deeply than problems that are specifically racial. These are in the often stormy relationship between Atlanta and the state government.

As in many other cities in the South, particularly in states where industrial growth is least advanced, Atlanta's efforts at industrial development are often frustrated by conflicts with a state government dominated by rural, agricultural interests. Much state money goes to agriculture, little to industrial development. The state limits the city's taxing powers, imposes taxes of its own that many businessmen believe discourage industry. Politically, the domination is maintained by a system of county unit voting, where small counties hold voting power far out of proportion to their size.

This system is under attack in Georgia, and the attack recently found an ally in a former Georgian, Gen. Lucius D. Clay, then serving as chairman of the Continental Can Co., which has extensive interests in Georgia.

Gen. Clay told an audience of Georgia businessmen, gathered to learn how to attract more industry, that the county unit system "creates a feeling of uncertainty as to the future political atmosphere in the state, and industry is always apprehensive of political uncertainties."

Allen, and the men who support him, are closer to the state government than Atlanta's outgoing administration was—Hartsfield had been involved in many a battle with the state. Their views will have considerable impact on current moves to make the voting system more equitable. A change in voting rules to give more influence to the cities, such as Atlanta, would have a profound effect on the development of the state—and other Southern states would be watching.

Wall Street gets attack of nerves

World tensions, plus domestic worries, spark sharp drop, but few see a real fall ahead

The pressure on equity prices, which has been felt on most of the world's stock markets in recent months, hit Wall Street hard early this week (chart, right). It seemed as if U.S. investors, who have been expressing confidence in the domestic picture, took fright all at once. And just as the summer rise seemed to be reflecting an extreme degree of bullish fervor, the fall this week may prove an excessive reaction.

It is clear that all over the world, investors are nervous, concerned about the heightening of international tensions. The French stock market started falling in June, largely because of France's failure to find a solution to the Algerian problem. British stocks dropped sharply after the Macmillan government instituted a series of drastic measures to bolster the position of the pound sterling, and announced that it would seek entry into the European Economic Community.

The German market has been falling ever since the Vienna meeting of Kennedy and Khrushchev, but the decline has accelerated with the onset of the Berlin crisis.

Contrast. During the summer, Wall Street's response was in sharp contrast to the foreign markets. Kennedy's speech announcing a stepup in defense expenditures because of Berlin sparked a rally in stock prices that sent the Dow-Jones industrial index to a record peak of 730 in early September. In fact, the troubled international situation—and the prospects of a full-fledged U.S. boom—were leading some European investors to put fresh funds into U.S. stocks.

But Wall Street proved far from immune to the heightening of international tensions. Prices began slipping in mid-September, when it became clear that the Berlin situation

Foster - different policy considerations in different areas affect use such methods as withholding funds

Leland - ① sanction offering hope permanent solution
② administration & coordination
③ staffing & personnel

Wheeler, Sanders - presidential declaration broad policy & values

Leland - need to have several public meets

Sanders - freedom opportunity, concern individual, all areas American life, role of local private agencies (ABA) state anonymy - we haven't got the time to let it be worked out gradually

Wheeler - have reached a point of maturity where these solutions required

Young, Foster - these policies be discussed with every appointee this crucial

Leland - a civil rights guy in each big agency

Foster - appointments must be qualified

Leland - positive efforts to find qualified Negroes

Smith - Southern Democrats need support White House

Young - in many areas having systematically excluded persons
such systematic mechanism

Leland - ~~Co~~ opposed to "Negro preference" - develop + train

Young - OK, but recognize that potential not fully correlated with
record - give a "10 point preference"

Hill - use national recruiting

Harris - appointments -> incentive -> qualification

Freeman - you don't have to be explicit about this "over-
correction"

Leland - as debt owed to oppressed minority - affirmative
steps ~~that~~ - federal govt take cognizance this + program

Fleming - more sophisticated + informal ways ascertaining qualifications

Wheeler - disagree with "special debt", + doesn't want
"special treatment"

Leland - yes, in moderation, but how about voter education?

Freeman - make recommendation in positive terms

Grant - avoid language that any group people formed, have sanctuary, long range democratic danger

Trueue - moral debt would be counterbalanced political debt

Wheeler - Pres should appoint from area where no chance appointment

Young - re ~~high level~~ appointments such as to foreign service: remount, etc rules exclude negroes, better get them into European, etc posts

Pollitt - danger appointment African posts

Hill - Negro status at home must be elevated before sent African posts

Leland - little done recent years due elec action: danger next few years "large torches" stage which dull edge for basic advance: need for established machinery + central control + supervision: White House? at least close to President

Freeman - put emphasis now on lower level Foreign Service. much more valuable than an occasional ambassador

Freeman - a special asst to Pres on employment + development talent

Leland + opposed; not an administrative asst, but a coordinator of civil right program - not so important whether he be in White House - President has power create such an agency, staffed by Departmental employees + covering all areas (housing, employment, contracts, etc)

Freeman - disagrees if agency has to be set up on interdepartmental + committee basis; must have one senior person answerable to President

Smith - danger that agencies will feel irresponsible, pass job to "agency"

Young - needed: person on Pres staff with authority, not for enforcement but for investigation, receiving reports - responsibility should be left in departments

Leland - keep agency internal responsibility - but have ultimate control outside agency

Foster } how independent of Pres would be agency? why buy
Freeman } this fight, i.e. between "agency" & line agency —

Freeman — agree on strong investigating powers + staff — disagree on conferring enforcement powers — not a threat to power Cabinet member

Leland — ~~no staff~~ controversy more likely to be between "agency" + local officials

Young + Freeman — dubious about freedom of departmental representatives

Young — high level advisory committee prominent citizens to reflect thinking of country

Fleming — who'll do the thinking? advising President on problems outside govt? need for brainstorming

Leland — Concerns: (1) a coordinator (2) with sufficient staff for investigation (3) great caution about enforcement powers

Young — need for government reports to people on situations throughout country

Freeman — informing function better outside govt

Education

Hume - no new form compulsion - sympathetic understanding - in areas such as employment & voting administration can move slowly - public statements of Pres (sympathetic) (firm) - no formal conference - unpublicized conference business, editors - emissaries - Office of Education aid - a Presidential advisor

Hill - moral leadership - skeptical before acceptance - should call "some type" high level conference to make clear intent: either correct or goit will act - goit should intervene: overcome burden on parents - after some time; attack problem withholding funds

Smith - much receptivity ~~too~~ moral leadership - publicize fact on pupil achievement - would be public acceptance withholding from higher educ - Justice should not intervene ~~these~~ cases any more than others: financial sanction trade school, impact area program - OK

Young - have your conference prior to "New Orleans" - disagree about withholding in some areas, not in others - set timetable before sanction (deadline) - in-service training opportunities - also in service training all personnel in human relations - individual should not have burden initiating cases

Wheeler - South is reluctant - ∴ "very positive" attitude in Washington - must be sanction to shock local community: e.g. vocational program - put moral leadership last - South reach to realities, adjust - universities will comply if required - paying courts too slow too costly to Negroes: Negro resources being exhausted - don't underestimate importance present action ~~to~~ to head off future problem - serious problem community development + effect on segregation

Mormolinky - ~~[illegible]~~ agree with - hold high ground, not categorically ~~otherwise~~ - against governors conference, - dubious moral declaration - intervention must in all, but ~~more~~ actively

Freeman - more ~~interest in~~ optimistic about declaration - use some kind of sanctions

Blair - problem is not compliance but integration - must assert federal interest - intervention (maybe even intuition) is valid - must be shift from placement to planned design - advise Pres on how he can take political approach to change mood, divide South: stick + carrot

Sanders - dangers in divide tactic - education policy should reflect as a specific general policy - serious doubt ~~that~~ govt can fill seat - without at higher level - dubious about lower schools - more as expectations

in possible administer everything govt does etc

Harris - no compromise challenge fed authority - incumbent must see use every authority to achieve end; i.e. withholding - candidate of Jackson + S Car - must make clear will not tolerate ~~any~~ challenge fed authority either by pub officials or private individuals

Foster - disseminate information on decency problem methods - put in framework of an educational problem - 20 USC 331, 332 Cooperative Educ Act - 20 USC 333-7: admin authorization - difficulty of federal control over community development (in Wheeler) - fed aid education desperately needed ∴ apprehensive about sanctions

Wheeler - in Foster remarks on sanctions: can't buy it - South in a capacity change + direction greatly underestimated - greatest social change certainly in world

Hill - too many in South don't care about pub educ

Young - how help latent liberals? they need to threat of sanctions - stop catering to the "2 0 90"

Fleming - sanctions question raises ~~opposite~~ opportunities for imaginative planning of non-doctrinaire policies

Pollitt - endorses private conferences, pressure on businessmen

Hill - behind the scenes conferences all night, but there must be public recognition

Fleming - question re: link overt measures with quiet

Voting

Harris - fuller CCR publicity to deprivation, reprisals, etc

Fleming - compatibility thru exec power to encourage registration + voting?

Young - lack of complaints to CCR due to fact CCR seemed so far away

Pollitt - enforcement against local sheriffs, etc - and about Negro assistants to US attorneys?

Young - staff should be representative of racial composition state

Moffat - does CRD now have to go through US Atty? Pollitt - I think so - Foster - variable

Smith - room in Fed Gov for Negroes on DA staffs: and, however, an appropriate specializing civil rights case

Fleming - what about a Presidential program to get - nationally - people to vote?

Pamphlets on "how to get registered in N. Car?"

Sanders - pick up private groups such as League W V

Moffat - can we bring suit in cipher counties where no complaints?

Sanders - maybe on analogy (grand jury cases

Moffat - call for full use referral provision

Housing

Smith - urban renewal Greensboro bids require open occupancy

Young - endorse recommendations Comm Race + Hg

Hill - from segregation point of view, not disadvantageous if state slower

Fleming - ingenuous evasion - immediate assumption would be of non-enforcement

There are good reasons for such legislation or program which failure is likely, but - - -

Leland - a gen - enforced order bad: one more notch in uncertainty

Woffard - "threshold of probability" ~~at~~ assist large developer

Foster - does it make sense to have a public agency to find housing for people displaced by urban renewal? (there are relocation offices)

Young - ~~the~~ housing is a specific application of general declaration of non-discriminatory policy

Foster - benign gradual in public housing - yes

Young - - no

Young - a general order plus an advisory committee on analogy Armed Forces Comm.

Fleming - should such order be directed at large builder?

Foster - what about financing?

Pollitt - Pres needs umbrella of a Committee

Young - lets focus - not on Negro - but on disadvantaged people generally

recognize the opposition

Hunter

Sanders - yes

Bland - yes

Discussion at Washington Meeting

W. L. SNELL

National Printing Company
971 Peachtree St. • NE • Atlanta 9, Georgia

Printers & Lithographers • TRinity 5-7081

~~I. General public mood in South~~

II. Call on private agencies (ABA) (LWV)

III. Have reached a point of maturity where solution required

~~Discussion with appeals~~

IV. Pres & public acts: many ways in personal dealings, etc

~~V. Responsibility sustain continuity SC & HS~~

VI, VIII. Conferences: non-South business leaders

VIII, VII. Employment Service

~~I. Who should draft exec order?~~

~~VII. Segregated employer~~

~~IX. Multi-plant problem with joint contracts~~

~~VII. Rules of three~~

W. L. SNELL

National Printing Company
971 Peachtree St. • NE • Atlanta 9, Georgia

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VI ~~federal recruitment on campuses~~

IV Project Clear

IX ~~non-discrimination clause in licensing~~

IX subsidies, permits, etc

VII Civil War Centennial

III an atmosphere refuses conform racial prejudice

IV interchangeable schools

IV ~~Cooperative Research in Educ Act~~

III Art in

CCR

FBI

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

CCR

√ Commissioner, Urban Renewal Administration
Lafayette Bldg., 811 Vermont Avenue

√ Chairman, Federal National Mortgage Assn.
Lafayette Bldg., 811 Vermont Ave.

√ Commissioner, Public Housing Administration
1741 Rhode Island Ave.

~~Director, United States Information Agency
1776 Penn Ave.~~

Chinchy
Dean Rusk
~~Carey~~

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

Chairman, Commission on Civil Rights -

John A Hannah
Mich. St. University
E. Lansing, Mich.

Vice-Chairman, C.C.R. -

Robert G Storey
Sou. Metho U. Law Sch.
Dallas, Texas

Members - Doyle E Carlton
P.O. Box 3239, Tampa 1, Fla.

George M Johnson
1307 ~~Jackson St.~~

? Dr Robert S. Rankin
Dept. of Political Science
Duke U.
N.C.

Jackson Place

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

Commissioner, U S Office of
Education
H, E, & Welfare Bldg.

Roger Clinchy, Executive Director
President's Committee on
Government Employment
(Dear Roger) Policy
Wash. 6, DC

(To be routed in order numbered)
Date

PLEASE CHECK, DATE AND FORWARD

HCF
PA
MA
LWD
MM
EW
SM
PR
JC
LEC
MET
BC
RHA
PP
WF
MF
FILE

NEAL J. HARDY

w/ deleted sentence in

Commissioner
Federal Housing Administration
811 Vermont Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Mrs

Reis (8)

+ (1)

First Asst.

Justice Dept.

airmail special

~~Bowles~~,

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

~~Secretary of State - Dean Rusk~~

Under Sec. of St. - Chester Bowles

Asst. Sec. of St. - G. Mennen Williams

Representative of the United States to the United Nations - Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson, U.N. Bldg. 2 Park Ave. N.Y. 16.

Asst. Sec. of St. for Public Affairs - Roger H. Tubby

(41½)

~~Robert~~

Secretary of Defense - Robert S. McNamara Dept. of Defense Pentagon, Wash.

~~Deputy Sec. of Def. - Roswell L. Gilpatric~~

Sec. of the Air Force - Eugene M. Zuckert Dept. of the Air Force ~~2 Jefferson Davis Hwy, Arlington, Va~~ Va Pentagon

" " Army - Elvis J. Stahr Jr. ~~2 Jefferson Davis Hwy, Arlington, Va~~ Va.

" " " Navy - John B. Connally, Jr.

Asst. Sec. of Def. - Arthur Sylvester

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

Sec. of the Treasury - Douglas Dillon
Dept. of the Treasury
15th St & Pa. Ave.

~~White House~~ Bowman, Salinger, O'Donnell

~~Administrative Asst. to the Pres - Timothy J. Reardon, Jr.~~

~~Staff Secretary - Ralph A. Dungan~~

~~Special Asst. to the Pres - Frederick G. Dutton~~

~~Deputy Counsel - Myer Feldman~~

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

Sec. of Health, Education, & Welfare -
Abraham Ribicoff ✓
H. E. & W. Bldg.
Fourth St & Independence Ave. S.W.

General Counsel of the Dept of Health, E. & W. -
Alanson W. Willcox ✓

~~Commissioner, U.S. Office of Education -~~
~~Earl McGrath~~

Postmaster General - J. Edward Day ✓
P.O. Dept.; Penn. Ave., ~~between 12th & 13th Sts.~~

Sec. of the Interior - Stewart Lee Udall ✓
Zilkin Bldg.

Sec. of Agriculture - Orville L. Freeman ✓
Dept of Agriculture; 2nd Mall, between 12th & 14th Sts. S.W.

Sec. of Commerce - Luther H. Hodges ✓
Commerce Bldg., 14th St. between Const. Ave. & E St.

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

~~Attorney-General - Robert F. Kennedy~~

~~Deputy Atty. Gen. - Byron R. White~~

~~Solicitor Gen. Archibald Cox~~

~~* Asst Atty. Gen, Civil Rights division~~

~~Harold Tyler~~

Sec. of Labor - Arthur J. Goldberg

Under Sec. of Lab. - William Willard Wirtz

Dept of Labor Bldg.

Fourteenth St. & Constitution ~~Bldg~~ Ave

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

~~L. F. O'Brien~~

~~Hacha~~

Chairman Civil Service Commission —
8th & F Sts
— J. W. Macy

~~CCR? [illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~

HCT
LWD } 7 + 8

David H Pollitt
VAC

Same ltr. sent to the following:

Mr. McNeill Smith
P. O. Box 868
Greensboro, N. C.
will attend - no resv -

Mr. John H. Wheeler
President
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham
dec 7 + 8

Mr. Marion A. Wright
Top Knot
Linville Falls, N.C.
X
✓ no -

Mr. Morris B. Abram
Healey Building
Atlanta
X
[redacted]

Pollitt
Silard

Mr. Robert Harris
Dept. of Pol. Science
Vanderbilt Univ.
Nashville
- dec 7 + 8

Mr. Paul H. Sanders
Professor of Law
Vanderbilt Univ.
Nashville
- dec. 7 + 8 - late arrival

Mr. Whitney Young
18 Robinson St., #32
Cambridge
- 7 + 8

Mr. Harris Wofford
~~Sen. Kennedy's Office~~
Washington 1001 Conn. Ave. N.W.

Mr. Adam Yarmolinsky
2017 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington
no resv

Mr. Oliver Hill
108 East Leigh
Richmond
- resv - 7 + 8

Mr. Benjamin Muse
Manassas, Va.
- will attend - no resv.

Mr. David Freeman
Rockefeller Bros. Fund
New York
✓ no. resv -

Mr. G. W. (Bill) Fo[illegible] Jr.
Hastings School of [illegible]
[illegible]ancis[illegible] Ca[illegible]
✓ - 7 + 8

For cabinet officers and others to be supplied by LWD:

My dear ----------:

The Southern Regional Council has transmitted to President Kennedy and appropriate advisers the enclosed report on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." ~~I hope you will find it interesting and useful~~ We felt that the Council, as an organization of white and Negro Southerners that has long worked to eliminate racial barriers, should give its views on this subject to the new administration.

I hope you will find the report interesting and constructive. Any comments or criticisms you might care to make will be greatly valued.

Let me take this opportunity to ~~express my~~ extend our good wishes to you in your new position of critically important leadership. If the Southern Regional Council can be of service to you and your associates, you have only to call upon us.

Sincerely yours,

HCF

enc.

December 17, 1964

M E M O R A N D U M

This memorandum presents observations and comments on the manner in which federal agencies perform functions presently assigned them in areas related to civil rights, including the race relations aspects of anti-poverty programs. It is written from the viewpoint of private agencies and their particular concerns. Whatever qualifications the author has have come almost entirely from his working experience in the South.

1. The civil rights controversy has been engaged in, on the side of racial equality, by an unprecendented number of private agencies. It would probably be accurate to say that no other issue in American history has produced such an outpouring of organized supporters. The amount of activity and the variety of programs of these groups is amazing and can no longer be kept track of by anyone. Much of the activity is un-coordinated.

2. At the present time, for example, 38 agencies belong to the Southern Interagency Conference, which is a loose network to improve communication among the agencies;

their names are set down in the footnote to illustrate the range of organizations which have program in the South. Similar range could be shown by listing the organizational membership of some other liaison groups, such as the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights or the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

Participating in the Southern Interagency Conference:

AFL-CIO Department of Civil Rights
American Baptist Convention
American Friends Service Committee
American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
Anti-Defamation League
Congress of Racial Equality
Disciples of Christ, United Christian Missionary Society
The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
Jewish Labor Committee
Mennonite Service Committee
The Methodist Church, Woman's Division, Dept. of Christian Social Relations
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice
National Conference of Christian and Jews
National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA, Dept. of Racial and Cultural Relations
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Negro Women
National Labor Service
National Urban League
Penn Community Services
The Potomac Institute
The Presbyterian Church in US, Board of Christian Education
Protestant Episcopal Church
Southern Baptist Convention
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Southern Regional Council
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
Union of American Hebrew Congregations

Unitarian Service Committee
United Automobile Workers, AFL-CIO, Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department
United Church of Christ
United Presbyterian Church in the USA
US National Student Association Southern Student Human Relations Project
Southern Area Council of YMCA's
YWCA
National Conference on Religion and Race
Committee of Southern Churchmen

3. Some of the agencies are -- in current jargon -- "action" groups; many others might be conveniently distinguished by calling them "human relations" groups. Most of these have, what none of the action groups traditionally have had, other interests as well as race relations. Lately, a number of ad hoc groups have come into being, such as the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee and Books for Equal Education.

4. All of this proliferation of organizations should not obscure for the federal official and crucial importance of local Negro and human relations organizations, little known outside their own localities. This is especially important to recognize in connection with the anti-poverty programs. The Voter Education Project discovered that the most effective voter registration work was done by local, independent groups (although often they were supported in one way or another -- though not financially -- by the larger

action groups). Similarly, the anti-poverty programs will need to discover, for any given locality, who are the effective leaders and what is the trusted and appropriate group with which to consult.

5. The magnitude of the commitment by private agencies assures the federal government of a broad base of support for programs in behalf of equal opportunity. There is need from time to time for better focus and for the stimulus of a Presidential charge. The White House conferences called by President Kennedy in 1963 served these purposes. Similar conferences called to support a more imaginative and vast national attack on poverty are worth considering.

6. On the other hand, these groups provide a special kind of problem for the Executive Department. At least prior to the election of 1964, they were short on Congressional influence and, in the South, terribly short on influence with state governments and the political party structures. Consequently, they have thrown almost the whole weight of their demands and influence against the federal executive, and not through normal channels.

7. For many and substantial reasons, this is not a good situation. Although it will change, through increased Negro voting, re-apportionment, etc., the Administration should use what leverage it can to make party structures

in the southern states more responsive to the private civil rights and human relations agencies. In particular, it is again the local groups who can most effectively relate to the parties and be most easily assimilated.

8. Another serious problem is somewhat of the same order. A governmental agency develops its own constituency of groups, interests, and persons whom it seeks to please. This is not unwholesome. The civil rights and human relations agencies are seldom an important part of the constituency of any federal agency. The U. S. Office of Education, for example, has a constituency of public school administrators, the NEA, certain Congressional committees, etc.; many of the Office of Education's officials came from this background. Other federal agencies are similar. Although they may have or come to have considerable sympathy for the aims of the civil rights movement, they are not typically very responsive to the presentation of these aims by the private agencies.

9. These federal agencies, however, often try. During the late Summer and early Fall of 1964, for example, we (Southern Regional Council) were called to several meetings and were more informally consulted by federal agencies drafting regulations to implement Titles IV and VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. These consultations were generally

along the line of "tell us what the problems are." There really isn't much that can come out of such consultations. I finally wrote to Secretary Celebreeze and said that if you want our assistance we could best offer it by reviewing the drafts of your regulations before they are sent to the White House; I received no reply. The point is not that the private agencies should have received the draft regulations; the point is that if the federal agencies consult them it should be in ways designed to be fruitful. The federal agencies, especially since 1961, have taken up an awful lot of the time of private agency people in rather pointless consultations. Insofar as this has been contributive to getting to know each other it has had some value. But insofar as it has been, as it has frequently been, a mere gesture it should be stopped.

10. The reverse is, of course, also true. Federal agencies have been imposed on by the private ones. Most of the criticism here rests on the private agencies, but much of the imposition stems from the heady atmosphere of 1961. Prior to 1961, almost the last place a private agency would think to turn was to a federal office. This is an exaggerated statement, but not much. The Kennedy administration brought a new day. Suddenly everyone was welcome and, indeed, sought out. SNCC youngsters told each other

what they had said to "Bobby" or what "Burke" or "Harris" had said to them. Human relations agencies staff came to feel on the "inside," partners in a combined venture. Inevitably and desirably, relationships became more regularized. There are still, however, some private agency staffers, of both the action and human relations types, who seem to think they have a vested right in the time of federal officials.

11. Perhaps from this same 1961 aura has derived the acute sensitivity of some federal offices to public criticism from civil rights groups. It must be recognized by federal offices that criticism is an essential part of the American political process; that some of the private groups are intended by their charters to contribute to public discussion; and that, moreover, criticism from friends is frequently a necessary counterbalance to the inevitable criticism from opponents and that without it the federal agencies might well be pulled off course.

12. One of the great achievements of the Kennedy administration was that it took long, hopefully decisive, strides toward building an alertness for civil rights into the institutional fabric of the bureaucracy. As we move into the day of Titles IV and VI and VII, into the anti-poverty programs, this achievement seems doubly important. The bureaucracy is vast and intricate, however, and a primary

job of any Administration will continue to be that of strengthening its own shop.

13. Within the bureaucracy, there are individuals at key Washington, regional, or local desks who are unsympathetic. This is probably, however, the least of problems.

14. Much more formidable are certain virtues (I would regard them as such) of our federal establishment. Many of our federal departments and large agencies are decentralized to a degree extraordinary among modern governments. In the field, they are highly responsive to local interests and opinions. Some of them (e.g., the Department of Agriculture, the R. E. A.) entrust some programs to boards locally elected; some (e.g. the Department of Labor) depend on private interests to administer programs; in the program of nearly all federal departments and large agencies, state and local governments have statutory roles.

15. Although federal regulations and federal diligence should strive to build a concern for civil rights and equal opportunity into this labyrinthine structure, it is probably not realistic to expect that everything can be done from the top, and I think not desirable to transform the decentralized system. Private agencies need to grow in sophistication, and to learn how to bring telling influence on the outer reaches of the bureaucracy. But the problem is

(and should be) basically one of where political power rests and who, therefore, can influence administration. Regulations can be written and directives signed, but a lot more good would be done by high level Washington support for voter registration.

16. We have never really had this, although everybody talks about it. The simple little idea of plastering post offices and mail trucks with "Register and Vote" signs has been spurned, and anything beyond that has not been seriously considered. The V. E. P. spent $1,000,000 of private money doing a job that could have been far easier and far more productive with the right kind of support. What can be accomplished through even the highest national leadership depends now, as it always has, on the political strength which underlies the effort. Voting is no panacea, but it is the sub-stratum of all progress. How far, realistically, can we go in achieving President Johnson's goal of the "full assimilation of more than 20,000,000 Negroes into American life" when the highest voting turnout last November in a southern state was Florida's 53%, with the other southern states ranging down to Mississippi's 33%? What we need is a "register and vote" campaign carried on nation-wide with White House leadership, and with all the crusading fervor of a war bond sale campaign.

17. Even if and when regional and local offices

of the federal government can be made more responsive to civil rights and equal opportunity, the government will be faced with its eternal problem of internal communication. At SRC, we are aware of great improvement in recent years. Directives do get down, and they are given attention. The record is, of course, not perfect. I cannot be certain of this, but within the last fortnight, for example, an SRC and an American Friends Service Committee representative returned from Houston County (Ga.), both convinced that Air Force Regulation No. 35-78 (Equal Opportunity and Treatment of Military Personnel) was hardly known of at the Warner-Robins Base.

18. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 injects into the civil rights field some federal offices which, rather conspicuously, have avoided contact with the subject as far as possible these last ten years. Now these agencies must represent and administer forward looking policies. To name these agencies is not necessary. A coordinator of federal program might be well advised to pay particular attention to the performance of these old, established offices newly charged with "equal opportunity" responsibilities.

19. Communication is of several kinds. There are still federal officials who regard civil rights as just another form of "agitation." These officials can treat a

civil rights complaint about as a city functionary treats a complaint that garbage hasn't been picked up. Much of the distrust, for example, that the direct action groups have toward the FBI can never be documented, because it derives from the way the telephone was answered, the smile on an FBI agent's face or the lack of one, his appearance while observing a demonstration.

20. Or, again, communication can be "images." Let it be said that images are not always accurate. The distortion can be in the eye of the viewer and not the primary responsibility of the viewed. The federal agency, however, needs to be concerned with how it is seen. The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, which has in fact achieved a great deal, does not have the general trust of the private agencies, basically because of a suspicion that employers have taken it over, and also because of its seemingly incurable disposition to release only window-dressing facts. The President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing has an even worse "image" because nobody knows what it has done and consequently believes that it is a pretense. The Community Relations Service created a huge and prestigious advisory committee, and has done nothing with it; I can from my personal acquaintance attest the sense of deeply moved dedication with which some Committee members accepted their appointment, and also to

their later letdown feeling when not given anything to do. Government agencies would be well advised to have in positions of public visibility persons who enjoy the trust of the civil rights movement, to involve more citizens in constructive programs, and to speak candidly to the public. If the private agencies share one common and typical characteristic it is skepticism; an Administration which is interested in having their working confidence should elevate candor to an administrative virtue.

21. What with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Economic Opportunity Act, the carry-over Area Redevelopment and Manpower Development and Training Acts, the pending Appalachia measure, and other prospective programs, this is a time of gigantic challenge to federal administrators. Coordination and liaison will be imperative. Washington will have the responsibility to effect this, but it might consider the help some private agencies can be -- on an informal arrangement. For example, here in Atlanta SRC some time ago, at the suggestion of a couple of federal employees, invited all federal people operating out of Atlanta with "equal opportunity" responsibilities to meet with each other in our conference room. Some of them, it turned out, had never seen each other before. They found the meeting helpful, and since have met in our conference room monthly to

exchange experiences and ideas. Things of this sort perhaps can not be planned, but if government representatives and private agency people are in frequent communication with each other, similar opportunities will develop.

22. To this lay observer, some duplication and confusion of functions under the new laws seems apparent. This need not, at least from the viewpoint of the private agencies, be altogether bad, on the paragmatic premise of getting as much energy and activity as one can into the field. Efficient use of governmental money and personnel will be advantageous, however, but a danger that must be guarded against is coordination to the point of erasing statutory responsibilities. The Department of Justice after 1961 did this to the Commission on Civil Rights, with disastrous results to the latter. The Commission abandoned clear statutory duties in the voting field; on top of that, when it was prevented by the Department from holding Mississippi hearings it suffered a loss in staff morale and public respect from which it has not recovered. Coordination should be, in other words, of statutory assignments, and should not overrule them.

23. The Commission on Civil Rights is a special case because it is the one independent agency in this field. It is also the federal agency which probably has the most

friendships with private agencies, both because of this independent role and because of its network of state advisory committees. Yet at the same time, private agencies are tending to look on it as a good but impotent friend. They get the impression that neither the White House nor Congress takes the Commission seriously, and that it would be get rid of if anyone knew how. The Commission, especially, needs to be assured that its role is to fulfill its statutory assignments with vigor.

24. There has been a need since 1955 for efficient and effective federal mediation. This was not satisfactorily supplied by special appointments (such as Mr. Dulles or Col. Blaik and Mr. Royall) or by the Department of Justice. The new Community Relations Service can be a tremendous asset, and not only in the South. At least for the next few years (and hopefully it may not be needed longer) it will require, in order to do an effective job, obvious White House support. It would seem worthwhile for the President to find frequent opportunities to show his confidence in Governor Collins.

25. There are too few Negroes in federal "equal opportunity" positions in the South. Men such as Vince Suitt of the Air Force and Robert Thompson of HHFA (both in Atlanta regional offices and both, incidentally, alumni

of local Urban Leagues) do an apparently effective job, attesting that Negroes can represent the government's policies in this field in the South. There is still hesitation, however. A regional official for an "equal opportunity" program is recruiting for an assistant, and said to us that he doubted "we are ready" to hire a Negro. The Commission on Civil Rights has recently reversed an earlier decision to create an Atlanta office because of internal disagreement on the question of appointing a Negro to head the office.

26. The great record of the Kennedy administration was deeply marred by its appointments of federal judges in the South. Each Judge Cox must have created a need for another group of positions on the Civil Rights Division's lawyers staff. These appointments must stop, even if judgeships have to be left vacant for a while. Moreover, one would hope that before 1968 there will have been Negro attorneys appointed to the federal bench, not only in the upper South but the Deep South as well.

27. A really tremendous job has been done since 1961 in federal employment of Negroes. There are still some problems. We do not have survey data at this time, but our observation in that there are still very few Negroes in professional and semi-professional jobs (from GS-7 up,

e.g.) in southern posts. Secondly, even fewer are the Negroes in federal law enforcement in the South. There are about five assistant district attorneys and a couple marshals. Are there any FBI agents? This point can be argued at length if desired, but our view is that Negroes would be positive assets in federal law enforcement. Thirdly, there seems to be a reluctance to appoint Negro Southerners to "equal opportunity" positions in Washington. Holman at CCR, Hill at HEFA, Proctor at Poverty are about all we can remember easily. The government's work in the South would benefit from having qualified Negroes who are intimately familiar with the problems on the staff of the Civil Rights Division, the Community Relations Service, etc.

28. Finally, Negroes and Negro groups should be brought into the war on poverty. One hopes fervently that Washington will require from local communities unequivocal assurances that plans presented for federal support are truly <u>community</u> plans, which means that the beneficiaries of the plans should have participated in their formation. If direct participation is not feasible, they should participate through representatives who stand closer to them than do city or county officials.

29. The principal points of this memorandum are thought to be as follows, in the order they were discussed:

a. Local Negro and human relations groups can be of indispensable help to federal agencies in the anti-poverty program.

b. It is to the interest both of the government and of private agencies for the latter to have improved and open access to state and local political party structures.

c. Consultations, formal or informal, between federal and private agencies are extremely valuable, but only if designed to elicit concrete proposals and ideas.

d. Federal agencies must recognize and accept the desirability of public criticism by private agencies.

e. Continued progress in race relations is hardly possible unless the voting turnout is much increased.

f. Within the government there will be always a need for attentiveness to communication downward to sub-offices; candor should be the principle guiding the government's communication with the public.

g. Coordination of federal agencies in the field is necessary, but should not diminish any agency's statutory responsibilities.

h. Qualified Negroes ought to be appointed to the federal bench in the South, and in larger numbers to southern offices and to law enforcement work in the South; and Negro Southerners could strengthen Washington "equal opportunity" offices.

i. Local communities should be required to bring the beneficiaries of anti-poverty community programs into the planning of them.

Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council

January 14, 1965

The Reverend Powers McLeod
District Superintendent
The Methodist Church
P. O. Box 6531
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Powers:

Pursuant to Nat Welch's suggestion, we are enclosing two copies of the Southern Regional Council's resolution concerning the appointment of federal judges.

It is our understanding that you will forward these resolutions to Senators Hill and Sparkman. Good luck.

Sincerely,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:nm
Enclosures
(as stated above)

March 2, 1965

MEMO TO: State Council Directors

FROM : Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the Director

RE : New Federal Programs in the South

Enclosed please find a draft of the memorandum on New Federal Programs in the South. We would appreicate your reaction to this draft very much. Time, however, is of the essence. Your reactions are needed by the end of this week and they should be written.

We will assume that if we haven't heard from you by Monday, March 8 that you are in accord with the letter and spirit of this memorandum.

Thank you.

Enclosure - 1.

March 3, 1965

MEMORANDUM

To: Leslie W. Dunbar

From: Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.

Les, this is in regard to Negro deputy marshalls in the South. The following places I got directly from the "horse's mouth," that is, Walter Lewis of the Civil Rights Commission, who read to me from the list he received from the Justice Department.

You were right about Greensboro.

Birmingham
Greensboro
Tulsa
Charleston
Nashville
Alexandria
Jackson
Montgomery
Raleigh - does not go on duty until March

VEJ,Jr/js

LWD ✓
PA ✓
VJ ✓ file

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
2809 GOVERNORS DRIVE, SW HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA - 35805
J. EDWIN STANFIELD, Executive Director
Telephone 539-4277

March 6, 1965

Mr. Vernon Jordan
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Vernon:

I am in agreement with the thesis and spirit of the memorandum on "New Federal Programs in the South."

I particularly like the part about hiring -- or at least not, as a matter of policy, refusing to hire -- those persons who are active in the movement. It seems to me that such a policy, like the refusal of white officials in Southern towns to "negotiate with agitators," implies refusal to recognize the reality and legitimacy of the grievances such leaders articulate.

As I read the paper there is nothing in it to suggest that a strategic decision not to use Negro agents would be out of order. Such a decision was made, for example, when Dr. Ken Moreland was sent to Selma with Mac Seacrest by the Community Relations Service. I mention this because someone at SRC asked me specifically if there was a Negro with Seacrest's "team." It seemed to me that a biracial team would have made communication with the white community more difficult, and I wondered if the person who asked me about it thought one of the agents should be a Negro (1) in order to facilitate communication with the Negro community, (2) in order to impress upon the whites the fact that the government was serious, or (3) to keep Seacrest pure.

Incidentally, tell Knobby that she is still using my home address (2108 Fulton Drive). It doesn't matter much, but my office address is as printed above.

Best regards,

Ed

Ed Stanfield

Same letter sent to: John Feild, Chuck Morgan, Harold Fleming
Jean Fairfax

March 11, 1965

Mr. Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Roy:

Enclosed is a memo that has been directed to President Johnson, Vice-President Humphrey, Sargent Shriver, and other high governmental officials, with a covering letter from the President of the Southern Regional Council, John Wheeler.

We thought that you might like to have this at your command at about the same time it reaches the above named persons in Washington.

The memo has not been released, and will not be released to the press. Please keep this in mind.

We welcome your comments and/or reactions.

Sincerely,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:nm
Enclosure

Same letter sent to the following:

Clarence Mitchell, Whitney Young, Jr., John Pemberton

March 11, 1965

Mr. Don Slaimon
Director
Department of Civil Rights
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Don:

Enclosed is a memo that has been directed to President Johnson, Vice-President Humphrey, Sargent Shriver, and other high governmental officials with a covering letter from the President of the Southern Regional Council, John Wheeler.

We thought that you might like to have this at your command at about the same time that it reaches the above-named persons in Washington.

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We welcome your comments and/or reactions.

Sincerely,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:slw
Enclosure - 1.

DRAFT

New Federal Programs in the South

Recent history as well as recent legislation has placed federal policies and administration at the very center where basic decisions are being made and will be made in the continuing struggle to remove racial inequities. How the federal government does its job is, therefore, a matter of first-rank interest.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 has changed the emphasis of federal involvement from criminal and investigative proceedings to administrative action. In addition, new anti-poverty and education programs will require heavy staffing within the South and will greatly increase the federal government's involvement in southern communities.

These new programs, as well as the Civil Rights Act of 1964, are intended to benefit the nation by alleviating the distress of disadvantaged people. The primary concern of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is the Negro Southerners, who also constitute a large proportion of the nation's impoverished and under-educated.

These federal measures are, in short, intended to correct historic injustices and handicaps. The success of the programs requires that there be democratic participation in them. If the southern voice in their planning and administration is predominantly that of state and local officeholders these programs will not be practical, because they will not meet the problems.

Federal Employment Practices in the South

SRC has on other occasions expressed gratification with the federal record since 1960 toward achieving equal employment opportunities within the federal government. At the same time, we have pointed out that federal appointment of Negroes to upper-level jobs in southern offices has been disappointingly behind progress elsewhere.

This has been particularly true regarding those positions dealing with civil rights.

We are concerned now not only for what has been and is, but for what may come. Because the government has been reluctant to have Negroes represent its civil rights policies in the South, we are doubly apprehensive that Negroes will not be appointed to upper-level positions in southern offices administering the poverty program and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. We understand also that the Commission on Civil Rights is planning one or more southern offices, and staffing of these will be of importance. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has immensely important new responsibilities under Titles IV and VI of the Civil Rights Act; although we are not informed as to the administrative plans of HEW, it seems likely that some of this reponsibility will be exercised by regional offices. HEW as well as the Departments of Labor and Agriculture and the Small Business Administration have key assignments to administer under the Economic Opportunity Act. Pending federal aid-to-education will further inject HEW into southern development. All of this adds up to the fact that the federal government is entering on an unprecedented period of staffing in the southern region for civil rights, poverty, and educational programs, and that this new period must be started off right.

Considering the federal record of the past and present, concern over how this staffing will be done is not premature.

At the present time, there are no Negroes serving as U. S. Attorneys in the South.

-- there are five Negro assistant U. S. attorneys (in southern Florida, middle North Carolina, western Tennessee, southern Texas, and eastern Virginia)

-- there are no Negro U. S. marshals serving in the South

NEW FEDERAL PROGRAMS IN THE SOUTH - 3.

NO

Montgomery, YES

-- there are five Negro deputy marshals (in Birmingham, Huntsville, Jackson, Miss., Greensboro, and Charleston)

NO

The regional compliance officer serving out of Atlanta for the contractor employment program of the Air Force is Negro. Federal housing agencies employ seven or so Negroes as intergroup relations specialists, working out of southern regional offices.

To our knowledge, the above is a full list of Negroes stationed in the South at federal jobs concerned with civil rights.

Seldom does the Department of Justice assign Negro attorneys to participate in southern civil rights litigation. Negro F.B.I. agents are never seen.

There are no Negro judges on the federal bench or on state courts. Because state politics is dominant in the appointment of both state judges and federal district judges, the likelihood is that the first Negro judge in the South will have to start on the federal Court of Appeals.

There are very few Negroes employed in administrative or teaching roles in MDTA and ARA programs. There is substantial evidence that Negroes have not drawn direct benefits from ARA programs proportionate to their needs and interests.

There are, of course, factors which sharply limit the ability of the federal government to recruit upper-level Negro staff. One is the continued scarcity of qualified persons. We shall live for some time to come with this problem, created by past discrimination. Negro men and women of excellent qualifications are, however, available, and among their qualifications is a deep experience with the precise problems with which the federal programs are concerned.

We might remark here also that there are some grounds for fearing that the federal appointive authorities may add to the

scarcity by excluding Negro Southerners who have been prominent in the civil rights movement. The fact in that much of the best Negro talent has been at the civil rights forefront. It would be sadly ironic if their struggle against discrimination, which has benefitted so many, should lead their government to discriminate against them.

A second factor limiting the federal government's freedom to appoint Negroes to upper-level posts in the South is the fact that such appointments are, as a practical matter, frequently responsive to state political influences. Until the Negro vote in the South achieves its fair size, those political forces will seldom sponsor Negro candidates for appointments. This fact makes it all the more important that every federal appointment within the South be carefully watched by those, inside and outside the federal government, who are concerned for equal opportunity.

We believe that Negroes should serve in prominent and important federal civil rights, anti-poverty, and education positions in the South for the following reasons:

1) These jobs, just as any other federal jobs, should be filled on a non-discriminatory basis;

2) Federal programs would be strengthened when persons intimately familiar with the problems are helping direct them; this is especially true of the poverty program;

3) Federal seriousness of purpose would be demonstrated to the South;

4) The confidence of Negro Southerners in federal administration would be strengthened;

5) There are often beneficial consequences to human relations when white Southerners confront Negroes in positions of authority.

Community Representation in the Poverty Programs

A related matter is the participation of Negroes, Negro groups, and bi-racial groups in the Community Action Program of the U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity.

This is of immediate and crucial concern. We agree strongly with the philosophy of the Economic Opportunity Act, which expresses a belief in local initiative and planning, and a further belief that the planning and administration of local programs should be by persons truly representative of the whole community. This means, as we see it, that in the planning and administrative leadership of the community programs there should be persons who stand close to and are sensitively attuned to the interests of the poor. Because of the South's historic problems, we have a special concern for Negro representation.

The Office of Economic Opportunity has already shown its own attentiveness to this problem.

It has said that it does and will investigate every program for assurance of full community participation; and it has manifested its sincerity by its actions in regard to the CAP grant to the Office of the Governor of Louisiana and to the adult basic education allotment to Mississippi; and by the influence it brought to bear on the hiring practices of the Atlanta-Fulton County Economic Authority and the applicant state agency in Florida.

In some CAP projects, such as St. Petersburg's Suncoast Progress, Inc., the OEO will be able to find good community-wide representation. In other places the OEO will find much to correct, e.g., the CAP project based at Corinth, Mississippi, where there has been no perceptible Negro participation and the advisory committee is composed entirely of public officials.

But more basic problems are pointed up by the CAP grants in Georgia. This state has been allotted far more OEO funds than any other southern state; indeed, it has more approved CAP projects than any state. Except in Atlanta-Fulton County, there is virtually no Negro participation, and such as there is has come, as in the proposed Savannah-Chatham County project, after local Negro protest. What has happened in Georgia is that the state government has stimulated and directed local planning all over the state, and in this process Negroes have not participated, and have but minute, token part in administration. As other state governments catch up to the Georgia pace, one can reasonably expect a similar experience. The forthright leadership of the state government is welcome, but the virtual exclusion of representative Negroes is not.

OEO pressure, as, e.g., in Louisiana, has been brought usually in response to Negro protest and after basic program planning has been completed. The OEO requirement of full community representation should be brought at an earlier stage, and should be an insistence that representative Negroes participate in planning and policy making. This is seemingly the case with Economic Opportunity Program, Inc., in Miami, with Total Community Action Inc., in New Orleans, and with the Metropolitan Action Commission in Nashville.

The OEO and these localities are to be commended for the policies that have brought this about. As these and like projects elsewhere mature, the representativeness built into their policy making bodies must be carried over to administration. But their beginning is sound, and it is to be hoped that they, and not the Georgia approach, will become the prevailing pattern, not only on large urban centers but in smaller cities and rural areas as well.

New Federal Programs in the South

Recent history as well as recent legislation has placed federal policies and administration at the very center where basic decisions are being made and will be made in the continuing struggle to remove racial inequities. How the federal government does its job is, therefore, a matter of first-rank interest.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 has changed the emphasis of federal involvement from criminal and investigative proceedings to administrative action. In addition, new anti-poverty and education programs will require heavy staffing within the South and will greatly increase the federal government's involvement in southern communities.

These new programs, as well as the Civil Rights Act of 1964, are intended to benefit the nation by alleviating the distress of disadvantaged people. The primary concern of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is the Negro Southerners, who also constitute a large proportion of the nation's impoverished and undereducated.

These federal measures are, in short, intended to correct historic injustices and handicaps. The success of the programs requires that there be democratic participation in them. If the southern voice in their planning and administration is predominantly that of state and local office-holders these programs will not be practical, because they will not meet the problems.

It is an obvious fact of life in the South that lack of representation in policy making or higher staff positions tends to discriminate against Negroes. In the area of federal aid to agriculture that fact has recently been convincingly documented by the Commission on Civil Rights. The Commission, in its report on "Equal Opportunity in Farm Programs" issued

February 27, 1965, concludes:

> It is the Commission's belief that few of the economic problems now burdening the rural South can be solved until basic changes are made in the Federal programs designed to help bring about solutions. These changes must include the elimination of the segregated structuring of services, the removal of racial limitations on opportunity, and the inclusion in the decision-making process of broad sections of the population previously denied participation. Until these long-deferred changes are made, the South will continue to place a brake upon its own progress and that of the Nation.

Federal Employment Practices in the South

SRC has on other occasions expressed gratification with the federal record since 1960 toward achieving equal employment opportunities within the federal government. At the same time, we have pointed out that federal appointment of Negroes to upper-level jobs in southern offices has been disappointingly behind progress elsewhere.

This has been particularly true regarding those positions dealing with civil rights.

We are concerned now not only for what has been and is, but for what may come. Because the government has been reluctant to have Negroes represent its civil rights policies in the South, we are doubly apprehensive that Negroes will not be appointed to upper-level positions in southern offices administering the poverty program and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. We understand also that the Commission on Civil Rights is planning one or more southern offices, and staffing of these will be of importance. The Department of Health,

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Considering the federal record of the past and present, concern over how this staffing will be done is not premature.

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We might remark here also that there are some grounds for fearing that the federal appointive authorities may add to the scarcity by excluding Negro Southerners who have been prominent in the civil rights movement. The fact is that much of the best Negro talent <u>has been</u> at the civil rights forefront. It would be sadly ironic if their struggle against discrimination, which has benefitted so many, should lead their government to discriminate against them.

A second factor limiting the federal government's freedom to appoint Negroes to upper-level posts in the South is the fact that such appointments are, as a practical matter, frequently responsive to state political influences. Until the

Negro vote in the South achieves its fair size, those political forces will seldom sponsor Negro candidates for appointments. This fact makes it all the more important that every federal appointment within the South be carefully watched by those, inside and outside the federal government, who are concerned for equal opportunity.

We believe that Negroes should serve in prominent and important federal civil rights, anti-poverty, and education positions in the South for the following reasons:

1) These jobs, just as any other federal jobs, should be filled on a non-discriminatory basis;

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Community Representation in the Poverty Programs

A related matter is the participation of Negroes, Negro groups, and bi-racial groups in the Community Action Program of the U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity.

This is of immediate and crucial concern. We agree strongly with the philosophy of the Economic Opportunity Act, which expresses a belief in local initiative and planning, and a further belief that the planning and administration of local programs should be by persons truly representative of the whole

community. This means, as we see it, that in the planning and administrative leadership of the community programs there should be persons who stand close to and are sensitively attuned to the interests of the poor. Because of the South's historic problems, we have a special concern for Negro representation.

The Office of Economic Opportunity has already shown its own attentiveness to this problem. It has said that it does and will investigate every program for assurance of full community participation; and it has manifested its sincerity by its actions in regard to the CAP grant to the Office of the Governor of Louisiana and to the adult basic education allotment to Mississippi; and by the influence it brought to bear on the hiring practices of the Atlanta-Fulton County Economic Authority.

In some CAP projects, such as St. Petersburg's Suncoast Progress, Inc., the OEO will be able to find good community-wide representation. In other places the OEO will find much to correct; e.g., the CAP project based at Corinth, Mississippi, where there has been no perceptible Negro participation and the advisory committee is composed entirely of public officials.

But more basic problems are pointed up by the CAP grants in Georgia. This state has been allotted far more OEO funds than any other southern state; indeed, it has more approved CAP projects than <u>any</u> state. Except in Atlanta-Fulton County, there is virtually no Negro participation, and such as there is has come, as in the proposed Savannah-Chatham County project, after local Negro protest. What has happened in Georgia is that the state government has stimulated and directed local planning all over the state, and in this process Negroes have not participated, and have but minute, token part in administration. As other state governments catch up to the Georgia pace, one can reasonably expect a similar experience. The forthright leadership of the state government is welcome, but the virtual exclusion of representative Negroes is not.

OEO pressure, as, e. g., in Louisiana, has been brought usually in response to Negro protest and after basic program planning has been completed. The OEO requirement of full community representation should be brought at an earlier stage, and should be an insistence that representative Negroes participate in planning and policy making. This is seemingly the case with Economic Opportunity Program, Inc. in Miami, with Total Community Action Inc. in New Orleans, and with the Metropolitan Action Commission in Nashville.

The OEO and these localities are to be commended for the policies that have brought this about. As these and like projects elsewhere mature, the representativeness built into their policy making bodies must be carried over to administration. But their beginning is sound, and it is to be hoped that their approach will become the prevailing pattern, not only in large urban centers but in smaller cities and rural areas as well. We see no reason why the vigor and initiative shown by the Georgia state government cannot be combined, in all states of the South, with full and representative community participation; nor why OEO should not insist that that be done.

Southern Regional Council
March 11, 1965

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

M E M O R A N D U M

March 12, 1965

TO : Board Members

FROM: Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the Executive Director

The attached memo with a covering letter from John Wheeler has been sent to President Johnson, Vice-President Humphrey, Director of the Poverty Program, Sargent Shriver, and other high governmental officials, in compliance with instructions of the Executive Committee at its meeting of February 17, 1965.

The memo has not been released to the press.

Cross ref — "SRC memos, Board"

VEJ:nm
Enclosure
(As stated above)

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New Federal Programs in the South

Recent history as well as recent legislation has placed federal policies and administration at the very center where basic decisions are being made and will be made in the continuing struggle to remove racial inequities. How the federal government does its job is, therefore, a matter of first-rank interest.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 has changed the emphasis of federal involvement from criminal and investigative proceedings to administrative action. In addition, new anti-poverty and education programs will require heavy staffing within the South and will greatly increase the federal government's involvement in southern communities.

These new programs, as well as the Civil Rights Act of 1964, are intended to benefit the nation by alleviating the distress of disadvantaged people. The primary concern of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is the Negro Southerners, who also constitute a large proportion of the nation's impoverished and undereducated.

These federal measures are, in short, intended to correct historic injustices and handicaps. The success of the programs requires that there be democratic participation in them. If the southern voice in their planning and administration is predominantly that of state and local office-holders these programs will not be practical, because they will not meet the problems.

It is an obvious fact of life in the South that lack of representation in policy making or higher staff positions tends to discriminate against Negroes. In the area of federal aid to agriculture that fact has recently been convincingly documented by the Commission on Civil Rights. The Commission, in its report on "Equal Opportunity in Farm Programs" issued

February 27, 1965, concludes:

> It is the Commission's belief that few of the economic problems now burdening the rural South can be solved until basic changes are made in the Federal programs designed to help bring about solutions. These changes must include the elimination of the segregated structuring of services, the removal of racial limitations on opportunity, and the inclusion in the decision-making process of broad sections of the population previously denied participation. Until these long-deferred changes are made, the South will continue to place a brake upon its own progress and that of the Nation.

Federal Employment Practices in the South

SRC has on other occasions expressed gratification with the federal record since 1960 toward achieving equal employment opportunities within the federal government. At the same time, we have pointed out that federal appointment of Negroes to upper-level jobs in southern offices has been disappointingly behind progress elsewhere.

This has been particularly true regarding those positions dealing with civil rights.

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Southern Regional Council
March 11, 1965

Dear Vernon,

Thanks for sending the DRAFT & think the statement both excellent and timely. I'll be interested to learn how you use it and with what effects.

I was in Aiken when it arrived so didn't open it until last night at home where I'd taken all the unopened mail! Hence this delay —

Congratulations!

Arie N. Spearman

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr Vernon Jordan
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3
Ga

March 31, 1965

Mr. John H. Wheeler
President
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Box 1932
Durham, North Carolina

Dear John:

Enclosed are the responses to your covering letter to the memorandum on New Federal Programs in the South.

Sincerely,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ/rh
Encls. 13

VJ - file

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

March 29, 1965

John H. Wheeler, President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

I very much appreciate receiving a copy of your memorandum on Federal programs in the South. Non-discriminatory staffing of such programs is a matter of immediate concern to me and I am sure your advice would be both constructive and helpful.

Because of my heavy schedule, may I suggest that you contact my principal assistant on civil rights matters, Mr. John Stewart, and tell him what dates would be most convenient for you to meet with him?

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Hubert H. Humphrey

Hubert H. Humphrey

LWD ✓
✓I

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20415

MAR 25 1965

Mr. John H. Wheeler
President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear John:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your memorandum to the Vice President and Mr. Shriver regarding Negro employment in upper-level positions in civil rights and related programs. I appreciate having the Council's views on this, and we are doing everything within our power to insure equal opportunity and consideration in staffing new positions.

With best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

John

John W. Macy, Jr.
Chairman

LWD ✓
VJ

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
1730 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

March 22, 1965

TELEPHONE
FEDERAL 3-8750

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

Many thanks for your letterof March 2. I have read with considerable interest your memorandum "New Federal Programs in the South" and noted the contents therein.

I am sure you are aware of my feelings regarding these matters and I want to assure you that I will continue to make every effort to help correct any inequities that exist in our Government.

I must admit that in spite of the great gains we have made within the last five years there is still much to be done, but after hearing the President's hard hitting human rights speech last nigh I am more than optimistic that we shall ultimately achieve our goals.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Martin
Deputy Chairman

Mr. John H. Wheeler
President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

March 22 1965

Mr. John H. Wheeler
President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

Thank you very much for the copy of the memorandum that you sent to Vice President Humphrey and Mr. Shriver on the implication of new federal programs in the South for civil rights.

The views expressed by your organization certainly will be helpful to me as I work in the development and administration of programs in this Department and their implications for equality of opportunity and participation for all Americans.

Sincerely yours,

Orville L. Freeman

hwD✓

VJ✓

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

March 19, 1965

Mr. John H. Wheeler
President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

I am replying to your letter of March 2. I apologize for the delay. However, the Secretary has given me principal staff responsibility for the voluntary program with the business community to improve our balance of payments. Since the middle of February until the last weekend (March 14 and 15) I have been swamped in trying to put together our program which the Secretary described in a letter to 600 odd companies which have been asked to participate.

I am glad to have the memorandum prepared by the Southern Regional Council. I have given copies to Governor LeRoy Collins, Director of the Community Relations Service, and to Mr. Herbert Klotz, the Assistant Secretary for Administration. We have already been discussing a number of Commerce Department programs from the point of view of the representativeness of the employees involved in their execution. We are taking steps, as part of the President's program for equal opportunity in employment, to ensure that we make rapid progress in eliminating discriminatory employment practices.

Thank you again for giving me a copy of the statement.

Sincerely yours,

Andrew F. Brimmer

bwDr
VJ

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

STAFF DIRECTOR

March 19, 1965

Mr. John H. Wheeler
President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear John:

Thank you for sending me a copy of SRC's memorandum entitled "New Federal Programs in the South." The memorandum was well done and I thoroughly agreed with its conclusions.

Copies of the memorandum were included in the folders of the Commissioners at a meeting we held today and their attention was called to it.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

William L. Taylor
Staff Director-designate

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

March 19, 1965

Dear John:

Thank you so much for a copy of your letter to the Vice President and the excellent memorandum prepared by the staff of the Council. I will be taking this matter up with the Vice President promptly and I hope very much that it will have some effect on the present situation. I believe it will.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

John G. Stewart

Mr. John H. Wheeler
President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 19, 1965

Dear John:

Thank you very much for furnishing me with a copy of the material which was prepared by the Southern Regional Council setting forth their views concerning the new Federal programs in the South. I found it very interesting and informative, and I appreciate your thoughtfulness in bringing it to my attention.

Sincerely,

Hobart

Hobart Taylor, Jr.
Associate Counsel
to the President

Mr. John H. Wheeler
President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

American Civil Liberties Union

5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303 523-2721

Charles Morgan, Jr.
Director

Jean Levine
Executive Assistant

March 16, 1965

Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Vernon:

Thanks for the memo and your letter of March 11.

I will comment and react after I have had a chance to read it carefully.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Charles Morgan, Jr.
CM:jl

I have — it's good, thanks again

TELEPHONE: 298-7535
(Area Code 202)

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JOHN J. GUNTHER

March 16, 1965

Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Vernon:

Thank you very much for sending me your recent memorandum on federal programs.

Cordially,

John G. Feild, Director
Community Relations Service

Law School of Harvard University

Cambridge 38, Mass.

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

March 15, 1965

Mr. John H. Wheeler, President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wheeler,

Thank you very much for your letter of March 2nd, and for your kindness in sending me a copy of the memorandum which was enclosed.

I shall read this with much interest.

As a citizen, and as a member of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, I greatly appreciate the fine and constructive work which you are doing.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

Erwin N. Griswold
Dean

University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

Office of the President

March 15, 1965

Cable Address "Dulac"

Mr. John H. Wheeler
Office of the President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

In Father Hesburgh's absence from the University, permit me to acknowledge your recent note and the copy of the memorandum sent to Vice President Humphrey and Mr. Shriver. You may be sure this will be on Father's desk when he returns, and that he will appreciate your thoughtfulness in bringing it to his attention.

With assurances of Father Hesburgh's best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Helen Hosinski

Secretary to the President

Recd 3/16/65

LEV
RW
PAL
VJ

Baxton Bryant
Executive Director

Associate ------

March 15, 1965

Mr. John H. Wheeler, President
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

Just a note to thank you for a copy of your memorandum, "New Federal Programs in the South," sent to Vice President, Hubert H. Humphrey. It is very timely and pinpoints all of our concern about federal programs in the south.

I would like to report improvement on the federal and state governments part in Tennessee. Our Metropolitan areas were the first to apply and they had committees that were not inclusive enough, Memphis was the worst offender. After the State Coordinator, Dr. John Dyer, was appointed and the office of Economic Opportunity began to send more staff into the field things began to get better. I believe our State Coordinator is trying to do a good job and we will have a program that will include Negroes on all levels.

Our human relations council has tried to supply materials, especially to West Tennessee, to educate the Negro community on the federal programs. The power structures in the county seat towns were slower in getting started than in the Metropolitan areas. We have many good examples, in West Tennessee many of the Negro communities knew more about a Community Action Program than the officials of the county government. This has brought about rival groups submitting applications for Community Action Programs. It has been between such rival groups, that our human relations council became the bridge and with the aid of the State Coordinator and direction from Washington many of these rival groups are being merged into a representative committee to submit one application for the county or counties.

I say again we are encouraged by the fairness and the awareness that our State Coordinator is displaying in his responsibility. If we detect a change from this policy we will be quick to protest. I think your memorandum and communication with the vice president is helpful to all our state councils working in the poverty program.

Sincerely yours,

Baxton Bryant

cc: Les Dunbar

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 15, 1965

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

I have your letter to the President enclosing the memorandum "New Federal Programs in the South." I'll certainly see that the President sees it. I'm sure he will appreciate your sharing it with him.

Sincerely,

Bill Moyers

Bill Moyers
Special Assistant
To The President

Mr. John H. Wheeler, President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

February 16, 1965

Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jordan:

Thank you for your letter of February 3 and the enclosed pamphlet Federal "Anti-Poverty" Programs, Present and Pending.

Enclosed is some material on VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America). Anything you and your organization can do to let people know of our interest in obtaining Volunteers for VISTA and projects in which they might serve will be greatly appreicated.

Sincerely yours,

John Harris

John Harris

Enclosures

C/R — ~~"Fed Program File"~~ Ec. Op. Off. File
Orig'l + Encls.

LWDV

THE POTOMAC INSTITUTE, INC.
1501 Eighteenth Street, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20036 • 332-5566

April 7, 1965

VJV

Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Vernon:

As I needn't tell you, I admired the memorandum to Humphrey on the paucity of Negro staff members in new Federal efforts in the South.

Did you all get anything reassuring by way of response?

Best,

Harold

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Vice President

HCF:EMA

STEPHEN R. CURRIER, *President*
LLOYD K. GARRISON, *Treasurer*
JOHN G. SIMON, *Secretary*
PHILIP G. HAMMER, *Trustee*
ANDREW E. NORMAN, *Trustee*
HAROLD C. FLEMING, *Executive Vice-President*
ARTHUR J. LEVIN, *Staff Director*
MARGARET PRICE, *Research Associate*

Nobbie, please handle

Mrs. William Thomas Mason
2630 CHESTERFIELD BOULEVARD
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA 23504

April 21, 1965

Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jordan:

I read with great interest the Southern Regional Council's release, "NEW FEDERAL PROGRAMS IN THE SOUTH." I would like for you to send copies to the following people: Mrs. Loretta J. Hargraves, 208 Sunrise Avenue, Portsmouth, Virginia and Mrs. John L. Haynes, 2437 Windward Shore Drive, Va. Beach, Virginia.

Thank you kindly for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Vivian C. Mason
Mrs. W. T. Mason

VCM:gjb

Send N.M.

thy gb

PWL
NM

April 29, 1965

Mr. McNeill Smith
Attorney at Law
700 Jefferson Standard Building
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mac:

Thanks for your letter on our report "Racial Discrimination in the Southern Federal Courts." We are pleased that you are pleased with it, and grateful for your suggestions of additional persons to send it to.

All of the federal court judges, both district and circuit, received the report. We did not, however, send it to federal court clerks and U. S. Attorneys, but will do so. Key editors and newspapers have received a copy. Practically all of the editors in North Carolina did receive the report. We have three categories of newspapers on our mailing list for the entire South, and we sent them the press release and the report. We would appreciate, however, any additional suggestions of persons to receive the report. Rather than send you one copy, we are sending you ten copies under separate cover. Feel free to distribute as you see fit.

Mac, you never replied about fixing up your talk at Challenge '65 for publication in New South. May we expect it soon?

Thanks again for your suggestions.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:nm

SMITH, MOORE, SMITH, SCHELL & HUNTER
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
SUITE 700 JEFFERSON STANDARD BUILDING
GREENSBORO, N. C.

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RICHARD J. TUGGLE
HERBERT O. DAVIS
JAMES G. EXUM, JR.
JACK W. FLOYD
JAMES R. TURNER

TELEPHONE 273-8265
AREA CODE 919
MAILING ADDRESS:
P. O. DRAWER G
GREENSBORO, N. C. 27402

April 28, 1965

Mr. Vernon Jordan,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth St., N. W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Vernon:

The report on "Racial Discrimination in the Southern Federal Courts" looks good. Can you find out for sure that a copy went to each of the following:

(1) Mr. William D. Snider, Greensboro Daily News, Greensboro, North Carolina.

(2) Mr. Herman Amasa Smith, Clerk of the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina, Greensboro, North Carolina.

If you have an extra copy, I would like to have one. I think I can put it to some good use here.

In fact, all of the federal court clerks and judges, as well as United States attorneys, should have a copy if there are enough to go around. Maybe this has already been done. Also key editors should have a copy for their own use. Again this may have already been done.

I have a private list of editorial writers in North Carolina that I know are interested in keeping up with material of this sort and who like to have their own file copies of basic reports so that they can refer to them from time to time without depending merely on the squibs which appear in the news columns of the papers. If these are already subscribers to the publications of the Southern Regional

Council, they will get these reports; otherwise, they have to be carried to them by hand. Tell me what the story is on distribution to newspaper editors - and let me know if any further suggestions for persons in North Carolina to receive these reports would be of any value to the Council.

Best regards.

Very truly yours,

McNeill Smith

McNeill Smith

McNS:mmc

6

American Civil Liberties Union

156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • ORegon 5-5990

May 11, 1965

Mr. Pat Waters
Southern Regional Council ACLU
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Pat:

Could you send me pronto, three or four extra copies of your report on Discrimination in Hiring of Personnel in Federal Courts and Jury Service? We will be doing some further work on this and the full text will come in most handy.

Best regards.

Cordially yours,

Alan

Alan Reitman
Associate Director

AR:bf

Send N.M.

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

TO: VERNON JORDAN

FROM: NAT ~~GRISWOLD~~ and OZELL SUTTON
nat

SUBJECT: "New Federal Programs in the South"

General response:

1. We think this position paper is excellent and timely.
2. Consider, if feasible, the presentation of this paper and subsequent ones in person. Conversation can further understanding. Some of these matters, those handled by HEW, especially, might come clearer in a conference between agency directors and representatives of SRC and of all state councils.
3. Success requires that each Southern state have liaison office to monitor programs.

About employment of Negroes in programs:

1. Negroes appointed should be "representative", for the purpose of effective implementation not to preserve the peace or to satisfy political debts.
2. Effectiveness of Negro staff persons will be increased tremendously if Southern white persons committed to equal opportunity are employed, such persons as understand the obstructionist forces operating, who can ask the pertinent questions before programs are approved rather than after.

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A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples